



Greater Brighton Economic Board

Agenda for the **Greater Brighton Economic Board** which will be held **virtually (Microsoft Teams)**, on **19 July 2022** at **10.00 am**

The agenda and reports have been published on the Brighton and Hove City Council website.

1. **Agenda Pack for the Meeting being held on 19 July 2022**
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Greater Brighton Economic Board

**19 July 2022
10.00am**

Virtual Meeting (Zoom)

Agenda

Agenda Item 1



ADUR & WORTHING
COUNCILS



Lewes District Council



MID SUSSEX
DISTRICT COUNCIL



University of Brighton



University of Sussex



Members:	<p>Councillors: Appich, Ash-Edwards, Gunner, Cooper, Jones, Mac Cafferty, Nicholson and Parkin</p> <p>Business Partners: Trevor Beattie, Andrew Green, Prof. Debra Humphris, David Maguire, Dean Orgill and Andrew Swayne</p>
Contact:	<p>John Peel Democratic Services Officer 01273 291058 john.peel@brighton-hove.gov.uk</p>

AGENDA

PART ONE

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1 RATIFICATION OF CHAIR**2 PROCEDURAL BUSINESS**

(a) Declaration of Substitutes: Where Members of the Board are unable to attend a meeting, a designated substitute for that Member may attend, speak and vote in their place for that meeting.

(b) Declarations of Interest:

- (a) Disclosable pecuniary interests not registered on the register of interests;
- (b) Any other interests required to be registered under the local code;
- (c) Any other general interest as a result of which a decision on the matter might reasonably be regarded as affecting you or a partner more than a majority of other people or businesses in the ward/s affected by the decision.

In each case, you need to declare

- (i) the item on the agenda the interest relates to;
- (ii) the nature of the interest; and
- (iii) whether it is a disclosable pecuniary interest or some other interest.

If unsure, Members should seek advice from the committee lawyer or administrator preferably before the meeting.

(c) Exclusion of Press and Public: To consider whether, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted, or the nature of the proceedings, the press and public should be excluded from the meeting when any of the following items are under consideration.

NOTE: Any item appearing in Part Two of the Agenda states in its heading the category under which the information disclosed in the report is exempt from disclosure and therefore not available to the public.

A list and description of the exempt categories is available from the Secretary to the Board.

3 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

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To consider the minutes of the previous meeting held on 26 April 2022

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Report of the Chair, Greater Brighton Officer Programme Board

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For further details and general enquiries about this meeting contact John Peel (01273 291058, email john.peel@brighton-hove.gov.uk) or email democratic.services@brighton-hove.gov.uk

Date of Publication - Monday, 11 July 2022

The Date of the next meeting is 25 October 2022

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GREATER BRIGHTON ECONOMIC BOARD

10.00am 26 APRIL 2022

VIRTUAL (ZOOM)

MINUTES

Present: Councillor Lamb (Chair) Ash-Edwards, Gunner, Nicholson and Mac Cafferty

Business Partners: Trevor Beattie, Andrew Green, Prof. Debra Humphris, Andrew Swayne

PART ONE

27 PROCEDURAL BUSINESS

27a Declarations of substitutes

26.1 Councillor Boggis was present as substitute for Councillor Parkin.

26.2 Councillor Appich was present as substitute for Councillor Allcock.

27b Declarations of interests

27.3 There were none.

27c Exclusion of the press and public

27.4 In accordance with Section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972 ("the Act"), the Board considered whether the public should be excluded from the meeting during consideration of any item of business on the grounds that it is likely in view of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the public were present during it, there would be disclosure to them of confidential information as defined in Section 100A (3) of the Act.

27.5 **Resolved-** That the press and public not be excluded.

28 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

27.1 **Resolved-** That the minutes of the previous meeting be approved as the correct record.

29 CHAIR'S COMMUNICATIONS

29.1 Councillor Lamb noted expressed his thanks to Nick Hibberd who would be moving to a new post outside of the Greater Brighton region. Councillor Lamb stated that Nick Hibberd had been an instrumental part of the establishment of the Greater Brighton Board and

would be missed. Councillor Lamb also expressed his gratitude to Claudia Rastrick who would shortly be leaving the post of Business Manager.

30 BUSINESS HOTHOUSE

30.1 The Board received a presentation from Gareth Sear that provided a progress update on the Business Hothouse.

31 GREATER BRIGHTON OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS 2022/23 AND ANNUAL REPORT 2021/22

31.1 The Board considered a report of the Chair, Greater Brighton Officer Programme Board that that set out its Operational Arrangements for 2022/23, the Annual Report for 2021/22 as well as the One Public Estate Annual Report for 2021/22.

31.2 Resolved-

That the Board:

- 1) Agree and secure the budgetary contributions sought to fund the cost of running the Board and delivering its workplan in 2022/23.
- 2) Note that Brighton & Hove City Council shall continue to act as Lead Authority for the Board in 2022/23 and 2023/24.
- 3) Agree the process set out at sections 3.14 to 3.18 by which the Chair of the Board shall be nominated for 2022/23.
- 4) Approves the 2021/22 Annual Report and Board members submit the report to their respective organisations.
- 5) Note the date by which the Lead Authority must be notified of all named substitutes and instruct any necessary actions within their respective organisations.
- 6) That the Board notes the content of the One Public Estate Programme's 2021/22 Annual Report.
- 7) Note the date by which the Lead Authority must be notified of all nominations to the Greater Brighton Call-In Panel and instruct any necessary actions within their respective organisations.
- 8) Agree the new Heads of Terms, which reflect changes to the Board's membership in light of recent suspended memberships.
- 9) Agree to extend the contracts of the Greater Brighton Support Team (0.8 FTE Business Manager, 0.75 FTE Business Manager and 0.5 FTE Programme Support Officer) by 3 years, as they are due to expire in May 2023, to deliver the Greater Brighton workplan.

32 GREATER BRIGHTON CREATIVE INDUSTRIES STRATEGY 2022-25

- 32.1 The Board considered a report of the Chair, Greater Brighton Officer Programme Board that proposed a series of actions to create a Greater Brighton Creative Industries Strategy 2022-25.
- 32.2 Prof Humphris endorsed the reported and welcomed any proposal for the University of Brighton to support progress.
- 32.3 Councillor Nicholson expressed support for the report that was a significant strategic area for the region and a fundamental part of a community wealth building approach.
- 32.4 **Resolved-**
- 1) That the Board notes government policies on Levelling Up and the potential impact of this on the distribution of funding from bodies relevant to the Creative Industries in the Greater Brighton area.
 - 2) That the Board agrees to a working group being established made up of Greater Brighton Economic Board members, a representation of regional businesses and invited experts to agree the scope of the strategy and to the selection of a consultant to undertake this work.
 - 3) That the Board agrees to allocate £25,000 to the appointment of a consultant to prepare the strategy in response to the brief prepared by the working group.
 - 4) That the completed strategy and an implementation plan come back to the Board for approval on 18th October 2022.

33 GREATER BRIGHTON INVESTMENT PROGRAMME UPDATE

33.1 Resolved-

- 1) That the Board note the report and the Investment Programme Update at Appendix 1.

The meeting concluded at 10.40am

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Greater Brighton Economic Board

Agenda Item 5

Subject: The Levelling up Agenda

Date of meeting: 19th July 2022

Report of: Chair, Greater Brighton Officer Programme Board

Contact Officer: Name: Andy Hill
Email: Andy.Hill@brighton-hove.gov.uk

LA(s) affected: All

For general release

1. Purpose of the report and policy context

- 1.1 In February 2022, the Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) unveiled the government's [Levelling Up White Paper](#). The Paper sets out a complete 'system change' of how government works that will be implemented to level up the UK.
- 1.2 Within the paper there are three topics of significance. These are;
 - (a) Levelling up
 - (b) UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF)
 - (c) Devolution
- 1.3 The three streams are very much interlinked with the over-riding ambition being to change geographical inequalities and bring success to the whole country, making the economy stronger, more equal, more resilient, and improving people's lives.
- 1.4 Members of the Greater Brighton Economic Board ("the Board") have discussed the implications for the City Region and agreed on some next steps to maximise the opportunity offered by the levelling-up agenda.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That the Board endorses all Levelling Up Fund Round 2 bids submitted by Greater Brighton authorities (appendices 1 & 2) and agrees that the Chair of the Board should write a letter of support in relation to each bid.
- 2.2 That the Board notes that the bids outlined in appendices 1 & 2 have the potential to create a new pipeline of Board-backed projects for the city region.
- 2.3 That the Board agrees that members should be encouraged to work together on the delivery of UKSPF interventions where such interventions will be more effective on a geographic scale which is wider than an individual local authority's area.

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- 2.4 That that Board agrees its local authority members should reflect 2.s in all UKSPF Investment Plans they submit.
- 2.5 That the Board agrees officers should continue to consider opportunities for the Greater Brighton functional economic area arising out of the Levelling Up White Paper

3. Context and background information

Summarising the Levelling-Up White Paper

- 3.1 Geographical inequality is a striking feature of the UK – it has larger geographical differences than many other developed countries on measures including productivity, pay, educational attainment and health. The Levelling Up White Paper sets out a mission to change that. It sets out a ‘system change’ that government see is needed to bring about economic dynamism and innovation, and to drive growth across the whole country, unleashing the power of the private sector to unlock jobs and opportunities.
- 3.2 Whilst the Government will be focused on levelling up across England, policy makers and decision makers at a local level will be looking to level up their own localities. Taken as a whole, Greater Brighton is an area of low unemployment, home to a skilled workforce, and offers high-value jobs across a number of sectors. However, the opportunities and prosperity are not distributed evenly across the City Region and there are pockets of real deprivation, low skills and poor social mobility. Levelling up provides a chance to tackle some of these local imbalances.
- 3.3 Levelling up requires a focused, long-term plan of action and a clear framework to identify and act upon the drivers of spatial disparity. These drivers are encapsulated in six “capitals”: Addressing geographic disparities will require a fundamental rewiring in the system of decision-making, locally and nationally. Five pillars have been identified to underpin the policy regime.
- 3.4 At the heart of the new way of making and implementing policy are 12 national missions to be achieved by 2030. These missions are the policy objectives for levelling up, and thus form the heart of the government’s agenda for the 2020s. They include areas such as pay & productivity, digital connectivity, skills, health, education and pride in place.

Devolving power to local leaders

- 3.5 The government recognises that if it tries to level up the UK alone, it will fail. That is why the White Paper sets out a clear intent to devolve power from Whitehall to local leaders across England. The paper sets out the greatest devolution of power we have seen in modern times.
- 3.6 The government acknowledges the strong local leadership mayors in areas such as Greater Manchester and the West Midlands Region have shown, and wishes to replicate this across England. There will be a new model for

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England with more mayors for those areas that want one. The government is set to initially invite 9 areas to agree new county deals and seek to agree further Mayoral Combined Authority deals, extending devolution across England. These include Cornwall, Derbyshire & Derby, Devon, Plymouth and Torbay, and Suffolk.

- 3.7 The White Paper announces negotiations for a new Mayoral Combined Authority deal for York and North Yorkshire and an expanded Mayoral Combined Authority deal for the North-East, as well as negotiations for ‘trailblazer’ devolution deals with the West Midlands and Greater Manchester to extend their powers - with these deals acting as blueprints for other Mayoral Combined Authorities to follow.

UK Shared Prosperity Fund

- 3.8 The £2.6bn UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) was originally announced after the UK decided to leave the EU. This would ensure continuity with EU Structural Funding. The overarching objective of the fund is to build pride in place and increase life chances. The three investment priorities are; Community and Place, Supporting Local Business and People and Skills.

- 3.9 A blended approach has been adopted to allocate funding to each place:
- within the continuity model that maintains EU structural fund distributions, 70% is allocated on a per capita basis, within each region based on Local Authority population size
 - 30% of the allocation uses the same needs-based index previously used to identify UK Community Renewal Fund priority places, namely: Productivity, Household income, Skills, Productivity -Places with lower population density.

- 3.10 Greater Brighton Local Authority allocations:

Authority	Core UKSPF	Multiply	Total
Adur	£1,000,000	£0	£1,000,000
Arun	£1,083,399	£0	£1,083,399
Brighton and Hove	£1,766,076	£917,932	£2,684,008
Crawley	£1,000,000	£0	£1,000,000
Lewes	£1,000,000	£0	£1,000,000
Mid Sussex	£1,000,000	£0	£1,000,000
Worthing	£1,000,000	£0	£1,000,000

- 3.11 Interventions supported by UKSPF will need to consider local and national policies and priorities, including demonstrating the contribution towards government’s net zero and nature recovery objectives, and wider environmental considerations such as commitments made in the 25-Year Environment Plan. To support green growth, places should consider how projects can work with the natural environment to achieve project objectives.

- 3.12 The supporting local business investment priority will enable places to fund interventions that support local businesses to thrive, innovate and grow. Support from the business community and the universities is integral to

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delivering successful and impactful interventions. Local authorities have engaged with the business sector and will continue to do so.

- 3.13 Local government is being given responsibility for developing an investment plan for approval by the UK government, and for delivery of the Fund thereafter. £20,000 is going to be available per lead local authority to undertake initial preparatory work for the Fund, including developing their local investment plan for submission in August.
- 3.14 This funding is in addition to each place's allocation, and will be paid on sign-off of each place's plan.

Opportunities and key areas for consideration

3.15 Impact on existing partnership

- A focus of the paper is around the movement to unitary status – either by counties and districts agreeing county deals or unitary councils within a county geography combining.
- The paper is not explicit on the future of Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs). However, it is clear that Government expects funds to flow direct to combined authorities or to groups of authorities via county deals, which implies a limited future for LEPs as we know them.
- A new Devolution Framework sets out a clear menu of options for places in England that wish to unlock the benefits of devolution.
- Four principles underpin the framework and will guide future devolution deals and these are; effective leadership, sensible geography, flexibility and appropriate accountability.

3.16 Funding

The paper is light on announcing any new funding. Most of the funding described in the paper is already known.

- The UK Shared Prosperity Fund is outlined in 3.8-3.14 above.
- A commitment to vastly simplify the local growth funding landscape to allow local leaders to drive tangible, visible change in their communities.

3.17 Strategic focus:

- The paper is aligned to Government's net zero targets, so green growth is very much to the fore. Having agreed the GB10 Pledges in 2020 and more recently the Blue Green Investment Plan, and being a big supporter of Hydrogen Sussex (which span-out of the Greater Brighton Infrastructure Panel), the City Region is well placed to help Government deliver its objectives.
- Government places a high level of importance on the role creative industries will play in levelling up. Greater Brighton is home to a strong creative industries sector including some renowned clusters.
- The Government places emphasis on private sector investment driving change. Within the Blue Green Investment Plan the plans for a revised Infrastructure Panel include leveraging in private sector investment. We will need to deliver on this commitment.

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- The £1.4bn Global Investment Fund shows the importance Government gives to inward investment from overseas. Whilst this is a potential opportunity for Greater Brighton, competition for investment will only intensify, so the city region will need to be clear and consistent in its messaging.

Agreed actions and next steps

- 3.18 Appendices 1 and 2 contain a list of Levelling Up Fund Round 2 bids submitted by Greater Brighton Local authorities. These important interventions constitute a pipeline of new projects in the city region that deliver economic benefits and level up within the city region. The Chair of the Board will produce a letter of support for each of the bids as appropriate.
- 3.19 Work is progressing on developing the UKSPF Investment Plans requested by Government. Each Greater Brighton local authority is developing their own Investment Plans which can be submitted from 1st August. The Greater Brighton Leaders have met to discuss the opportunity for collaborating across boundaries on the Investment Plans, within the parameters set out by Government.
- 3.20 The funding period for UKSPF is over three years. Once the individual Investment Plans are completed the opportunities around collaboration on shared priorities and joint interventions will become clear. Therefore the potential for linking up on the Investment Plans is greater in years 2-3 and this will be reviewed as we progress through the UKSPF period.
- 3.21 In recent months minds have been focused around preparing UKSPF Investment Plans as per the Government timetable. The next step would be to consider the other possible opportunities that the Levelling Up agenda presents. As outlined in 3.17 above, the transition to net zero and the creative industries have a key role to play in levelling up, and work already ongoing presents a real opportunity for the city region. Devolution is also an area where there may be an opportunity. A sensible approach will be to start engaging with Greater Brighton and wider regional partners.

4. Analysis and consideration of alternative options

- 4.1 The common understanding is that the south east is not a priority area for levelling up funding. As a region, Greater Brighton will need to be on the front-foot, consistent and aligned in its approach to compete for the limited funding opportunities that arise. This is why the actions and next steps outlined in 3.18-3.21 above are important.
- 4.2 Without taking this proactive and collaborative approach to levelling up there is a danger that opportunities will be missed and Government will look to other regions to deliver its objectives.

5. Community engagement and consultation

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- 5.1 Local authority partners, including businesses have been consulted and engaged with regards the UKSPF Investment Plans as they are crucial to the successful delivery of the projects/interventions within the plans. The individual projects will also have their own stakeholder engagement plans.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 This paper outlines some of the key themes and opportunities presented by the Levelling Up agenda and makes some recommendations around next steps for the Greater Brighton Region.
- 6.2 Moving ahead with these next steps, including looking to collaborate wherever possible, will ensure that the region can derive maximum benefit from levelling up.

7. Financial implications

- 7.1 A total of £47.933m will be applied for by Greater Brighton authorities to the Levelling Up Fund Round 2 bids to support the three projects Madeira Terraces, Burgess Hill Town Centre and Worthing Cultural Mile projects. Details of the costs and plans are included in Appendix 1 & 2 of this report.
- 7.2 The £2.6bn UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) would ensure continuity with EU Structural Funding. The Greater Brighton Local Authority allocations are shown in table 3.10 above and total up to £7.849m across the 7 authorities. Separate allocations of £20,000 will be made available to lead local authority to undertake initial preparations and for developing the local investment plan.

Name of finance officer consulted: Rob Allen, Principal Accountant
Date consulted (06/07/22):

8. Legal implications

- 8.1 The legal implications of any devolution deal will be considered if discussions progress in our area.

Name of lawyer consulted: Alice Rowland, Head of Commercial Law
Date consulted: 08/07/22

9. Equalities implications

- 9.1 The main purpose of the Levelling-Up Agenda is address disparities and inequalities across the UK. At a local level, local authorities and wider regions will be looking to tackle imbalances in their locality by delivering interventions that improve outcomes for all residents.

10. Sustainability implications

- 10.1 Delivering sustainable growth is a priority for the Board, and this became increasingly important over the last 18 months as the City Region looks to

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recover from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Growing economic, cultural and demographic constraints within the city region require us to be more resourceful with our amenities.

- 10.2 Projects/interventions within the UKSPF Investment Plans and the projects seeking funding from Levelling Up Round 2, will all have their own sustainability criteria.

Supporting Documentation

Appendices

1. Greater Brighton Levelling Up Fund Round 2 bids
2. Summary of Levelling Up Fund Round 2 bids

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GREATER BRIGHTON LEVELLING UP FUND ROUND 2 BIDS

Local Authority: Brighton & Hove Project Title: Madeira Terrace Restoration
Description of bid, including the visible infrastructure that will be delivered/upgraded and the benefits that will be felt in the area. The Madeira Terrace Restoration will unlock economic, social and wellbeing opportunities for East Brighton and re-establish the Eastern Seafront as a culture and leisure destination for residents and visitors alike. The eastern half of the 865m Madeira Terrace Grade II* seaside promenade and grandstand (currently derelict and inaccessible to the public), the Victorian Shelter Hall and the 200-year-old biodiverse Green Wall will be sensitively restored. The transformation of this significant blight and obstruction to seafront access and regeneration will once again connect high deprivation communities such as Bristol Estate, Kempdown, and Whitehawk to the beach and a re-animated Madeira Terrace.
Total grant requested from LUF (£). £9,516,619
Proportion of funding requested for each of the Fund's three investment themes: a) Regeneration and town centre (%) 50% b) Cultural (%) 50% c) Transport (%) 0%



GREATER BRIGHTON LEVELLING UP FUND ROUND 2 BIDS

Local Authority: Mid Sussex District Council Project Title: Burgess Hill Town Centre – Pride of Place
Description of bid, including the visible infrastructure that will be delivered/upgraded and the benefits that will be felt in the area. This package bid will rectify market failure and will unlock: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a town centre development comprising nearly 25,000sqm of commercial floorspace and 172 homes;• Over 4,100sqm of public realm improvements at Church Walk improving the quality of environment and support sustainable transport measures;• digital infrastructure and a digital hub space The proposals will deliver regeneration of a town centre to support the significant housing growth. It will improve pride of place; a space to facilitate social and cultural interaction; encourage footfall and dwell time; and will attract local expenditure. Igniting market confidence and private sector investment.
Total grant requested from LUF (£). £18,476,300
Proportion of funding requested for each of the Fund's three investment themes: a) Regeneration and town centre (%) 100% b) Cultural (%) 0% c) Transport (%) 0%



GREATER BRIGHTON LEVELLING UP FUND ROUND 2 BIDS

Local Authority: Worthing Project Title: Connected Cultural Mile
Description of bid, including the visible infrastructure that will be delivered/upgraded and the benefits that will be felt in the area. Worthing's Connected Cultural Mile will: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transform Worthing Museum & Art Gallery into a nationally significant cultural hub in the heart of the town; and• Re-establish Worthing Lido to secure its future and architectural integrity as a landmark heritage and recreational attraction on Worthing Seafront. These investments will be connected by 1,500 sqm of new, high quality public realm, linking Worthing railway station to the seafront. The project will: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deliver 1,500 sqm of public realm improvements• Increase the number of walking and cycling visits to the town centre• Deliver £xxx m worth of land value uplift benefits• Xxx new jobs• Yyyy more spending by visitors to Worthing The combination of projects will improve Worthing's recreation, heritage and cultural assets, diversify town centre uses, re-establish the town as one of the south coast's premier cultural and visitor destinations and improve residents' health & well-being and civic pride.
Total grant requested from LUF (£). £19,940,000
Proportion of funding requested for each of the Fund's three investment themes: a) Regeneration and town centre (%) 80% b) Cultural (%) 20% c) Transport (%) 0%

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Greater Brighton Levelling Up Round 2 Bids - Summary

Local Authority	Project Name	Proposal	Funding Request	Investment Theme
Brighton & Hove City Council	Madeira Terrace Restoration	<p>The Madeira Terrace Restoration will unlock economic, social and wellbeing opportunities for East Brighton and re-establish the Eastern Seafront as a culture and leisure destination for residents and visitors alike. The eastern half of the 865m Madeira Terrace Grade II* seaside promenade and grandstand (currently derelict and inaccessible to the public), the Victorian Shelter Hall and the 200-year-old biodiverse Green Wall will be sensitively restored. The transformation of this significant blight and obstruction to seafront access and regeneration will once again connect high deprivation communities such as Bristol Estate, Kempton, and Whitehawk to the beach and a re-animated Madeira Terrace.</p>	£9,516,619	<p>Regeneration & Town Centre (50%)</p> <p>Cultural (50%)</p>
Mid Sussex District Council	Pride of Place	<p>This package bid will rectify market failure and will unlock:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a town centre development comprising nearly 25,000sqm of commercial floorspace and 172 homes; • Over 4,100sqm of public realm improvements at Church Walk improving the quality of environment and support sustainable transport measures; • digital infrastructure and a digital hub space <p>The proposals will deliver regeneration of a town centre to support the significant housing growth. It will improve pride of place; a space to facilitate social and cultural interaction; encourage footfall and dwell time; and will attract local expenditure.</p>	£18,476,300	Regeneration & Town Centre (100%)

Greater Brighton Levelling Up Round 2 Bids - Summary

Local Authority	Project Name	Proposal	Funding Request	Investment Theme
Worthing Borough Council	Connected Cultural Mile	<p>Worthing’s Connected Cultural Mile will transform Worthing Museum & Art Gallery into a nationally significant cultural hub in the heart of the town; re-establish Worthing Lido to secure its future and architectural integrity as a landmark heritage and recreational attraction on Worthing Seafront.</p> <p>Key outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver 1,500 sqm of public realm improvements • Increase the number of walking and cycling visits to the town centre • Deliver £xxx m worth of land value uplift benefits • Xxx new jobs • Yyyy more spending by visitors to Worthing 	£19,940,000	<p>Regeneration & Town Centre (80%)</p> <p>Cultural (20%)</p>

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Greater Brighton Economic Board

Agenda Item 6

Subject: Greater Brighton Transition to Net Zero Action Plan

Date of meeting: 19th July 2022

Report of: Chair, Greater Brighton Officer Programme Board

Contact Officer: Name: Andrew Hill
Email: Andy.Hill@brighton-hove.gov.uk

LA(s) affected: All

For general release

1. Purpose of the report and policy context

- 1.1 At previous meetings of the Greater Brighton Economic Board (“the Board”) a number of recommendations have been agreed in relation to the development of a Blue-Green Investment Plan, decarbonising homes and establishing a Retrofit Task Force, investing in and supporting Hydrogen Sussex and developing a Greater Brighton Food Scoping Study ahead of the possible development of a Regional Food Strategy.
- 1.2 This is part of the Board’s aspirations of moving towards a net zero city region, following development of ambitious Energy and Water plans in 2019, the agreement on the “GB10” Environmental Pledges in 2020, and hosting the Climate Summit in the autumn of 2021. This report seeks to bring together those workstreams to articulate a single action plan on Climate Change, Sustainability and Resilience as part of the new Chair’s ambition for Greater Brighton to be a leading city region in this field.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That the Board agree to bring all of the workstreams referred to in paragraphs 1.1 and 1.2 above into a Transition to Net Zero Action Plan.
- 2.2 The Board agrees that new workstreams that relate to the environment, climate change, sustainability and resilience should be added to the Transition to Net Zero Action Plan.
- 2.3 That the Board agrees that regular progress updates will come back to the Board on all elements within the Action Plan.

3. Context and background information

- 3.1 The Greater Brighton Economic Board is a well-established body which offers local leadership on a number of work strands. Whilst each of the Board Member organisations have sustainability plans, carbon reduction plans, or similar strategies to move towards net zero, there is a limit to what individual organisations can achieve acting alone and the impact that they can have. There is certain activity that because of, for example, economies

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of scale, it makes sense to look beyond local authority boundaries and for organisations to collaborate across a wider geography. There is also need to take a strategic view to determine how limited resources can be best utilised to deliver desired outcomes and generate real benefits.

- 3.2 The Greater Brighton Infrastructure Panel, established in 2018, recognised this, and pulled together organisations from across Greater Brighton and beyond, to develop solutions at a city region level. The Panel oversaw development of the Greater Brighton Energy and Water Plans, agreed in 2019.
- The **Energy Plan** identifies proposals to accelerate the delivery of energy projects that will boost resilience and security and at the same time help reduce carbon emissions to zero.
 - The **Water Plan** builds on work around the water environment that is already in progress across a number of organisations to set out a range of opportunities to address ongoing challenges in new, innovative ways, compared to current, 'conventional' approaches. The intention is to move new development towards 'water neutrality'.
- 3.3 The Energy and Water Plans were the Board's first step on the path towards sustainability, resilience, security, and transitioning to a low-carbon economy, and this was soon followed by adoption of the **GB10 Pledges** on the environment. These 10 environmental pledges are approved actions agreed and ratified by the Board in October 2020 with progress reported on at the October 2021 Board meeting. The GB10 Pledges and the underlying Energy and Water Plans are very much linked to the economic recovery and future prosperity of the City Region.
- 3.4 At the October 2021 Board Meeting, some of the key successes that were highlighted relating to progress on the GB10 included;
- Sussex Kelp Restoration Project and development of the Sussex Bay initiative to restore nature and enhance the potential of marine and coastal environments to deliver carbon sequestration, biodiversity and other public benefits.
 - Joint working on high-profile infrastructure including Hydrogen Sussex and the Housing Retrofit Task Force
 - Members in an improved position to bid for national funding on public sector decarbonisation
 - Delivery of the first school raingarden at Moulsecoomb Primary school through The Aquifer Partnership's 'Rainscape Campaign'.
 - South Downs National Park Authority launching 'ReNature' nature recovery campaign.
 - Adaptive work by water companies to deliver water efficiency messages during Covid when home visits were not possible.
- 3.5 This shows the great progress being made by Greater Brighton local authorities and other partners, but is important that the Board follows up on previous commitments to transition to a low carbon economy and to the next steps announced at the Greater Brighton Climate Change Summit if

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progress is to be made. To that end, in February 2022 the Board agreed the development of a Blue-Green Investment Plan for the City Region.

- 3.6 As highlighted in 3.1, maximum impact will be gained from organisations working across a wide geography. This investment plan will be a clear guide to those who can assist with net zero transition and will set out tangible steps on how to get there. The aim of the plan is to trigger investment from Infrastructure Panel members and wider stakeholders. As well as stimulating private sector investment, this resource could be used as a 'pitch document' to use in government funding negotiations as well as a guide for public agencies when considering location and investment options.
- 3.7 Operating in a competitive funding and investment environment requires us to have a strong, consistent and compelling narrative, and a practical plan. This plan will be explicit about the resources, needs and constraints in the City Region and will set out our aim to establish a partnership of the key players to help us stand out. A concise and tangible plan, clearly demonstrating the level of ambition, will mean that the City Region is well positioned to respond quickly to funding announcements and incentives, and will also provide greater confidence to those committing funding.
- 3.8 The next steps agreed on the Blue-Green Investment plan were to produce new governance arrangements for a refreshed, revised and repurposed Infrastructure Panel, with an independently appointed Chair. It was also agreed That the Board agree to nominate a local authority Member and a Business Partner to sit on the revised Infrastructure Panel. The University Business Partners will also nominate a representative to sit on the panel.
- 3.9 The Board also agreed to the establishment of a Scientific, Technical and Advisory Panel (STAP) led by the Universities of Sussex and Brighton to secure research funding and create a roadmap to net zero targets.
- 3.10 The Board has been overseeing other workstreams in the environmental and sustainability space. This includes establishing a Greater Brighton Task Force to ensure the city-region's homes and buildings are fit for a zero-carbon future. This work is being overseen by Lewes District Council, and the research study led by the University of Brighton.
- 3.11 The proposed Task Force has three main objectives. One immediate challenge, and two longer terms objectives:
 - Outline how public sector home and building improvements can take place on a mass scale across the region, while identifying opportunities to boost new skills, create good, green-collar jobs, and drive investment in low-carbon industries.
 - Identify and promote long-term changes to energy usage, increase private sector engagement with the whole-life cycle decarbonisation agenda.
 - Future proofing our private and public buildings within the region.
- 3.12 These goals are designed to meet Greater Brighton's carbon reduction targets by 2030 and to support a sustainable economic recovery from the

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pandemic by creating the conditions and supply chain to support the wider decarbonisation agenda. The full Asset Plan and Roadmap is due to be presented to the Board this autumn.

- 3.13 A UK Hydrogen Strategy was published in October 2021, together with notice of a Net Zero Hydrogen Fund for 2022, as part of a raft of decarbonisation strategies culminating in the government's Net Zero Strategy in November 2021. Hydrogen will have a critical role in the UK's net zero energy future.
- 3.14 Moving quickly to develop a strong UK hydrogen economy by 2030 presents opportunities for investment in projects and associated infrastructure and supply chain companies. With such a critical role to play in enabling the UK hydrogen economy, it is important that a joined up and strategic approach is taken to hydrogen Research and Innovation investment.
- 3.15 Hydrogen Sussex, born out of the Greater Brighton Infrastructure, is the body supporting and facilitating the hydrogen economy across Sussex. Hydrogen Sussex has already built a significant network of key stakeholders across local and central government and the private sector, and has been engaging other stakeholders including regional MPs to enhance support and understanding of the region's hydrogen ambitions.
- 3.16 This all puts the region very much at the forefront of a hydrogen fuel revolution and there is a great opportunity for the creation of high-skilled, green-collar jobs in this region. To ensure the potential of this opportunity is maximised an investment proposition and strategy for the City Region is currently under development, and this has received financial support from the Board. The aim of the investment proposition would be to give a clear focus and direction, establish a place-based perspective, and ensure that research and innovation is embedded in all hydrogen projects. The investment proposition is complementary to and gives a supporting framework for individual projects to proceed, mapping to a variety of funding sources and focusing on research excellence and delivery at commercial pace.
- 3.17 The work described above demonstrates that building economic, environmental, and social resilience is a strategic priority for the Board. Food fits within these areas of focus. Food system vulnerabilities have been revealed during the covid-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine and opportunities now exist to improve local supply chains and infrastructure. The Board is in a position to be proactive and to transform the local and regional food system.
- 3.18 In 2021 the Board agreed to support the scoping work for a Greater Brighton Food Plan focussed on building resilience and integrating innovations. There is a specific item on this on the agenda of this meeting.
- 3.19 The rapidly emerging backdrop to all of this is a cost-of-living crisis that has started to grip the UK. At the time of writing, UK the inflation rate was at a 40-year high, seeing 9.1% in May. The surge in the costs of energy and fuel

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are a major driver of this. Oil and gas prices remain at an elevated level, and since the energy price cap was raised in April, average gas and electricity prices jumped by 54% and 96% respectively compared with a year ago. In May 2021, the average price of a litre of petrol was 130.5p, but in June 2022 this had risen to 186.6p per litre. Around 30p of that rise was in May 2022 alone.

- 3.20 Additional inflationary pressures stem from the rising prices of food, particularly, cereals, bread and meat. The cost of raw materials has also increased, impacting the price of furniture and other household items.
- 3.21 Salary and wage increases are not keeping pace with the rising prices, so individuals and households are facing large real-term income reductions. At the minute there doesn't seem to be an obvious break point. Fuel prices continue to rise and record prices at the pump are being reported on a regular basis. OFGEM has warned that the energy price cap looks likely to rise by a further £800 in the autumn and the conflict in Ukraine, which is partly driving the rising costs of energy and some foods, does not look like being resolved in the near future. The Bank of England predicts that the inflation rate is set to rise to 11% over the coming months.
- 3.22 The cost-of-living crisis makes the important work highlighted in this report more crucial than ever as many of the interventions will also help tackle the burden of rising prices. For example, mass retrofitting will help decarbonise homes by reducing energy usage, but that will also drive down energy bills, and building resilience in food sector supply chains will help protect the region from external price shocks and other pressures. There is a need to move forward with even greater urgency.
- 3.23 The incoming Chair of the Board has set out his priorities for the year ahead, and making real progress in the transition to net zero is chief among them. Bringing all of the current and future work on this theme together under one over-arching heading, will help to give the Chair, any future Chair, and the Board in general, greater ownership and oversight of this work.
- 3.24 Packaging all of this work together, in an easily understood heading like "Transition to Net Zero Action Plan", will also help inform and enhance communications activity on this theme. There is a dedicated net zero section on the new Greater Brighton website and work within the Action Plan can be highlighted and signposted on the website, as well as through social media channels.
- 3.25 Having a clear and focused plan, backed up through proactive communications activity, also provides a strong platform for negotiating with Government. Transitioning to a low carbon economy is a key priority for Government as highlighted by recent publications that include the UK Hydrogen Strategy and Levelling-Up White Paper. It is important that as a region competing for limited funds, we can clearly articulate that our priorities are aligned to those of Government and that with the right interventions we will deliver the Government's key objectives at a local level. The Transition to Net Zero Action Plan will inform development of the

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Investment Plan outlined in 3.5-3.8 above, and the Investment Plan will form the region's pitch to Central Government.

- 3.26 In the future there may be other workstreams which would be a good fit within the Transition to Net Zero Action Plan. One such area for current consideration could be the circular economy. Many local authorities are developing plans around the circular economy. A review of how this work is progressing within each local authority would be helpful as it will highlight possible areas for collaboration e.g. around procuring at scale to reduce costs and improve value for money.

4. Analysis and consideration of alternative options

- 4.1 All of the work highlighted in this paper has been agreed by the Board and is progressing. The purpose of establishing a new Transition to Net Zero Action Plan would be to bring all of the various workstreams together, which would allow improved strategic oversight of the wider work programme
- 4.2 The work will continue if the recommendations in 2.1-2.3 are not adopted. However, opportunities for closer collaboration on and between the workstreams may be missed. The backdrop to all of this is levelling up, and the general understanding is that the south-east is not a priority area for levelling up funding. However, what Government has made clear is that transitioning to net zero is a priority and has a key part to play in the levelling-up agenda. In that regard, section 3 highlights the work that puts Greater Brighton on the front-foot, but we need to ensure that we are as joined up as possible to ensure we can exploit the few opportunities that may be on offer.

5. Community engagement and consultation

- 5.1 Consultation requirements will be different for each workstream and have been considered within each of the projects/programmes.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 Whilst all of the work highlighted in 3.2-3.18 above has been agreed by the Board and is making good progress it is slightly disjointed and could be better connected.
- 6.2 Bringing all of these workstreams together under the banner of a Transition to Net Zero Action Plan will give Board Members and officers a clearer understanding of the work and activity being undertaken. It will allow easier oversight of the progress being made and ensure potential synergies between the individual workstreams are being exploited and opportunities for collaboration maximised.
- 6.3 It will also provide an opportunity for a proactive communications campaign and a sound reference on which to engage with Government.

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7. Financial implications

- 7.1 There are no direct financial implications to this report. A number of initiatives that fall under the Transition to Net Zero Action Plan have already been reported to this Board with their own financial implications. This includes the Blue-Green Investment Plan, decarbonising homes, investing in and supporting Hydrogen Sussex and developing a Greater Brighton Food Scoping Study.

Name of finance officer consulted: Rob Allen, Principal Accountant
Date consulted: 06/07/22

8. Legal implications

- 8.1 There are no legal implications arising directly from this report.

Name of lawyer consulted: Alice Rowland, Head of Commercial Law
Date consulted: 08/07/22

9. Equalities implications

- 9.1 The Blue Green Investment Plan will seek to ensure that the benefits are shared across the City Region. In addition, one of the ongoing aims of the work is to address inequalities by looking at how, for example, access to energy and water can be made affordable for all Greater Brighton residents. Work around decarbonising homes and building resilience in food supply chains will help to tackle fuel and food poverty respectively.

10. Sustainability implications

- 10.1 The driving force behind the Transition to Net Zero Action Plan and workstreams within it, is to protect the environment, enhance natural capital, limit the affects of climate change, and build resilience in key infrastructure and the supply of energy and food. This is the foundation of all work within the plan, but this sustainability focus will also cascade into other workstreams.

Supporting Documentation

Appendices

1. None

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Greater Brighton Economic Board Agenda Item 8

Subject: Greater Brighton Food Plan

Date of meeting: 19 July 2022

Report of: Chair, Greater Brighton Officer Programme Board

Contact Officer: Name: Angela Blair
Email: angela.blair@brighton-hove.gov.uk

General Release

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 1.1 This document presents the findings from scoping existing policy and partnerships in the Greater Brighton city region. The scoping findings offer the basis of a future Greater Brighton Food Plan, a clear approach to collaborative work and a pathway to implement Government Food Strategy. The outcome of the next phase of GBEB work will be city region food system investment plans.
- 1.2 Key contacts in each local authority area and the South Downs National Park Authority were interviewed and economic strategies and growth plans were studied. Key priorities, interests and ambitions emerged for each local authority area and case studies of food system innovation were followed up.
- 1.3 The recommendations arising from this scoping work are focused on unlocking the next phase of work to develop a Greater Brighton Food Plan. This will depend on collaboration through partnerships and LAs and the coordination of activities to build the investment case to transform the city region's food system.
- 1.4 Food system transformation will drive sustainable economic development and growth across the city region if co-ordinated economic development activities and investment are planned at city-region level.
- 1.5 The urgency for this work cannot be overstated. Scoping began before the cost-of-living crisis, rising food prices and a concerning increase in UK food poverty. "No Poverty" and "Zero Hunger" are two primary goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs) and pre-requisite to economic development.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That the Board agrees to the next phase of work which includes:
 - Identification of a mechanism to co-ordinate action and feed progress into the GB10 pledges

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- Advice on alignment of policies, metrics and action focused on food system transformation by LA areas
- Budget allocation to create investment plans for infrastructure, business support and training (£15,000 allocation from GBEB). This would cover specialist support to properly cost and develop investment plans for the city region food system
- A call to business, education and food partnerships to support food system transformation
- Seeking partner updates on how food system innovations are being embedded into practice

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Food systems and food security are a key economic issue, as well as food related industries being key sectors in and of themselves. The cost-of-living crisis and the war in Ukraine have shown how vulnerable to shocks the food economy is. All Local Authority areas are at different stages in food system transformation. The board can facilitate commitment and ambition by encouraging and supporting the development of local food strategies. Sustainable Food Places (national) and Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (global) already provide evidence-based frameworks. These are the leading frameworks providing a form of governance, clear metrics, networking and support, as are the Glasgow Food and Climate Declaration and Barcelona Challenge.

- 3.1 Coordinated economic development activities and investment planned at city region level are required to deliver Government Food Strategy objectives:

Food security and sustainable production - To deliver a prosperous agri-food and seafood sector that ensures a secure food supply in an unpredictable world and contributes to the levelling up agenda through good quality jobs around the country.

Healthier and sustainable eating - To deliver a sustainable, nature positive, affordable food system that provides choice and access to high quality products that support healthier and homegrown diets for all.

The UK as part of a global food system - To deliver export opportunities and consumer choice through imports, without compromising our regulatory standards for food, whether produced domestically or imported.

- 3.2 To ensure that the direction of travel links up to GB10 pledges connecting frameworks were studied. The CDP framework does not cover the full range of metrics Food Strategies and Partnerships develop, but it illustrates the convergence of activities and how we can report them locally and as a city-region. What it does make clear is how we can co-ordinate food system action to produce various co-benefits.

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- 3.3 Coast to Capital strategic economic plan 2018-2030 analysis revealed that future economic strengths lie in a range of economic sub-sectors in distinct, localised areas, rather than a smaller number of broad sectors across the whole area.
- 3.4 Coastal West Sussex White Paper 2021 highlights horticulture as a flourishing West Sussex industry in tune with the environment. Skills gaps in the horticultural industry include not only seasonal pickers and packers after Brexit, but also STEM skills as well as leadership and management, HR and other business skills, energy management, supervisory skills, technology and digital business growth.
- 3.5 Focusing in on sub sectors allows us to see where investment is most needed and to learn how to couple investment with active food system planning and achieve progress for the GB10 Pledges.
- 3.6 Food system infrastructure is considered in the following sub sections:
- Horticulture and viticulture
 - Livestock and dairy farming
 - Fishing and the marine economy
 - Supply chain mapping in East Sussex
 - Business, education and food partnerships
 - Moving from food system insecurity to opportunity
- 3.7 Data for all 7 local authorities is a valuable resource to inform and drive targeted policy action at the local level in order to improve food security and deliver on many agendas. Not all data was available. Higher level data and specialist support would be required to create an economic summary infographic for the city region food system.
- As an absolute minimum the city region needs to:
- Know the percent of population that is food insecure.
 - Have food partnerships developing local food strategies.
 - Monitor the key policies relevant to food systems transformation.
- 3.8 If well maintained, this information would be very useful for emergency planning and Local Resilience Forums when required in the future e.g. to find a range of solutions to help the most vulnerable. At the same time, this data will provide intelligence for food system infrastructure investment decisions.
- 3.9 Food system innovation and food sector growth potential is also considered, e.g. food systems will play a key role in discussions and decision-making about climate change in the run up to COP27; more large-scale farms and corporations will begin to adopt regenerative farming practices; the European alternative proteins market will see further growth in 2022; the role of young people as food activists and agents of change will increase; and more brands will adopt front of pack environmental labelling in 2022.
- 3.10 Case studies of innovation are collated in the appendices section of the report. Greater Brighton will not struggle to find more case studies of innovation. Greater Brighton businesses, whether food retailers, caterers, vegetable box schemes,

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school caterers, farmers, allotment holders, workplace canteens, festival and event teams will all have reportable data about creating these (and other) nutritional changes, and how they are contributing to a circular economy, or social value, or to tackle climate change.

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 Do nothing and wait for the Government Food Strategy to affect local policy.
- 4.2 Local Authorities make food plans independently with no strategic leadership.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 5.1 Community engagement and consultation will be through existing or new food partnerships and networks. This work contributes to building social resilience.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The recommendations from this scoping offer a process to work systematically across these connected agendas, simultaneously, to face the food system challenges and turn them into solutions.
- 6.2 Covid, Brexit, war in Ukraine and the cost-of-living crisis are the most recent challenges but external shocks are increasing and layering up. Mitigating the most immediate harms to populations is the top priority for policymakers, but failure to keep long-term objectives in mind, climate change mitigation in particular, can lead to bad decisions that further embed existing fragilities in economic and social systems.
- 6.3 The next phase of this work moves from the 'scoping' stage to considering current financing and the 'proper costing of food system infrastructure requirements'. As part of the development of a Greater Brighton Food Plan this second phase will create investment plans for city region infrastructure, business support and training in alignment with Government Food Strategy and GB 10 pledges. Larger projects will require feasibility work and impact assessments before project structuring. The focus will be on growth areas and supply chains. Growth opportunities will also be identified for smaller projects that may move quickly into implementation phase, depending on local capacity and resourcing.
- 6.4 All LAs in the city region are working on transition plans to achieve resilience and adaptation through Sustainable Development Goals, Circular Economy, Carbon Neutral or Community Wealth Building.
- 6.5 The existing business, education and food partnerships clearly form the strongest foundation as they cover the breadth of the city region food system and LAs. It is their combined creative potential through the businesses, communities and institutions that will make the next phase of work a success.

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- 6.6 Risks need to be taken to create transformational change and one of those risks is to welcome in new ideas and partners.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 7.1 A budget of £15,000 will be allocated from the Greater Brighton Operational Budget 2022/23 to create investment plans for infrastructure, business support and training to support the Greater Brighton Food Plan.
- 7.2 This budget allocation will pay for specialist support to properly cost and develop investment plans for the city region food system. A consultant's brief will be developed and shared with organisations capable of providing this support.

*Finance Officer Consulted: Rob Allen, Principal Accountant
Date: 5 July 2022*

Legal Implications:

- 7.2 There are no legal implications arising directly from this report.

*Lawyer Consulted: Alice Rowland, Head of Commercial Law
Date: 8 July 2022*

Equalities Implications:

- 7.2 It is important to create equal opportunities to access affordable, healthy food. Barriers link to inequality and systematic biases embedded within our society.

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.3 Major transformations in the global food system are required in order to meet the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition. The global food system currently contributes to the climate crisis by producing a third of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. Food Economy Resilience: Greater Brighton Food Scoping June 2022 (attached)
2. [Greater Brighton Economic Board 20th July 2021, Agenda Item 10](#)

Background Documents

1. [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UN 2015](#)
2. [National Food Strategy July 2021](#)
3. [Government Food Strategy June 2022](#)
4. [UK Public's Interests, Needs and Concerns Around Food. FSA June 2022](#)

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Food Economy Resilience

Greater Brighton
Food Scoping



A scoping report prepared for the Greater Brighton Economic Board

June 2022

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Executive Summary

Are Greater Brighton city region's infrastructure, policies and practices fit for a nation looking to increase fruit and vegetable and decrease meat consumption; to improve quality and welfare provenance in fishing and farming; and reach carbon reduction and net zero targets throughout the food supply chain?

Transforming the food system requires engagement with society as a whole, but governments have a unique capacity to set the direction, create shared infrastructures, and mobilise and coordinate action. All governments are bound by commitments to the right to food (UN Declaration of Human Rights) and are responsible for delivering the infrastructure, policies and practices to ensure domestic food security. Each level of government has a role to play to coordinate and guide food system transformation.

[Government Food Strategy](#), responds to the [National Food Strategy](#) review, and includes policy initiatives to boost health, sustainability, accessibility of diets and to secure food supply, ensuring that domestic producers and the wider food and drink industry contributes to the levelling up agenda and makes the most of post-Brexit opportunities.

Food system infrastructure runs through all major regeneration projects e.g. house building, transport planning, business improvement districts and interlinks with water, energy and climate ecosystems. Building economic, environmental, and social resilience is a strategic priority for the Greater Brighton Economic Board (GBEB) and is captured within the [GB10 Pledges on the environment](#). Food fits within these key areas of focus.

This document presents the findings from scoping existing policy and partnerships in the Greater Brighton city region. Key contacts in each local authority area and the South Downs National Park Authority were interviewed and economic strategies and growth plans were studied. Key priorities, interests and ambitions emerged for each local authority area and case studies of food system innovation were followed up. Food system transformation will drive sustainable economic development and growth across the city region, if co-ordinated economic development activities and investment are planned at city-region level. The scoping findings offer the basis of a Greater Brighton Food Plan and a clear approach to collaborative work. The next phase of this work moves from the 'scoping' stage to considering current financing and the 'proper costing of food system infrastructure requirements'.

Recommendations:

That the Board agrees to the next phase of work which includes:

- **Identification of a mechanism to co-ordinate action and feed progress into the GB10 pledges**
- **Advice on alignment of policies, metrics and action focused on food system transformation by LA areas**
- **Budget allocation to create investment plans for infrastructure, business support and training**
- **A call to business, education and food partnerships to support food system transformation**
- **Seeking partner updates on how food system innovations are being embedded into practice**

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Introduction

There are examples of the food system in transition all across the Greater Brighton city region. Localities are increasingly experiencing system shocks that are forcing them to innovate and collaborate in new ways. Key food system assets and actions across the city region have therefore been scoped in order to obtain a sense of relative policy priorities. Many of the core policies that are needed to help the system withstand short-term shocks are the same as those needed to improve productivity, support adaptation and build resilience.

“Carbon reduction targets can be made throughout the food system; Employment in the food sector and food networks can become an attractive career choice: Businesses can get local, sustainable and healthy food on plates at home and out of home: Social innovation can inform and anchor economic developments and land use planning; Existing support and funding programmes can be targeted to enable a critical mass of activity that could attract inward investment”. [GBEB Report July 2021](#)

In a world in need of unity and stability, food systems offer a unifying focus through which transformational change can be grounded and accelerated. Creative collaborations through food workstreams reveal pathways to focus lobbying and attract investment. New relationships within the Greater Brighton city region food network are being built already and knowledge is being transferred.

The recommendations arising from this scoping work are focused on unlocking the next phase of work to develop a Greater Brighton Food Plan and the associated city region food system investment plans. Achieving these outcomes will depend on collaboration through partnerships and LAs and the coordination of activities to build the investment case to transform the city region’s food system.

Ten questions worth asking:

1. **Food Partnership** – Does an area have a food partnership and food strategy?
2. **Policy Coordination** – How is food [policy coordinated](#) in your area?
3. **Resilience** – What emergency food planning is happening?
4. **Food Use and Food Waste** – Do we know our food use and food waste metrics?
5. **Procurement** – How do local procurement policies relate to food?
6. **Planning and Housing** – Do we have policies to encourage food growing?
7. **Infrastructure** – Have we planned/costed food system infrastructure opportunities?
8. **Visitor Economy** – Do we know what business support your hospitality/food services need?
9. **Research & Skills** – What food systems research is there for our area?
10. **Health & Wellbeing** – Do we understand public health outcomes of a shared food system?

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Mapping Greater Brighton

The Greater Brighton City Region is a mix of coastal, urban and rural landscapes (including the [South Downs National Park](#), a [UNESCO biosphere](#) and a number of areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty). The city region is in South East England, centred around Brighton and incorporates seven local authority areas in East Sussex and West Sussex.



[Greater Brighton City Region map.svg - Wikimedia Commons](#)

Greater Brighton city region has significant assets to draw on to progress food system transformation.

Scale, location, proximity to London and Europe are all important, but it is the collective creative potential of businesses, institutions and local communities together that are key to building long term food system resilience. Together, they have the ability to support the foundational food system assets.

See table in Appendix 1 on page 24 for an overview of potential key assets across local authority areas. This table provides a useful framework to see how LAs could increase and connect activities across the city region to transform our food system.

The most basic assets for food production include soil, biodiversity, fresh water, energy and land.

Supported and well-functioning biodiversity and eco-systems are the first requirements for the Board to take into account when making decisions that ensure that activities contribute to net zero, long term resilience plans, nature recovery and healthy life expectancy outcomes outlined in the GB10 pledges.

Rethinking our consumption of resources and reducing our demands on land and resources means people, businesses and institutions becoming ever more connected with foods production in the soil.

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The water, energy, agriculture nexus is highlighted in the [Greater Brighton Water Plan](#) which states it is essential that the challenges around water, energy and agriculture are addressed in an integrated way. With support, knowledge could be transferred to food sector businesses from relevant [Greater Brighton Energy Plan](#) projects e.g. electric vehicles, solar energy, waste to energy and food waste gas to grid.

Maintaining the momentum and political focus for long term change is hard, but there are clear signals that coordinated action is starting to take place. At every spatial scale exists the potential to collaborate and further develop food system solutions. The diagram below is useful to consider each spatial scale.

The determinants of health and well-being in our neighbourhoods



[State of the environment: health, people and the environment - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

Greater Brighton is one of the [One Public Estate](#) partnership areas having joined the programme in 2016. This brings together a combined estate of over 3,500 land & property assets, valued at £3.5bn.

Inspirational food system solutions, rooted in local people and businesses experience and practice can be communicated to developers, architects, city planners to then explore the options systematically.

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Mapping Local Authority Areas

[Adur and Worthing](#) - Adur has significantly more manufacturing and wholesale businesses while Worthing is more dependent on services including accommodation and food and retail. Recognised strengths to be built upon include **accommodation and food and the large manufacturing base**, particularly in Adur where it is a significant contributor to total output. The marine sector is small, but given the coastline and Shoreham Port, there may be opportunities to develop it. The **visitor economy** also offers an opportunity for development given the expected rise in staycations e.g. [Time for worthing – worthing weekender](#). A growing number of major companies and trade partners, including Infinity Foods and Higgidy Pies, are choosing to invest in Adur and Worthing, drawn not only by the prime location but the access to skills and talent, variety of competitively priced commercial and residential property and high quality of life on offer. **Commercial food waste collections have begun**. There is commitment to encouraging investment and supporting the growth and development of a dynamic and innovative business network across Adur and Worthing. Food system research is underway ([Food, land, learning in Adur and Worthing](#)) to develop shared plans. Adur and Worthing has a Food Partnership and the local authority has a **well established community development and sustainability approach**.

[Arun](#) – Arun has the highest percentage of **employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing** among its comparator areas, reflecting the strong presence of the horticultural sector in the district. The horticulture industry grows a range of soft fruits, herbs, sweet peppers and plants and is a key feature of the coastal plain in the district, making use of the fertile alluvial plain, beneficial climate, long sunshine hours and the high light levels. It is also a high-tech industry. There are some worrying **skills gaps in the horticultural industry to tackle**, including seasonal pickers and migrant labour, a need for STEM skills as well as leadership and management, HR and other business skills, energy management, supervisory skills, technology and digital business growth. Arun leads on the proportion of employment in **accommodation and food**. Arun recognises that town centres will have to change to survive with a proportion of retail outlets converting to service-led businesses such as food and drink, hair and beauty and gyms, or small offices, creative workspace, community services and housing. This attracts younger people to live, work and enjoy leisure facilities, breathing new life into town centres. There are opportunities to adapt to changes in the sector by the **repurposing of former retail units** for footfall-led activity such as food and drink, office, leisure, cultural, residential and social destinations.

[Brighton and Hove](#) – Brighton and Hove established an innovation programme to look at the challenges in the economic strategy and identify who takes this forward. Specific issues of economic focus included: productivity, energy, water, health and inclusion, electric/autonomous vehicles, food security, circular economy, affordable housing and digital infrastructure with greater engagement of partners. Brighton and Hove is a visitor destination with a **strong food and drink, accommodation and cultural offer**. Enhancing the productivity of the workforce will define economic success. Brighton and Hove seek to innovate and test new solutions in food and energy security and recognises the strengths of partner authorities in horticulture and green energy to gain insight and develop new partnerships. **Innovations in food security** are reported through the Economic Strategy and a range of other programmes e.g. Carbon Neutral 2030 Programme, [Circular Economy Routemap](#) and CDP Reporting. Council owned agricultural land holdings are a significant asset. The Brighton and Hove Food Partnership is locally and internationally recognised for its approach which is outlined in the city's **Food Strategy Action Plan**.

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[Crawley](#) – West Sussex’s rural businesses need **improved digital and mobile connectivity** to better enable marketing, advertising and selling opportunities, including in the food and drink and visitor economy sector. Crawley has the largest number of people employed in **transportation and storage** compared to other local authorities and the UK as a whole. This is very important for food systems. The visitor economy and local food and drink are identified as key strategic sectors in Crawley. The county is home to a **range of small micro food and drink producers**, including local food and farm shops, restaurants, pubs and cafés, vineyards, breweries and food producers who sell directly to the public. The County Council has been very proactive in supporting the sector through Taste West Sussex initiatives. A key opportunity was identified to enhance the visitor experience and product, with food and drink experiences. Priorities include promoting, encouraging and **supporting links between the visitor economy and local food and drink sector**, through Taste West Sussex food and drink experiences. The county council want to work with entrepreneurial micro and small businesses on targeted initiatives that will contribute to their growth, for example in the food and drink sector, and the creative digital sector.

[Lewes and Eastbourne](#) – East Sussex Cultural Strategy 2013 – 2023 identified the need to present well packaged ideas bringing together cultural attractions with other elements such as accommodation, food and drink to make it easier for tourists to choose East Sussex. There is a need for **networks to combine marketing strategies between cultural organisations** and use those messages to attract businesses to locate in East Sussex. The corporate plan, ‘Reimagining Lewes District’, sets out the council’s ambitions to achieve net carbon zero whilst continuing to embed **community wealth building principles** within the district. Agriculture and food is a strategic action area in the [Climate Change and Sustainability Strategy 2021](#). Strategic goals set for 2030 in Lewes include agriculture and food, by working in partnership with others to **educate and enable residents to access affordable, local and seasonal food**, through supporting opportunities for local production and distribution. Interim targets include agriculture and food and specifically, to engage with all council tenants about food growing and create governance and draft strategy for a local food partnership by 2022. [Newhaven’s Future High Streets Bid](#) has a **stepping stone economic model to help business start-ups** to take hold. Where market traders can move into small food kiosks and food trucks move into restaurants on the High Street.

[Mid Sussex](#) – Mid Sussex is supporting and encouraging local business growth through the provision of council services and awarding of council contracts. There has been an increased percentage of food businesses achieving good or very good ratings. Mid Sussex continue to use the **council’s procurement to help support the local economy by procuring goods and services**, where appropriate, from local small and medium sized enterprises. Positive support and advice is provided to new and existing businesses on food, health and safety, environmental, planning and licensing matters to help new and growing business to understand and navigate through the regulatory environment. Proactive work with business organisations develops an **on-going dialogue to identify and respond to business concerns**. Extended support and signposting services are provided to local businesses on grants, funding, business advice, start up information, premises, business rates, etc. Support is provided to and through East Grinstead Business Association (EGBA), Haywards Heath (HHBA) and Burgess, Hill Business Parks Association (BHBA). As detailed in the [Mid Sussex economic recovery plan 2020-21](#), the **three excellent Business Associations, and the Chamber of Commerce** delivered a package of measures to ensure the re-opening of the High Streets safely; providing advice and assistance to 71 new food businesses and helping pubs, social clubs and other licenced premises to open safely.

SDNPA boundaries include parts of Arun, Worthing, Adur, Brighton and Hove, Lewes and Mid Sussex.

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Mapping Greater Brighton: Seeing things differently

All Local Authority areas are at different stages in food system transformation. The board can facilitate commitment and ambition by encouraging and supporting the development of local food strategies. [Sustainable Food Places](#) (national) and [Milan Urban Food Policy Pact](#) (global) already provide evidence-based frameworks. These are the leading frameworks providing a form of governance, clear metrics, networking and support, as are the [Glasgow Food and Climate Declaration](#) and [Barcelona Challenge](#).

To ensure that the direction of travel links up to GB10 pledges connecting frameworks were studied. The [Carbon Disclosure Project](#) framework lists co-benefits of actions in the Food Data section as below. This framework is aimed at cities and aligned to SDGs, Race 2 Resilience and the European Climate Pact.

Carbon Disclosure Project: Co-benefits of actions in Food Data section

Economic	Social	Public Health	Environmental
Job creation	Increased water security	Improved physical health	Reduced GHG emissions
Revenue generation	Increased food security	Improved mental wellbeing/quality of life	Improved water/soil quality
Reduced costs	Improved mobility and access	Improved air quality	Improved waste management
Increased energy security	Improved road safety	Improved preparedness for health service delivery	Reduced noise/light pollution
Business/technological innovation	Reduced fuel poverty	Reduced health impacts from extreme heat or cold weather	Increased/improved green space
Increased labour productivity	Increased security/protection for poor/vulnerable populations	Reduced disaster/disease/contamination-related health impacts	Protected/improved biodiversity and ecosystem services
Improved labour conditions	Increased social inclusion, equality and justice	Reduced premature deaths	
Increased economic production	Increased transparency and accountability	Reduced health costs	
Reduced natural resource depletion	Improved education and public awareness on climate issues		
Reduced congestion	Fewer or no households and businesses forced from homes/places of work		
Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water, communications networks			

[Adapted from 2022 version of Carbon Disclosure Project Guidance and Questionnaires Framework Mapping Assessment: Adaptation and Mitigation: Food Data](#)

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Companies, cities and regions report on their actions and co-benefits through the Food Data section.

Area of strategy/plan:	Food policy: Stage of project development (e.g., scoping), State of financing
Project area:	Sustainable food consumption/production
Sectors adaptation applies to:	Agriculture, Fishing, Manufacturing, Water supply, Waste management, Accommodation and food service activities, Information and communication
Action:	Climate Hazard that action addresses

Questions in the Food Data section include:

What percentage of your population is food insecure and/or lives in a food desert?
Report the total quantity of food that is procured (in tonnes) for government-owned and/or operated facilities (including municipal facilities, schools, hospitals, youth centres, shelters, public canteens, prisons etc.). If available, please provide a breakdown per food group.
Total annual amount of food waste produced (tonnes/year)
Recovery interventions that channel investment in sustainable, resilient agriculture and food supply chains
Timeframe for which increased resilience is expected to last
Proportion of the population with increased resilience due to adaptation action
Hectares (ha) of natural systems with increased resilience due to adaptation action
Funding source(s)
Estimated annual emissions reductions (metric tons CO ₂ e/year)
Estimated annual energy savings
Estimated annual renewable energy generation

The CDP framework does not cover the full range of metrics Food Strategies and Partnerships develop, but it illustrates the convergence of activities and how we can report them locally and as a city-region.

What it does make clear is how we can co-ordinate food system action to produce various co-benefits:

- As a city region it should be possible to coordinate action to share best practice and transfer knowledge on preventing food waste and household and commercial food waste collections.
- As a city region it should be possible to coordinate action to increase public procurement of locally grown and produced food and facilitate the development of food hubs and shorter supply chains.
- As a city region it should be possible to coordinate action to increase local food growing, regenerative and nature friendly farming and develop supportive distribution systems.
- As a city region the practical application of learning from research could be accelerated by requesting help from research partners to start to compile evidence that proposals work.
- As a city region a shared brand could help bring together the various geographies to focus on food system transformation.
- As a city region it will be necessary to develop and test food system infrastructure investment plans through e.g. community infrastructure levy IDPs and major regeneration programmes

Infrastructure

Although the focus of this scoping was the city region, data was often only available at certain scales e.g. UK, South East, East or West Sussex, Local Authority areas, and for clusters of the Local Authority areas. In order to know what gaps there are we have to reassemble existing data to put the spotlight on food.

UKRI Economic summary of the UK Food System



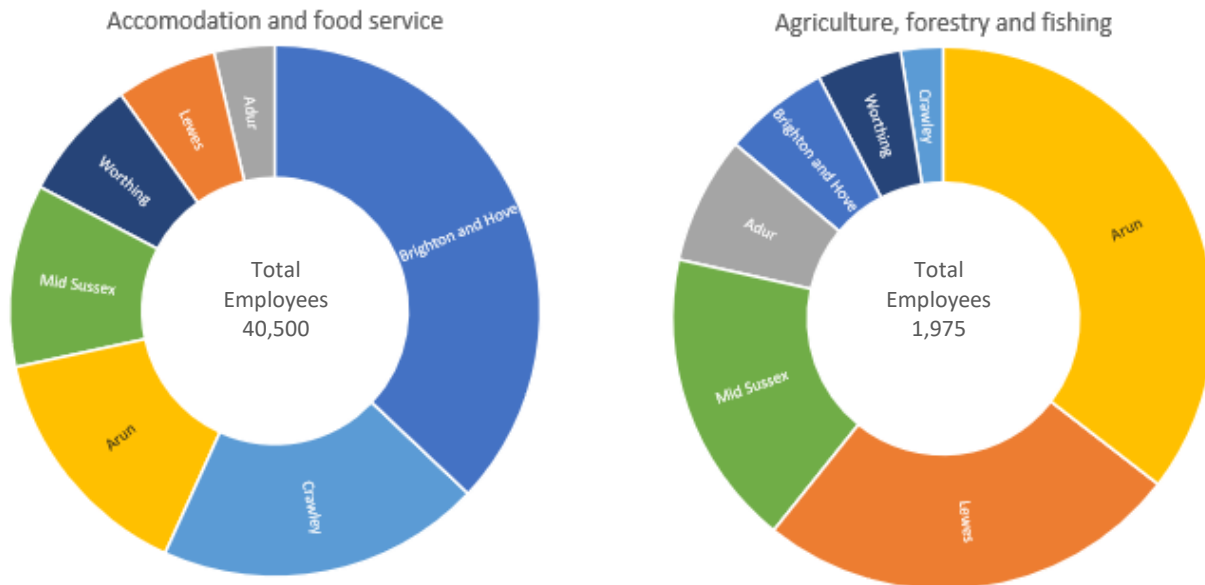
[Mapping the UK Food System – A Report for the UKRI Transforming UK Food Systems Programme \(ox.ac.uk\)](#)

Higher level data and specialist support would be required to create a similar infographic illustrating the Greater Brighton City Region food system. This would be a useful economic summary for the city region. [Leeds](#) and [London](#) have gone a step further to look at inputs, outputs and material flows, and doing a similar piece of research for Greater Brighton could be explored.

[UK Standard Industry Classification \(SIC\)](#) code the wide range of activities that make up the food system. Some food classifications are grouped within other wider general classification codes e.g manufacturing, which makes it quite difficult to draw out the food system data neatly and regroup it for further analysis. The Local Authority Economic Strategies include Accommodation and Food Services data but few have information from the relevant food system SIC codes in Agriculture, Forestry and fishing; Manufacturing; Wholesale and retail trade have separated out the Accommodation and Food and beverage services categories into Restaurants and mobile food: Event catering and other food service: Pubs, bars and clubs. See appendix 12 for Greater Brighton Food Sector Business Types. ONS (2020).

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Employment by Industry of each LA area and as Greater Brighton (2019)



[Population profiles for local authorities in England - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

The diagram above shows the number of employees in Greater Brighton by the key food sectors of Accommodation and food service and Agriculture fisheries and food using the latest Business Register and Employment Survey estimates. This makes the LA economic sub sector specialisms more visible.

[Coast to Capital strategic economic plan 2018-2030](#) analysis revealed that future economic strengths lie in a range of economic sub-sectors in distinct, localised areas, rather than a smaller number of broad sectors across the whole area. Horticulture and food manufacturing were identified as such sub sectors for Arun, Lewes and Mid Sussex. The report refers to plans for more work with partners to understand what the specific opportunities are for growth in each of these sub-sectors, and what kind of investment is needed to unlock their potential and boost overall productivity e.g. as one of the largest horticulture areas in the UK, employing upwards of 9,000 FTE jobs and providing in excess of £1 billion production. The report also highlights the importance of the Visitor Economy and support services.

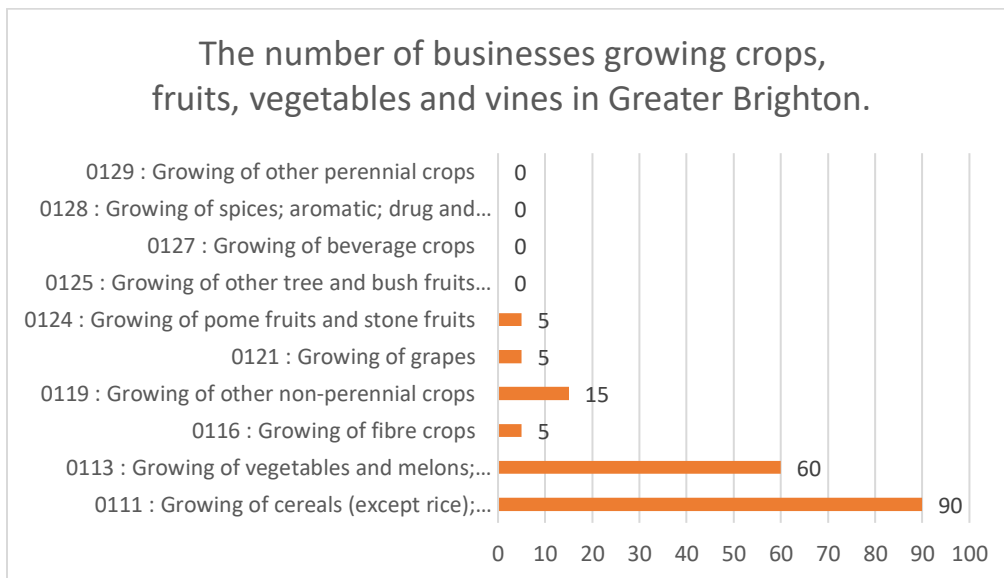
[Coastal West Sussex White Paper 2021](#) highlights horticulture as a flourishing West Sussex industry in tune with the environment. Skills gaps in the horticultural industry include not only seasonal pickers and packers after Brexit, but also STEM skills as well as leadership and management, HR and other business skills, energy management, supervisory skills, technology and digital business growth. Key drivers for the industry in building resilience and delivering adaptations include water and the global water trade, veganism, food miles, food security and energy. It is recognised that scaling up adaptation and innovations requires local co-ordination and cannot be down entirely to the individual businesses.

Focusing in on some other sub sectors allows us to see where investment is most needed and to learn how to couple investment with active [food system planning](#) and achieve progress for the GB10 Pledges.

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Horticulture

In June 2021 all active commercial farm holdings in England received a Census of Agriculture questionnaire to complete. The census data is collected under the Agricultural Statistics Act 1979 and captures detailed information on land use, crop areas, livestock numbers and farm labour. **The survey results show that approximately 43% of survey respondents needed seasonal labour.** The average shortfall was 10% and ranged from 39 person days in July to 61 person days in September. UK farms were reported as missing up to 75% of seasonal workers needed for harvest. [The Grocer, 19 May 2022](#)



The data contained in this Office of National Statistics analysis are produced from a snapshot of the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) taken on 12 March 2021 (Data are rounded).

Viticulture

By 2020, 436 ha of vines had been established within the SDNP (0.26% of area) across 51 vineyards ranging in size from 0.15 to 91 ha. This is a fast growing and innovative sub sector that has the potential to catalyse other sub sectors. There are transferrable skills and business approaches that can be shared.

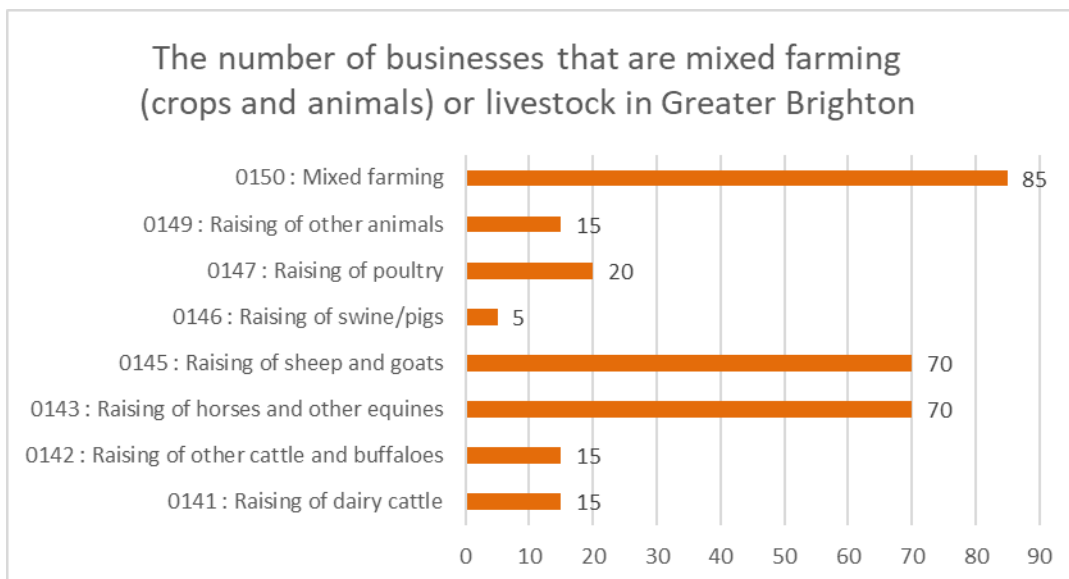
Findings of key significance from the [South Downs National Park Viticulture Growth Impact Assessment](#)

- There has been a significant recent expansion of UK vineyard area (>300% between 2005-2019).
- There is ~ 40,000 ha of terrestrially and climatically suitable viticulture land in the SDNP.
- The environmental and landscape impact of vineyards and wine production in sensitive landscapes has the potential to be high unless well managed.
- A majority (53.5%) of the SDNPA Citizens Panel survey respondents thought that an increase in vineyards in the National Park would provide a positive impact.
- Significant concerns in relation to environmental impacts, were raised by the Citizens Panel, representatives of the Parish Council and community groups, and SDNPA members.

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- This study has reviewed, at a high level, the ecosystem service benefits that viticulture and wine production can bring, and the risks they pose to these benefits.
- Several initiatives are recommended to facilitate vineyards and wineries improvements to be better neighbours and landscape custodians.
- Education is a recurring theme and schemes are recommended that facilitate the evolution and adoption of best practice and good environmental stewardship are.
- There are clear opportunities for exemplary winery design and the sensitive development of winery related infrastructure within protected landscapes. However, recommendations for such are restricted to guidance and process offered through planning policy.

Livestock and dairy farming



The data contained in this Office of National Statistics analysis are produced from a snapshot of the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) taken on 12 March 2021. (Data are rounded).

Three common denominators that will define the successful farm enterprises of 2040 are identified in the [NFU Future of Food 2040](#) report:

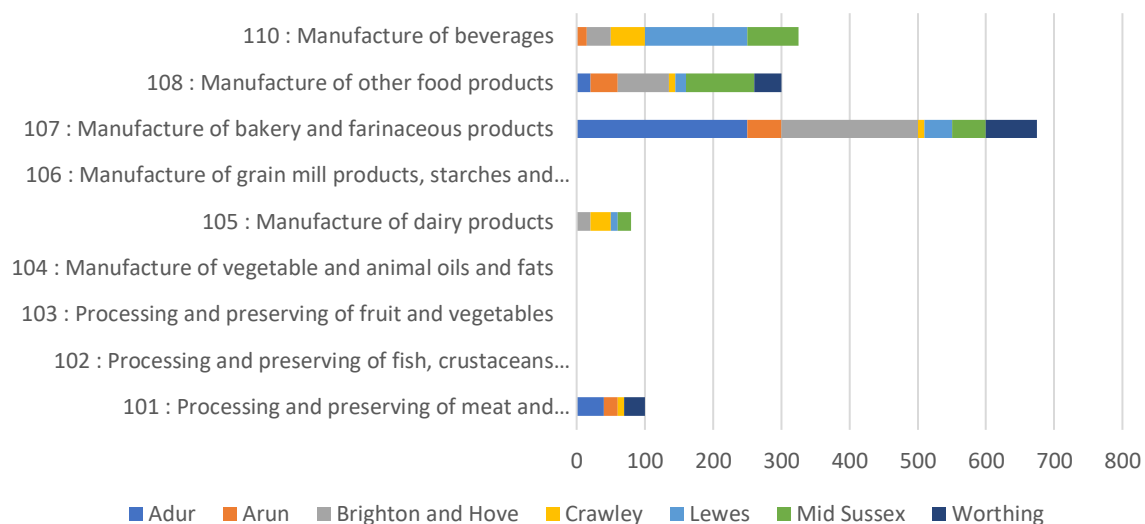
- **Risk management** – managing the increasing exposure of farming to risk and volatility by embedding resilience into the business model and accessing the right data and financial tools to help them.
- **Transparency** – being able to stand up to the intense scrutiny of an increasingly demanding customer and the exposure made possible in an increasingly transparent food system.
- **Business sustainability** – smart, professional rural businesses knowing and increasingly anticipating their end market. Making the most of marketing and entrepreneurial skills used in combination with productivity-enhancing innovation and technology to achieve sustainable outcomes.

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Fishing and the marine economy

Supporting the long-term future of the fishing sector depends on investment in better infrastructure, strengthened supply chains, new jobs and on fishers learning more sustainable fishing techniques. Ports and harbours need to be modernised and capacity and efficiency increased at processing and aquaculture facilities. Fishery infrastructure improvements can help reduce carbon emissions, help increase the sustainability of the sector and contribute towards the UK's commitment to reach Net Zero. [Discover Seafood](#) is an interactive portal with local port maps and information on local seasonal catches.

Number of food and beverage processing and manufacture employees in Greater Brighton (2020)



Business Register and Employment Survey: open access
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 23 May 2022] (Data are rounded)

How do we make fishing climate-smart?

Findings from the [Marine Conservation Society report 2021](#)

- **Reduce pressure from fishing gears** like trawls and dredges by incentivising a move to less damaging fishing methods such as bottom longlines
- **Increase transparency and traceability across UK fishing industry** to improve understanding of impact of fishing and aid stock recovery. This could be achieved by mandating the installation of Remote Electronic Monitoring systems with CCTV cameras across the UK fleet to provide a true picture of catch levels and data to improve management
- **Ban bottom towed gear to protect and enable recovery of blue carbon habitats** within existing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) designated for seabed features, as well as limiting towed gear in important blue carbon sites outside current MPAs
- **Create incentives to decarbonise the UK fishing fleet and eliminate inefficient fleet structures**, for example by ending fossil fuel subsidies and encouraging fishers to move to electric and solar powered vessels

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Supply chain mapping in East Sussex – Researched by Sustain

With the UK Government seeking to ‘level up’ the country, now is the time to channel investment into localised food systems and infrastructure. To understand what needs to be invested in at that local scale we need to know what infrastructure exists, whether it contributes directly to the local food system, what farm types there are in the counties, and therefore, where the gaps in infrastructure are that need to be invested in.

Summary of findings

- ❖ One of the main barriers that we came up against was **a lack of data on infrastructure and local food enterprise**. We found high-level information through the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Fame database, but this was not detailed enough. We decided to do primary research with farmers and food producers to find out more local insight.
- ❖ Across both counties, we found **commonalities in the types of infrastructure that farmers wanted access to or to invest in on-site**. Farmers were very interested in the idea of local food hubs that have capacity to carry out processing, storage, packing, distribution, and selling capabilities. Mobile abattoirs, on-farm dairy processing, and vending machine equipment were also popular ideas.
- ❖ Some of the horticultural growers who like to sell direct to customer suggested they have adequate on-site infrastructure to wash, dry and store produce before sending it off to market. However, **many expressed their interest in local food hubs** that can also offer this alongside an ability to help farmers and growers’ access local markets and electrified distribution.
- ❖ **Livestock farmers were concerned about the ever-decreasing amount of local infrastructure**. Some of the dairy farmers we interviewed are on an Arla milk contract and were relatively comfortable with that, but most said they want to diversify their markets to be less reliant on one buyer and to grow their connection with local citizens.
- ❖ It was clear that collaboration was of importance to farmers and food enterprises. For instance, **farmers want to collaborate when it comes to logistics so that distribution space is full, and delivery vans are not half empty**. Collaboration was seen as important to access more local markets, compete locally with supermarkets, and be more cost and time efficient.
- ❖ This mapping work requires further investigation to better understand the state of play in both counties. We also call on the UK Government to collect and share relevant data. We also **acknowledge the crucial role that partnerships and networks have, and farmers and growers saw food hubs and food partnerships as critical to building local networks and collaboration**

[*A tale of two counties: Strengthening local food cultures through mapping supply chains in East Sussex and Lancashire. Sustain: the alliance for better food and farming. March 2022.*](#)

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Business partnerships

There are a vast range of business support services and routes to access grants generally, yet it is not easy to see where specialist support is available to food businesses and to the food sector as a whole. This is important as food businesses have specific needs e.g. hospitality recruitment and retention, that if not met, they can not progress to the ambitious long term adaptation challenges. A detailed summary of specialist food business support and current grants available for SMEs would be helpful. SDNPA have undertaken extensive food and drink sector mapping and are already supporting food businesses networks (including farm businesses). Chambers of Commerce and Business Improvement Districts e.g. Manor Royal, Brilliant Brighton are well placed to impact at scale. Mid Sussex Business Associations are developing well. Work is underway to develop an ecosystem of business networks to support SMEs transition to the circular economy. We need to understand who makes the strategic assessment of food businesses and where that information then goes e.g. Is it informing city region level funding bids and infrastructure development? There may be a disconnect with grants that can not be accessed to fund food and drink sector/agricultural SIC codes. This gap needs to be investigated further. There are a wealth of suitable funding opportunities highlighted through the Grantfinder page but these are only useful if they reach the businesses at the right time and adequate support is given for the next steps.

Education partnerships

Every aspect of this scoping could be strengthened from collaboration with the various education partnerships. They are shaping the future employees and employers and act as anchor institutions able to develop the evidence base and draw in investment for food system transformation. Research work is often international, but there is a clear commitment to turning research into practice through collaborations with Plumpton College, University of Sussex and the University of Brighton. Greater Brighton Metropolitan College and Crawley College have a central role to help fill the catering skills gap. Work could extend to the University of Chichester with its college groups. Not only does the city region have excellent universities and colleges but it is also a connection to local schools in every community. Cooking is a life skill, an important part of self care and provides a way to learn food system knowledge. If we are really aiming for transformational change, we need to know what the children are learning. Specialist expertise exists and is expanding e.g. University of Sussex Business School, Green Growth Platform, Sussex Innovation (SINC), Food Systems Doctoral, Sussex Sustainability Research Programme and across a number of departments e.g. University of Brighton School of Architecture Technology and Engineering, Business and Life Sciences and Hospitality and Catering features in all city region colleges.

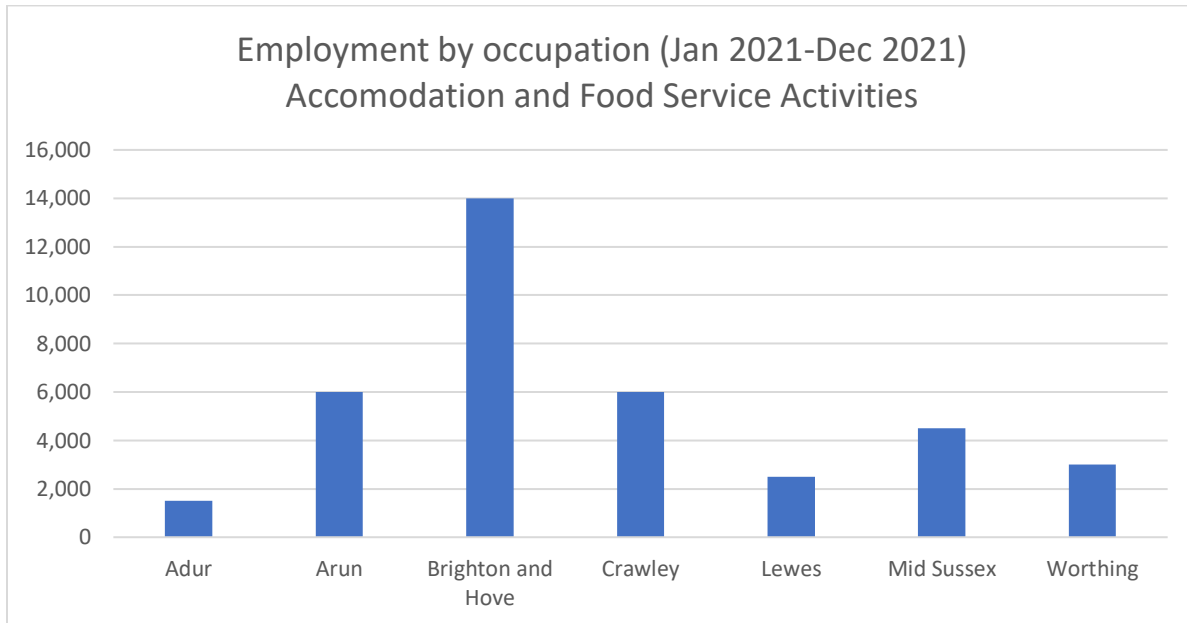
Local Food Partnerships

All Local Authority areas have some form of food network with links to the local community and to a range of business partners, whether formed to provide emergency food or to develop food strategy. The public want innovation to be a force for social change as well as for sustainable economic development. Food partnerships engage with the community and food businesses at a very local level e.g. hospitality and retail sector, food producers and community food projects. Examples include Sussex Food Partnerships, Brighton and Hove Food Partnership, Sustainable Food Places (UK wide) and community engagement through all LA's and SDNPA and the Biosphere Management Plan. It cannot be expected that they have the resources or the capacity to carry forward this work but they are critical to guide it and represent residents voices in the process. These partnerships have local intelligence and are a barometer of the everyday realities Greater Brighton residents face when making their food choices.

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Moving from food system insecurity to opportunity

Hospitality is the only industry in a position to deliver post-pandemic jobs, growth and investment at speed and across all communities of the UK. [Shelter Hall](#) provides a unique platform in the widest sense for caterers to develop their brand and business. The infrastructure they created is both about physical space but also about social networks and is a unique asset to Brighton and Hove, the city region and UK.



[Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](#)

Hospitality businesses now face a variety of new challenges and threats. Costs are rising in key areas like food and energy, while there are still chronic shortages of staff. Problems with recruitment and retention of staff plague the sector with 14% of staff roles currently vacant nationally. Disruption to supply caused first by Brexit and then by COVID goes on. High levels of inflation are making it very difficult for operators to achieve real-terms sales growth. These enormous challenges come at the worst possible time for businesses facing high levels of debt after two years of turmoil. The sector calls on government to look into solving tax and labour problems. Consumers' passion for restaurants, pubs, bars and hotels is as strong as ever, and hospitality is ideally placed to power the UK's economic recovery. **The hospitality industry needs proper, sustained support if it is to achieve this.** If given the right support, the hospitality sector can play a key part in the Government's Levelling Up agenda.



UKHospitality & CGA Future Shock Report - Issue Ten - Hospitality in 2022

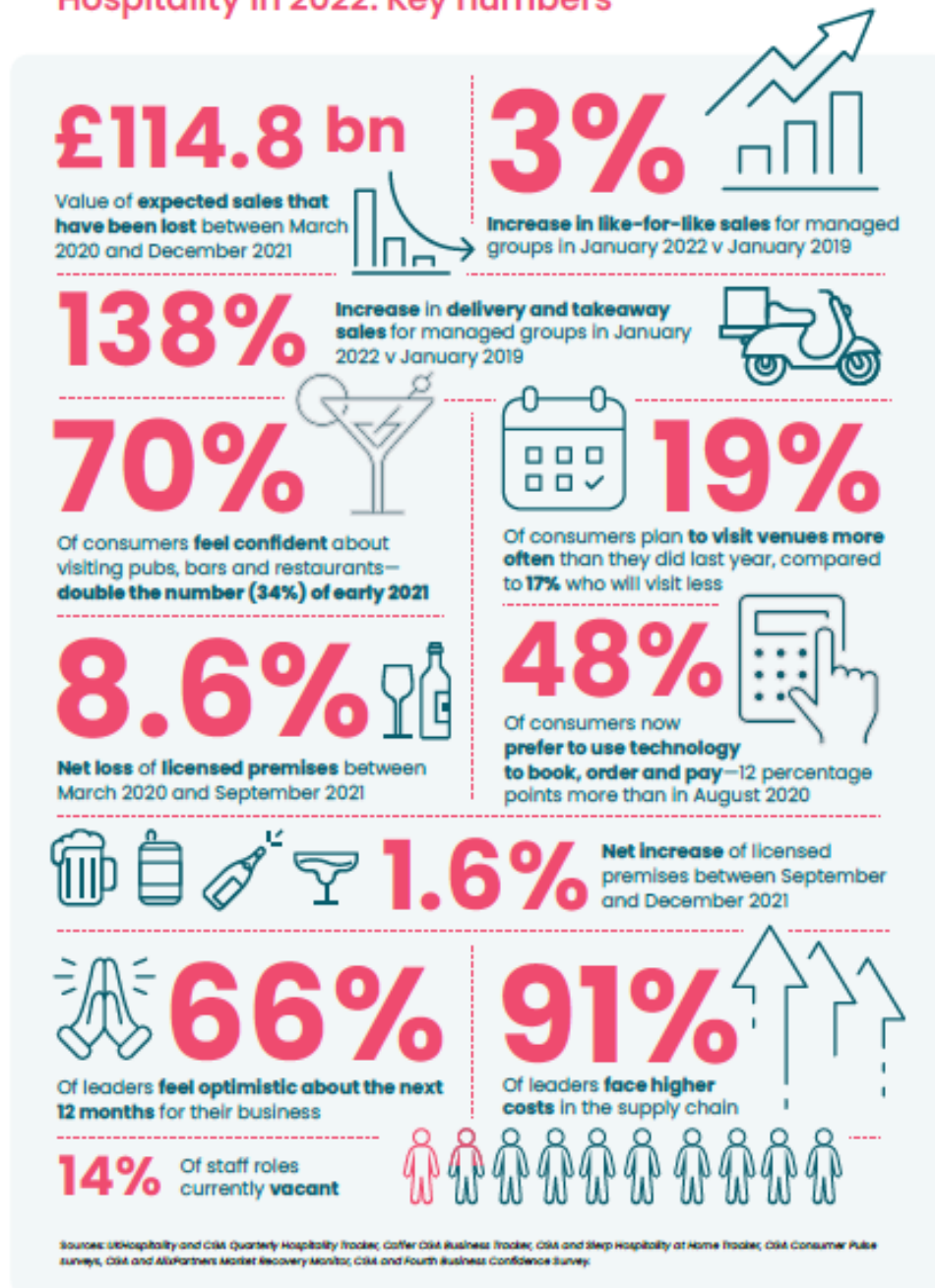
[UKHospitality - Future Shock 10 - Page 1 \(publitas.com\)](#)

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The hospitality sector has cautious optimism

Trading, especially for leading managed groups, is edging back towards pre-COVID levels. Consumers and business leaders are recovering their confidence. Site openings, which are always a good barometer of the mood of the market, are heading in the right direction. The delivery and takeaway market, which was a lifeline to operators during lockdowns, continues to flourish and is adapting to customer needs.

Hospitality in 2022: Key numbers



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Metrics

Data for all 7 local authorities is a valuable resource to inform and drive targeted policy action at the local level in order to improve food security and deliver on many agendas. Not all data was available.

As an absolute minimum the city region needs to:

- know the percent of population that is food insecure.
- have food partnerships developing local food strategies.
- monitor the key policies relevant to food systems transformation.

Throughout the scoping food system data was accessed primarily from online sources and databases e.g. those available at the [Business and Intellectual Property Centre](#) (BIPC) such as IBIS world, Local Government Online and Mintel. ONS, DEFRA and NOMIS data were also used to try to get more granular information. Although searches were made, not all LA level data could be found online e.g., to investigate e.g., procurement, planning, health and obtain detail about all relevant local policies.

If well maintained, this information would be very useful for emergency planning and Local Resilience Forums when required in the future e.g. to find a range of solutions to help the most vulnerable. At the same time, this data will provide intelligence for food system infrastructure investment decisions.

In the same way as the CDP reporting framework is using data reported on metrics to plan and guide investment decisions internationally, Greater Brighton city region can create a decision-making path. This will reveal a combination of large projects and clusters of small projects that are linked together.

The [Food Foundation Food Insecurity Tracking 2022](#) uses regular nationally representative surveys to assess UK food insecurity levels, particularly focussing on at risk groups. UK local food insecurity of Adults (Jan 2021) mapping at LA level has been developed and shared by the [University of Sheffield](#).

Food is one of the UK's thirteen critical infrastructure sectors with Defra as the Sector Resilience Lead. The Government has a duty to report triennially on food security in Section 19 of the Agriculture Act 2020. The first UK Food Security report was published in December 2021, before the war in Ukraine and cost of living crisis.

The National Food Strategy lists recommended food system performance metrics for environmental, health and social outcomes as well as system resilience, diet and food environment. It also calls to establish a new National Food System Data Programme that would see government bodies including Defra, DHSC, BEIS and the FSA work together to oversee a huge set of data on health, emissions, food waste, and other metrics. Food businesses could then use this as a guide and to measure progress.

[Sustainable Development Goals](#) have stood the test of time and guide us forward.

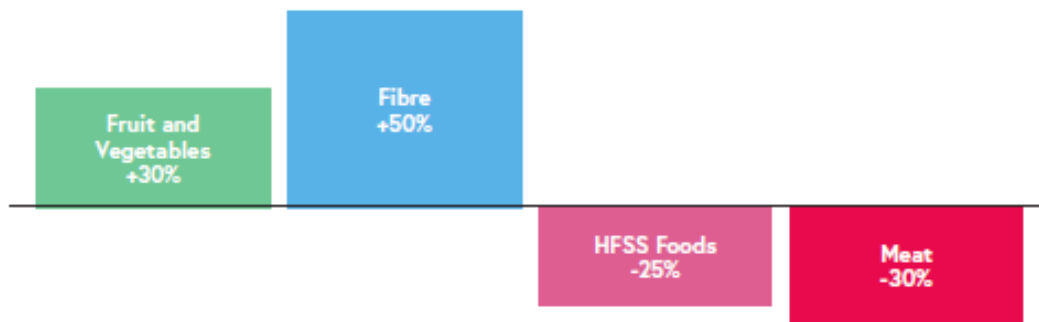
Food systems are often firstly associated with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and then SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), however every single SDG can be linked to the global food security challenge either directly or indirectly e.g. reduced inequalities, no poverty, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life on land and life below water.



Innovation

The essential nature of food and the interconnectedness of our food systems make food an ideal focus for addressing the Sustainable Development Goals. As with transforming the global food system, transforming the UK food system will require long-term thinking, the disruption of business-as-usual, and investment in schemes without immediate payback. The diagram below outlines changes needed.

Changes needed to meet health, climate and nature commitments



[The National Food Strategy - The Plan](#)

Greater Brighton will not struggle to find case studies of innovation. Greater Brighton businesses, whether food retailers, caterers, vegetable box schemes, school caterers, farmers, allotment holders, workplace canteens, festival and event teams will all have reportable data about creating these (and other) nutritional changes, **and** how they are contributing to a circular economy, or social value, or to tackle climate change.

Food sector growth potential

The European Institute of Innovation and technology (EIT) Food is Europe's leading food innovation initiative, working to make the food system more sustainable, healthy and trusted. From policy and legislation to consumer trends and market growth, [EIT Food](#) have combined insights to collate their top 5 food trends for Europe in 2022:

1. **Food systems will play a key role in discussions and decision-making about climate change in the run up to COP27**
2. **More large-scale farms and corporations will begin to adopt regenerative farming practices**
3. **The European alternative proteins market will see further growth in 2022**
4. **The role of young people as food activists and agents of change will increase**
5. **More brands will adopt front of pack environmental labelling in 2022**

The next phase of work can build on this and more partner insights about growth and innovation.

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Conclusion

This food scoping set out to investigate existing policy and partnerships in the Greater Brighton city region and offer the basis of a Greater Brighton Food Plan and a clear approach to collaborative work.

Food system transformation will drive sustainable economic development and growth across the city region, if co-ordinated economic development activities and investment are planned at city-region level.

Covid, Brexit, war in Ukraine and the cost-of-living crisis are the most recent challenges but external shocks are increasing and layering up. Mitigating the most immediate harms to populations is the top priority for policymakers, but failure to keep long-term objectives in mind, climate change mitigation in particular, can lead to bad decisions that further embed existing fragilities in economic and social systems. The recommendations from this scoping offer a process to work systematically across these connected agendas, simultaneously, to face the food system challenges and turn them into solutions.

The recommendation from scoping is for the Board to agree to the next phase of work which includes:

1. Identification of a mechanism to co-ordinate action and feed progress into the GB10 pledges
2. Alignment of policies, metrics and action focused on food system transformation by LA areas
3. Budget allocation to create investment plans for infrastructure, business support and training
4. A call to business, education and food partnerships to support food system transformation
5. Seeking partner updates on how food system innovations are being embedded into practice

All LAs in the city region are working on transition plans to achieve resilience and adaptation through Sustainable Development Goals, Circular Economy, Carbon Neutral or Community Wealth Building.

Features of a more resilient city region food system include a more secure food supply, lower environmental impacts, transparent supply chains, healthier diets and improved social outcomes. Sharing and combining food system data will reveal where the city region performs well, where targetted investment is required and where there is potential for ambitious food system innovations.

Risks need to be taken to create transformational change and one of those risks is to welcome in new ideas and partners. Food is a positive and generative focus for work as people love food, yet there are also challenges about the impact of the food system, and to the food system, that need to be made visible and discussed openly. Timely coordination of updates and local news cannot be understated. This work already operates within multi level governance structures and requires public engagement and communication. It will be critical to work with East and West Sussex County Councils to align activities with their overarching [Climate Emergency](#) and [Climate Change](#) strategies and delivery plans.

The existing business, education and food partnerships clearly form the strongest foundation as they cover the breadth of the city region food system and LAs. It is their combined creative potential through the businesses, communities and institutions that will make the next phase of work a success.

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Appendix 1. Potential key assets by Local Authority area

KEY ASSET AREA	Food Partnership	Policy Coordination	Resilience	Food Use & Waste	Procurement	Planning and Housing	Infrastructure	Visitor Economy	Research & Skills	Health & Wellbeing	Food System Showcase	Knowledge Transfer Opportunity
Adur and Worthing	Adur and Worthing Food Partnership	East Sussex County Council, Community Works, Food Power Alliance member	Sussex Resilience Forum	Commercial Food Waste Service 2022, Focus on prevention	Government Buying Standard (GBS) ?	National Planning Policy Framework ?	Port (Shoreham)	Eat Out Eat Well	Worthing College, Tourism, Business, GB MET, catering	HWB Board, Healthy Start, school meals, whole system obesity approach ?	Social Innovation, Food Partnership/strategy	Circular Economy, networks sharing learning, planning, hospitality
Arun	Arun and Chichester Food Partnership	Developing Food Strategy for Arun & Chichester	Sussex Resilience Forum	Food Waste Collection trial 2021	Government Buying Standard (GBS) ?	National Planning Policy Framework ?	Littlehampton Regeneration ?	Eat Out Eat Well	University of Chichester, Business school, Centre for Workforce Dvpt.	HWB Board, Healthy Start, school meals, whole system obesity approach ?	West Sussex Growers Association, Horticulture	Technology, Employment and skills, Climate change action
Brighton and Hove	Brighton and Hove Food Partnership	Brighton and Hove Food Strategy Action Plan	Sussex Resilience Forum, Emergency Food Network	Community Composting, CE Food Programme, CDP Reporting	BHCC Good Food Buying Standards, Government Buying Standard (GBS) ?	City Plan 1, City Plan 2, PAN 06 and SPD 17	Food Systems Infrastructure included in IDP	Healthy Choice Award (Catering) Bite Sussex	University of Sussex Plumpton College, GB MET	HWB Board, Healthy Start, school meals, whole system obesity approach	Planning policy and procurement policy, Shelter Hall,	Circular Economy, Carbon Disclosure Project reporting
Crawley	Feed Crawley, Crawley Food Bank Partnership	Crawley Food Bank Partnership, West Sussex County Council ?	Sussex Resilience Forum	Hot Bin trial 2021, Crawley Town FC	Government Buying Standard (GBS) ?	National Planning Policy Framework ? Crawley is a Planning Authority	Port (Gatwick) Logistics Space ?	Hospitality v diverse Crawley Eats App Eat Out Eat Well Crawley College	Crawley College, Employ Crawley, Youth Hub	HWB Board, Healthy Start, school meals, whole system obesity approach ?	Skills and employment, Messaging and Trends	Business Imp. District, Employ Crawley Youth Hub (transferable skills)
Lewes	Lewes District Food Partnership	Sustainable Food Places application	Sussex Resilience Forum	Food Waste Collection Service, Compost Club Ltd	Government Buying Standard (GBS) ?	National Planning Policy Framework ?	Levelling Up Capturing the Value of the Catch	Eat Out Eat Well	Plumpton College, land based skills, East Sussex College, Food and Beverage Service	HWB Board, Healthy Start, school meals, whole system obesity approach ?	Fishing and Marine economy, New Agri-Food Centre	Whole supply chain focus, Food system infrastructure
Mid Sussex	Mid Sussex Food Partnership	Mid Sussex Voluntary Action	Sussex Resilience Forum	Food Waste Collection trial 2021	Government Buying Standard (GBS) ?	National Planning Policy Framework ? Northern Arc House Building	Burgess Hill Growth Programme ?	Eat Out Eat Well	Haywards Heath College, Business and Economics	HWB Board, Healthy Start, school meals, whole system obesity approach ?	Business Associations, Bolney Wine Estate	Sustainable Economic Strategy and SDGs
South Downs National Park Authority	Adur and Worthing, Arun and Chichester, Brighton and Hove, Lewes and Mid Sussex	SDNPA Policies, Four Countryside, Policy Managers	Sussex Resilience Forum	There are small-scale local waste and recycling facilities	Government Buying Standard (GBS) ?	National Planning Policy Framework ?	Community Infrastructure Levy	Food and Drink brand Food and Drink awards	Education Team and Grants for schools and colleges, Brinsbury is nearby	HWB Board, Healthy Start, school meals, whole system obesity approach ?	Livestock farming, South Downs Lamb, Visitor economy	Nature Friendly Farms, Live and Work, Branding

Key contacts in each Local Authority area and the South Downs National Park Authority were interviewed and economic strategies and growth plans were studied. Priorities, interests and food system ambitions emerged for each local authority area. Case studies of food system innovation were followed up.

The table was used as a guide for the scoping. There will be inaccuracies that can be refined with partners as more/new information becomes available.

Appendix 2. Social innovation to build resilience

The [National Food Strategy](#) recommended that Local Authorities in England develop food strategies, developed with reference to national targets and in partnership with the communities they serve.

Evidence of resilience

As a minimum we need Food Partnerships, local food strategies and coordination of policy alignment.

A transition to a healthy, sustainable and more equitable food system requires not only strong national policy but also collaborative action between policy makers, businesses and civil society at the local level.

The [evidence](#) from more than 50 cities, boroughs and counties that now have a local food strategy or partnership is that they can increase food security in the long as well as short term, support improvements in public health and wellbeing, and generate significant investment and innovation.

Evidence of adaptation

•The findings from [Sustainable Food Cities Phase 2 Evaluation Final Report](#) show how Local Food Partnerships have been able to pivot to respond with agility to an extended period of national crisis and have moved forward to offer a coherent framework for the transition of local food system.

•Processes of innovation transfer have helped partnerships to accelerate progress made on areas that are complex, technical and require specialist insight. Food partnerships are creating a common language for change around a highly complex issue that is, itself, in a state of change.

•One of Local Food Partnerships greatest challenges involves points of engagement with the mainstream agri-food system. Opportunities exist to develop engagement focused on sustainability.

Sussex food partnerships working together

Food system planning, food security and food policy work is itself an area of growth and innovation. What is clear from this scoping work is that mechanisms are needed to increase connectivity, knowledge transfer, policy alignment and coordination across the city region.

Cities, towns, boroughs and counties in the UK are establishing cross-sector food partnerships to transform their local food system. [Sustainable Food Places](#) are working across all aspects of the food system to solve some of today's most pressing social, environmental and economic issues. Framework of actions and tried and tested approaches for, and from, food partnerships to support more people to get involved in good food, whether for the benefit of themselves and their families, or for the benefit of their wider communities.

Sussex food partnerships connects individual food partnerships as a network of food partnerships. [Lewes District Food Partnership](#), [Brighton and Hove Food Partnership](#), [Adur and Worthing Food Partnership](#), [Arun and Chichester Food Partnership](#), [Mid Sussex Food Partnership](#).

Resilience is essentially about the inherent capacities (abilities) of individuals, groups, communities and institutions to withstand, cope, recover, adapt and transform in the face of shocks. Although capacity may exist, like any partnership this requires resourcing and stability.

Appendix 3. Soil, water, energy and growth

We need to put balance back in our diet and to renew the emphasis on eating natural, whole foods. There is an increasing need to employ more energy efficient methods and water conserving measures.

Evidence of resilience

As a minimum we need policies that protect and encourage regenerative farming and urban agriculture e.g. **Community agriculture and food growing, urban farming, allotments and gardens as well as working with tenant farmers and landowners.** We need to understand the current technology for environmentally friendly and cost-effective growing, as well as current skills and employment needs.

Evidence of adaptation

- **A move towards a plant based diet coupled with a move to high welfare, non-intensive meat production e.g. prioritising biodiversity, pollinators, soil quality, composting and local food growing.**
- Research findings show that overall, Brighton and Hove City Council's existing allotment provision benefits the city by a minimum of £385,567 each year, alongside food worth an estimated £1.12m.
- **Interventions that channel investment into sustainable, resilient agriculture and food supply chains.** E.g. for hydroponics in horticulture that would include investigating alternative energy systems, irrigation, water supply, water reuse and rainwater harvesting, water treatment and wastewater
- **Collaborations with local colleges, business and education partnership to develop pathways to work** (e.g. [Plumpton College](#), [Chichester College Group](#), ([Brinsbury](#), [Crawley](#), [Worthing](#) and [Haywards Heath](#))

Innovative horticulture practices across Arun

The sun and the flat land are what makes horticulture succeed in this area of South East England. **Like any industry, horticulture generates CO2 from its operations. Commercial premises and glasshouses for producing crops require heat, energy and light. Transport of goods through the supply chain generates CO2 through vehicle fuel. Plant machinery also requires energy inputs.**

Waste is the biggest risk to the businesses. Different routes for surplus produce have emerged and offer potential for further development. Supply chain logistics and packaging solutions are highly advanced, and businesses use different energy models to cope with rising costs. The [Cool Farm Tool](#) is being used by some growers to make more informed on-farm decisions that reduce their environmental impact. **The key metrics are greenhouse gases, biodiversity and water.** This can be used not only to manage supply chains but also to communicate environmental benefits and engage suppliers. Horticulture is making huge progress with water e.g. water harvesting, but the costs for alternative energy systems remains high and is exacerbated by rising energy costs.

Labour shortages remain a key concern. On top of that that, the living wage (although positive in intent) has had a knock-on effect on the sector. **West Sussex horticultural businesses are ready to recruit people who are work ready with interest, energy and enthusiasm. They are looking to recruit people across a very wide range of skills sets, not only in horticulture and agriculture.**

Appendix 4. Fishing and the marine economy

Coordinating food system activities and investment to create a virtuous circle for the fishing industry, retaining value and strengthening supply and to support sustainable local economic development.

Evidence of resilience

As a minimum we need: Sustainable marine environment indicators and local economic development indicators. There is also a need for Investment and a community wealth building focus. Supporting the long-term future of the fishing sector depends on investment in better infrastructure, strengthened supply chains, new jobs and on fishers learning more sustainable fishing techniques. Ports and harbours need to be modernised and capacity and efficiency increased at processing and aquaculture facilities.

Evidence of adaptation

- **People are already changing their habits and spent some £207m in 2010 on more sustainable fish, with the figure predicted to grow.** For residents to play their part in conserving the marine environment they can buy less fish and seafood and, if they do buy fish and seafood [follow these guidelines](#).
- **A growing partnership is working to restore [Sussex Bay](#).** The aim of the project is to work hand in hand with landowners and farmers, fishers and businesses to enable a coastal economic regeneration alongside nature. The Sussex Bay team is already supporting a strong network of existing projects, partners and funders who are **working together to create ambitious projects in nature restoration, fishing and aquaculture, learning and ecotourism. This links to hospitality and the visitor economy.**

Newhaven: Capturing the value of the catch

New opportunities to secure quotas within the UK's sovereign waters have emerged but the infrastructure is currently lacking to Catch, Process and Retain the value of this fantastic resource. At present, only 5% of fish landed by local fleets is processed in Newhaven and even less is retained. Levelling Up Fund investment will help create a virtuous circle for the town's fishing industry, retaining value and strengthening supply:

- **£6.49 million provides two new fish landing stages for Newhaven's small vessel fishing fleet.**
- **£1.07 million builds a new Centre of Excellence for Seafood Processing in the town including an auction room and marketplace.**
- **£5.38 million stimulates a local market for fish with the addition of a restaurant and community destination at West Quay.** This will include a variety of community and visitor facilities to retain spending in Newhaven for longer.

This is an ambitious project delivering sustainable economic development activities with an employment and community wealth-building approach. It has also translated food system transformation principles into economic development investment plans and attracted funding.

Appendix 5. Food business and the high street

High street food businesses are essential for place making and for creating sustainable communities. Food shops, local supermarkets, cafes, bars, take aways etc. are all now using apps and deliveries.

Evidence of resilience

As a minimum we need to track the diversity of retail and ensure balance to create vibrancy and achieve wider sustainability aims e.g. more walking, more local spend and access to healthier food.

Evidence of adaptation

- **More than a third of businesses across all industries [reported taking at least one action to reduce emissions](#) in early October 2021 (ONS).** Business support is required to turn research like this into action e.g. through a circular economy approach and/or through existing networks, events and awards.
- **Pathways to transition to a healthy, sustainable and fair food system can be activated and impacts amplified through taking a [circular economy](#) approach.** Currently, a [UKRI funded collaboration](#) between University of Sussex Business School, Brighton and Hove City Council and Circular Brighton and Hove is researching the business support ecosystem to support SMEs to transition to the circular economy.
- **Strategic investment plans for food system transformation, should be investigated and developed in collaboration with business partnerships, Business Improvement Districts, Chambers of Commerce and Business Associations** e.g. the UK Shared Prosperity Fund is still available to help areas transform their high streets into vibrant hubs for future generations and to protect and create thousands of jobs.

Future high streets: Is food your business?

In Brighton's Jubilee Library and in [Crawley](#) Library there is a [Business and IP Centre \(BIPC\)](#) with a wealth of free online business resources that can help people to start their own business, continue studying, build professional skills and connect with others. This centre supports entrepreneurs, start-up businesses and small and medium-sized enterprises in Sussex, from that first spark of inspiration to successfully launching and developing a business.

Plans are being developed across the city region that will include e.g. work to support businesses transition to circular economy, reduce carbon emissions and focus on sustainable development. Education Partnerships e.g. Green Growth Platform and Sussex Innovation Centre lead this work and could draw out the food and drink sector focus and enhance existing support.

[HISBE Food](#) is a social enterprise supermarket with shops in Brighton and Worthing and a focus on local suppliers, packaging-free food, values-led brands, and sustainable shopping options. Since the beginning of the pandemic to Feb 2022, customers in Worthing spent over £600k at HISBE's tills and **HISBE spent over half of that money on Sussex suppliers, staff, and services.** For every £1 spent at HISBE stores, they spend 57p in the local economy. Shifting consumer habits are helping social enterprises like HISBE to expand in challenging times. They want to inspire more people to rely less on the big supermarkets and to make sustainable swaps in their food shop.

Appendix 6. Carbon reduction in viticulture

Very innovative sector presenting opportunity for knowledge transfer to wider food and drink sector. Further support required to help progress recommendations from SDNP Growth impact Assessment.

Evidence of resilience

As a minimum we need carbon reduction metrics and accreditation schemes to support the transition. Wine from the Sussex region has been awarded protected status under the UK's post-Brexit scheme.

Evidence of adaptation

- The [South Downs National Park Viticulture Growth Impact Assessment](#) highlights local vineyards ambitions to put together a sustainability plan, get involved in local conservation groups, and increase the size of naturally managed land surrounding the vineyards.
- All vineyard managers confirmed they would welcome more dialogue with representatives concerned with environmental conservation in their AONB or National Park. In the future, there are ambitions plans to use lighter vehicles, more robotics, and electric vehicles. One vineyard has a policy not to burn any plant material, to retain carbon in the field. One vineyard reduces the number of tractor passes and three of the smaller vineyards confirmed that they carry out almost all tasks by hand; in fact, one vineyard does not own a tractor at all. The manager of the largest vineyard in the group is a founder member of the Sustainable Wines of GB Accreditation Scheme (Wine GB, 2020c) and stated that ‘the right mindset is now in place at all levels of the company’.

Bolney Wine Estate’s approach to resilience

A family run business approaching its 50th anniversary. They are very clear that the principle of sustainable management is crucial to their continued existence and growth as a company. Their “Guided By Nature since 1972” ethos sets the tone for many of their behaviours. With the mild climate and sandstone soil, they spent many years discovering the best variety of grapes to grow in their local eco system. **Vineyard-** As well as mulching, prunings go back into the soil, they also use a biofilter as an effective way of safely treating and recycling water used in spraying. They practise responsible waste management by recycling everything they can. The estate sources materials used in the vineyard from local suppliers wherever possible. **Winery** - They have installed solar panels on the roof of their new winery as well as the main building at the Foxhole site. This generates approximately 30% of the electricity used across the site and, generates up to 25KW of power which is enough to run their disgorging and labelling lines. Any left-over electricity goes to the National Grid for use elsewhere. Waste wine and/or press juice is distilled to be made into Bolney Estate Gin and Bolney Estate Rosso Vermouth. **Packaging** - Their bottles are 100% recyclable. They use recycled paper for the labels, and have moved all their sparkling rosé into green glass, which has 30% more recycled material than flint. The **café, kitchen, wine shop and electric charging points** all contribute to sustainability management. They have Sustainable Wines of Great Britain Certification for the winery and are working to achieve this for the vineyard also.

Appendix 7. The future of livestock farming

Infrastructure needs of farming businesses to enhance sustainability, competitiveness and resilience. Move towards plant based diet coupled with a move to high welfare, non-intensive meat production.

Evidence of resilience

As a minimum we need to support regenerative farming practices and support farmers cluster groups. Particular attention should be given to farmers health and wellbeing at the same time recognising the improvements in sustainability they are making, and the importance of domestic, high-quality, traceable food production throughout the supply chain.

Evidence of adaptation

- **Promoting the link between the landscape, environment and livestock is important and allows our visitors to understand the role farming plays in shaping the South Downs National Park landscape.**
- [South Down's Sheep Society](#) has been running for 125 years. In the ever-changing farming landscape of the South Downs there is one thing that has remained constant across more than two centuries; the presence of the unique Southdown sheep. Central to Sussex farming in past centuries, and especially Lewes, were the tens of thousands of sheep that grazed on the Downs and the Shepherds who cared for their flocks.
- South Downs farmers are working as a group adding weight and scale to their activities and coordinating actions through corridors. Opportunity to encourage use of the [Farm Carbon Toolkit](#).

Lamb farming, making landscape connections

Every stage of the farming process exacerbates the carbon crisis. Some progress can be made through improvements in practice (such as lowering pesticide and fertiliser use or managing animal waste better). Sussex shepherds today raise their sheep mainly for meat; in earlier centuries they raised them mainly for their wool, and for fertilising the arable fields. Sussex shepherds today may be seen (with their sheepdogs) on quad bikes and tractors. Changing the way agricultural land is used will be central to restoring nature and achieving net zero goals.

The good news is that these parts of the food system increasingly benefit from innovations in clean and efficient energy. Supporting farmers health and wellbeing and helping them to develop their own personal resilience is critical at this time. Farmers can reach less affluent and affluent communities. It is very difficult for farmers to plan at the moment as there is lot of uncertainty. It is important to recognise the role of small family run farms in local cultural heritage. Farmers are working well together though farmers clusters e.g. the East and South Downs Farmers Group.

Locality is most important as farming is all about locality. Good provenance can be 'branding'. The focus has to be about profitable farming, that is good for both nature and the landscape.

See the 'Meet the Farmer' videos: [What is the South Downs Meet the Farmer project? - YouTube](#);

Appendix 8. Land based skills and training

The centre for training, education and skills development is also a specialist space for rural businesses. It will provide the agriculture, food and wider land management industries with training and support.

Evidence of resilience

As a minimum we need skilled technicians in the land-based sector that have excellent knowledge and confidence of how to apply sustainable practices e.g. fully confident in using the Farm carbon toolkit.

Evidence of adaptation

- The centre will be completed in 2022 and will provide the agriculture, food and wider land management industries with up-to-date skills training and support for rural businesses post-Brexit.
- The funding is part of a wider Local Growth Fund of £5.4 million awarded projects aimed at developing the East Sussex economy, improving skills, administered by the South East Local Enterprise Partnership.
- Opportunity to follow up and collaborate using Sustains' East Sussex infrastructure mapping findings** e.g. infrastructure that farmers wanted access to or to invest in on-site. Farmers were very interested in the idea of local food hubs that have capacity to carry out processing, storage, packing, distribution, and selling capabilities. Mobile abattoirs, on-farm dairy processing, and vending machine equipment were also popular ideas. Farmers wanted to collaborate when it comes to logistics so that distribution space is full, and delivery vans are not half empty. Collaboration was seen as important to access more local markets, compete locally with supermarkets, and be more cost and time efficient.

New multimillion Agri-Food centre in Lewes

The two-storey building is collaboratively funded by the college, South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP), Virgin Money and East Sussex County Council and the college is hoping it will create a network hub for knowledge transfer, training and business improvement.

Plumpton College, which is one of the largest college farms in the country, has been investing in improvements to its Farm Enterprise, including farm animal production technologies for its sheep and beef facilities and a new £1.2m pig unit utilising [NEDAP](#) technology. The existing dairy unit now includes the latest automated Lely A5 astronaut milking stations and improvements to cow welfare also sponsored by Lely Atlantic. **The project will help to fill the shortage of skills in the agricultural sector and provide the industry with a much-needed boost as it continues to face the challenges of Brexit and the pandemic.**

Principal Jeremy Kerswell said: "Post-Brexit, our sector is going to now rely on a better supply of more highly trained, educated and entrepreneurial entrants. **There is a national shortage of skilled technicians in the land-based sector.**"

These facilities will allow the college to meet the skill demand through opportunities that are not currently delivered elsewhere in the South East such as teaching in Agri-Food sectors in butchery and bakery. The extra capacity, utilising the latest technology will allow for better research and innovation for these industries and a **specialist space for rural businesses to connect, stimulate and embed business improvements and policy, and build links with export markets.**

Appendix 9. Food and the Visitor Economy

Urgent need to address catering skills shortage and ongoing challenge of recruitment and retention, and to transfer knowledge from mutually supported economic opportunities e.g. wine and culture.

Evidence of resilience

As a minimum we need to know what actions businesses are taking/wish to take to reduce emissions in the future, simultaneously providing business support to resolve current challenges for the sector.

Evidence of adaptation

- **Staff shortages in the hospitality industry are reaching critical levels**, causing nearly half (45%) of operators to cut trading hours or capacity in order to cope, costing the industry £21bn in lost revenue and causing an estimated £5bn loss in tax for the Exchequer.
- **The city region's strong cultural and visitor economy, and wider hospitality sector was severely impacted by the crisis. Businesses are working hard to rebuild confidence and demand, but recruitment and retention is very difficult.**
- **Young people are not seeing the hospitality sector as a desirable career.**
- Potential exists for mutual benefit and audience exchange, both to attract visitors to try new experiences to increase dwell and enhance experience.
- The [UK Hospitality carbon calculator](#) allows hospitality businesses to calculate their current carbon emissions to then produce a report and toolkit that sets out a range of steps and initiatives to enable businesses to reduce their emissions.

Food as a career: recruitment and retention

Potential for better linking together what are thriving contributors to our overall tourism and local experience and demonstrating the potential for mutual benefit and audience exchange.

In order to utilise food tourism as an economic development driver, it is important to encourage visitors to stop, spend and stay longer. [Sussex Modern](#) is exploring the potential to generate mutually supported economic opportunity through the union of wine and culture. Retaining visitor expenditure, developing networks with a host of regional stakeholders and the development of intellectual capital are all important. The extent to which food producers become part of the business mix in tourism development initiatives depends on overall business goals, location and target markets.

Opportunity to develop a distinctive city region brand for a range of local food business support. Pioneering platform [Shelter Hall](#) attracts and supports caterers with branding and business ideas.

[Bite Sussex](#) have re-booted their concept to ensure its relevance for the 2020s. They now host two festival periods bringing together quality producers and local hospitality businesses to showcase the best of Sussex food and drink. They are also recognising the huge contribution that young people make to the industry through the annual BITE Sussex Rising Stars Awards.

Appendix 10. Food hubs for short supply chains

Apply standards or values supportive of sustainability principles to sourcing and how hubs operate. Track and help connect local food producers with customers e.g. food and drink mapping websites.

Evidence of resilience

As a minimum we need to use and promote existing food and drink producers within the city region e.g. SDNPA Food and Drink mapping, Sussex Food and Drink, Taste West Sussex, Discover Seafood, Bite Sussex, Big Barn, Farm Cluster Groups, Plumpton College, Chichester College Group contacts. BigBarn provides a [local food map](#) for the UK. The website includes a local food map and a marketplace with over 600 vendors selling over 19,000 products. Big Barn is a Community Interest Company who help people to find and buy, good, safe, accountable food from local sources and in the process encourage more food production to help build healthier, inclusive, sustainable food communities.

Evidence of adaptation

- **Interventions drawing investment into sustainable, resilient agriculture and food supply chains.**
- Examples of nature and people in action, delivering a range of outcomes that support food system transformation.
- Tangible food systems, land-use and nature-positive solutions as well as case studies and available knowledge resources.
- Commitment to food system transformation and the principles for locally led adaptation from key food system and agriculture actors.

Enabling producers to reach local economies

Broadly speaking, food hubs are entities that sit between people who produce food and people who eat it, gathering food from growers and distributing it either to commercial customers or directly to consumers. They can fill gaps in local food infrastructure, help consumers find locally sourced produce, support new forms of food retail, incubate food enterprises, or create a space for community education and action.

Sustainable food hubs endeavor to apply standards or values supportive of sustainability principles to their sourcing and how they operate. They thus provide an appropriate route to market for agroecological and ethical growers and makers.

[Sustain asked East Sussex horticulturalists about selling directly to customers.](#) They suggested that they had adequate on-site infrastructure to wash, dry and store produce before sending it off to market. However, many expressed their **interest in local food hubs that can also offer this alongside an ability to help farmers and growers' access local markets and electrified distribution.**

Reports have been written by the Food Research Collaboration about the role of food hubs in the UK, to help people determine whether a food hub is appropriate for their locality and purposes.

[Food Hubs in the UK: Where are we and what next? - Food Research Collaboration](#)

Appendix 11. Public sector food procurement

Work with procurement teams to use Government Buying Standards for Food and Catering (GBSF). Local policies can be developed to support implementation and maximise social/sustainability impact.

Evidence of resilience

As a minimum we need to report the total quantity of food that is procured (in tonnes) for government-owned and/or operated facilities (e.g. school meals first, then also hospitals, prisons etc.) and monitor GBSF and local procurement policy [e.g. Brighton and Hove's Good Food Buying Standards](#)

Evidence of adaptation

- **Dynamic Food Procurement has the potential to shorten supply chains, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, restore biodiversity and improve food security by sustainably increasing food production through support for regional food producers and suppliers of all sizes.**
- Dynamic food procurement can also trigger tangible regenerative local economic impact.
- A positive outcome from the Dynamic Food Procurement pilot for Bath and North East Somerset Council was the amount of data that became available from the digital nature of the supply chain. Granular data right down to product and site level can be analysed and this can also be reviewed at a top-down macro level. The council were able to much more closely understand spend per category per site. The council set the KPIs they wanted to be measured and the managing agent reported against these monthly. A follow up study demonstrated how the carbon emissions associated with the delivery of food were significantly reduced.

Finding a more dynamic way to procure food

For decades, the vast majority of producers in the UK have been unable to supply the public sector market due to a long list of barriers to entry. There has been a general push for more and cheaper food for decades in the UK with devastating consequences. The status quo within the public sector food ingredient market is a highly concentrated, dominant group of a few national distributors supplying the vast majority of all food ingredients. Monopolistic or oligopolistic markets like this provide neither sustainable nor secure position for food producers in the UK.

Dynamic Food Procurement provides an open digital marketplace for food producers and buyers. Implementing the technology behind Dynamic Food Procurement is one of the key recommendations from the National Food Strategy. By removing many of the barriers to entry for suppliers that have prevented the vast majority from ever supplying the sector, a more balanced market can emerge. This will be a competitive marketplace and, as such, efficient production by producers enabling more competitive pricing will be rewarded with greater demand from clients. **This is a healthier, more sustainable economic model than the one that predominates today.**

[Brighton and Hove Food Partnership](#) and [Good Food Oxford](#) have put in a level 2 bid as a South East collaboration to the Dixon Foundation and DPUK [Dynamic Food Procurement](#) opportunity. **If successful, the next step is to identify anchor institutions to develop project plans further.**

Agenda Item 1

Appendix 12.

Analysis showing the count, employment and employees of VAT and/or PAYE based local units in customer specified geography for UK SIC 2007 classes in the food industry.

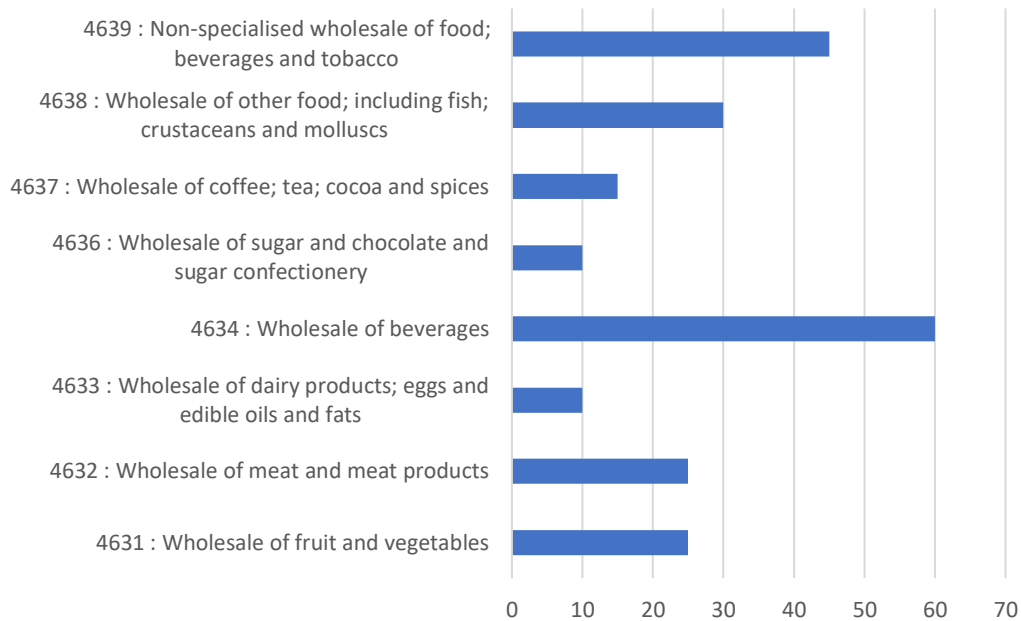
Data from Office for National Statistics (2020) on food sector business types in the Greater Brighton LA areas totalled.

Where the count rounds to zero or data are deemed to be disclosive, any auxiliary variable (i.e. employment or turnover) will be removed (..C).

Greater Brighton based Food Sector Business Types	count	employ-ment	employ-ees
0111 : Growing of cereals (except rice); leguminous crops and oil seeds	90	346	246
0113 : Growing of vegetables and melons; roots and tubers	60	547	488
0116 : Growing of fibre crops	5	15	8
0119 : Growing of other non-perennial crops	15	281	274
0121 : Growing of grapes	5	146	141
0122 : Growing of tropical and subtropical fruits	0	..C	..C
0124 : Growing of pome fruits and stone fruits	5	59	57
0125 : Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts	0	..C	..C
0127 : Growing of beverage crops	0	..C	..C
0128 : Growing of spices; aromatic; drug and pharmaceutical crops	0	0	0
0129 : Growing of other perennial crops	0	..C	..C
0141 : Raising of dairy cattle	15	47	29
0142 : Raising of other cattle and buffaloes	15	56	36
0143 : Raising of horses and other equines	70	164	87
0145 : Raising of sheep and goats	70	233	156
0146 : Raising of swine/pigs	5	7	4
0147 : Raising of poultry	20	93	68
0149 : Raising of other animals	15	63	58
0150 : Mixed farming	85	252	151
0311 : Marine fishing	55	83	33
0312 : Freshwater fishing	0	..C	..C
0321 : Marine aquaculture	0	0	0
0322 : Freshwater aquaculture	5	19	19
1011 : Processing and preserving of meat	0	..C	..C
1012 : Processing and preserving of poultry meat	0	0	0
1013 : Production of meat and poultry meat products	10	142	140
1020 : Processing and preserving of fish; crustaceans and molluscs	0	0	0
1031 : Processing and preserving of potatoes	0	..C	..C
1032 : Manufacture of fruit and vegetable juice	0	0	0
1039 : Other processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	5	10	9
1041 : Manufacture of oils and fats	0	..C	..C
1042 : Manufacture of margarine and similar edible fats	0	0	0
1051 : Operation of dairies and cheese making	5	39	37
1052 : Manufacture of ice cream	5	17	16
1061 : Manufacture of grain mill products	0	..C	..C
1062 : Manufacture of starches and starch products	0	0	0
1071 : Manufacture of bread; manufacture of fresh pastry goods and cakes	55	444	431
1072 : Manufacture of rusks and biscuits; manufacture of preserved pastry goods and cakes	5	297	297
1073 : Manufacture of macaroni; noodles; couscous and similar farinaceous products	0	0	0
1081 : Manufacture of sugar	0	0	0
1082 : Manufacture of cocoa; chocolate and sugar confectionery	10	55	55
1083 : Processing of tea and coffee	0	..C	..C
1084 : Manufacture of condiments and seasonings	5	9	7
1085 : Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes	5	49	48
1086 : Manufacture of homogenised food preparations and dietetic food	5	15	15
1089 : Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.	20	172	171
1091 : Manufacture of prepared feeds for farm animals	0	..C	..C
1092 : Manufacture of prepared pet foods	5	14	14
1101 : Distilling; rectifying and blending of spirits	10	24	20
1102 : Manufacture of wine from grape	5	110	110
1103 : Manufacture of cider and other fruit wines	0	..C	..C
1104 : Manufacture of other non-distilled fermented beverages	0	0	0
1105 : Manufacture of beer	30	137	134
1106 : Manufacture of malt	0	0	0
1107 : Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters	10	86	85
4617 : Agents involved in the sale of food; beverages and tobacco	20	86	84
4631 : Wholesale of fruit and vegetables	25	114	111
4632 : Wholesale of meat and meat products	25	223	221
4633 : Wholesale of dairy products; eggs and edible oils and fats	10	109	106
4634 : Wholesale of beverages	60	431	428
4636 : Wholesale of sugar and chocolate and sugar confectionery	10	113	111
4637 : Wholesale of coffee; tea; cocoa and spices	15	81	78
4638 : Wholesale of other food; including fish; crustaceans and molluscs	30	300	299
4639 : Non-specialised wholesale of food; beverages and tobacco	45	680	670
4711 : Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food; beverages or tobacco predominating	730	16522	16299
4721 : Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialised stores	40	175	153
4722 : Retail sale of meat and meat products in specialised stores	65	282	245
4723 : Retail sale of fish; crustaceans and molluscs in specialised stores	10	46	39
4724 : Retail sale of bread; cakes; flour confectionery and sugar confectionery in specialised stores	110	772	744
4725 : Retail sale of beverages in specialised stores	70	265	249
4729 : Other retail sale of food in specialised stores	95	518	497
4781 : Retail sale via stalls and markets of food; beverages and tobacco products	15	65	62
5610 : Restaurants and mobile food service activities	1840	17714	17215
5621 : Event catering activities	225	1932	1887
5629 : Other food service activities	370	3089	3086
5630 : Beverage serving activities	660	8450	8310
Total	5195	56080	54413

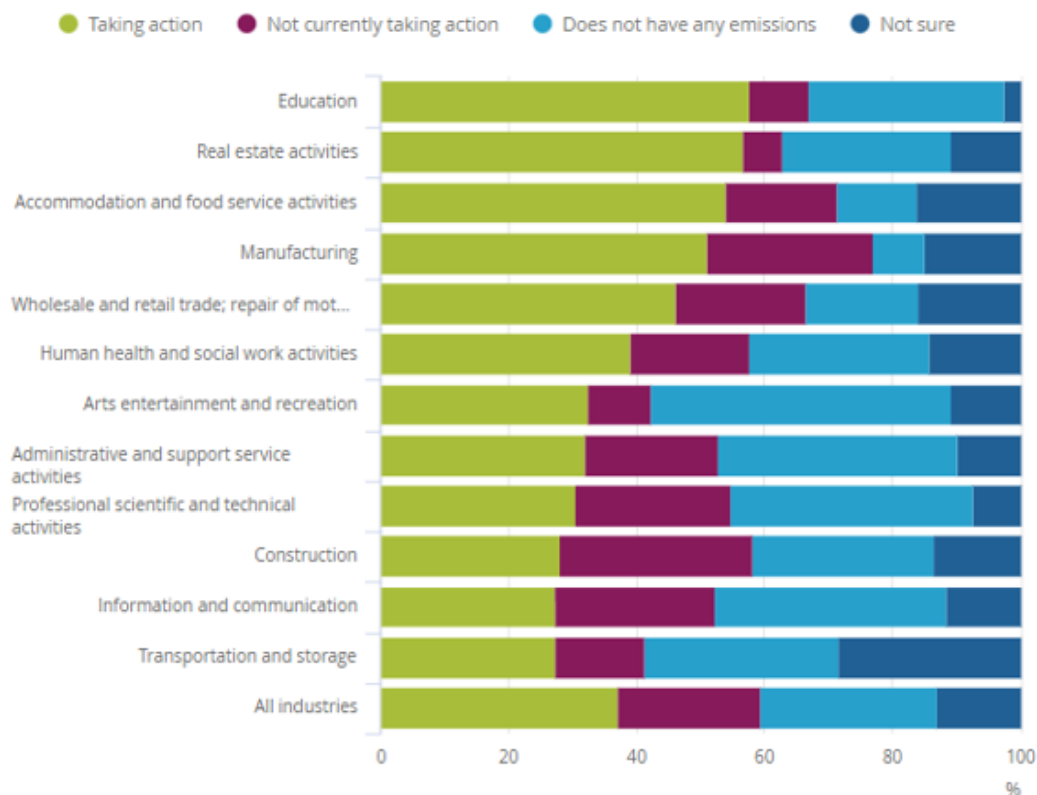
Agenda Item 1

Number of wholesale food businesses in Greater Brighton (2020)



Business Register and Employment Survey: open access
 ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 23 May 2022]

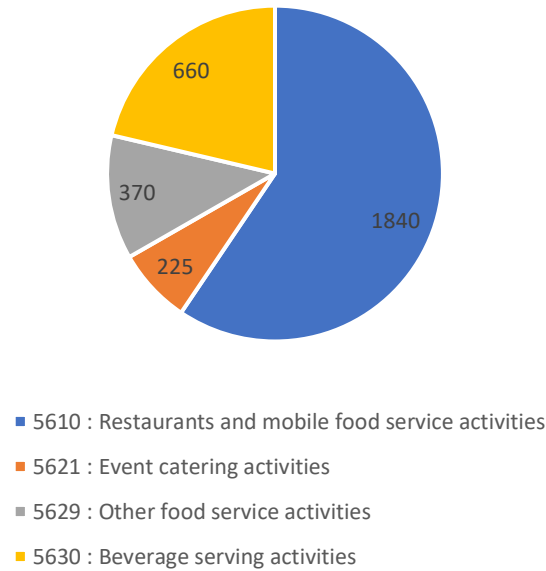
Current business action, businesses not permanently stopped trading, weighted by count, by industry, UK, 4 to 17 October 2021



[UK business action on net zero and historical energy use - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

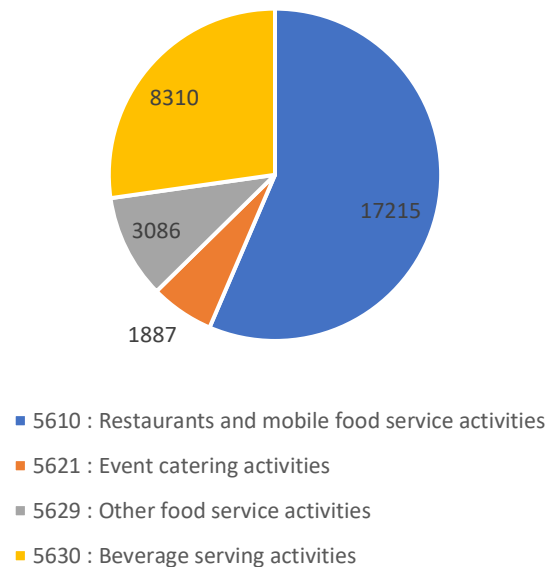
Agenda Item 1

Accommodation and food: Food and beverage service businesses in Greater Brighton (2020)



ONS Analysis showing the count, employment and employees of VAT and/or PAYE based local units in customer specified geography for UK SIC 2007 classes in the food industry

Accommodation and food: food and beverage service employees in Greater Brighton (2020)



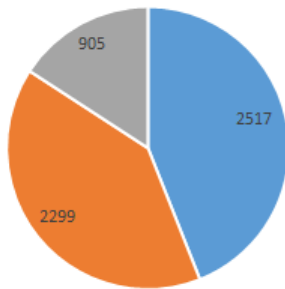
ONS Analysis showing the count, employment and employees of VAT and/or PAYE based local units in customer specified geography for UK SIC 2007 classes in the food industry

Agenda Item 1

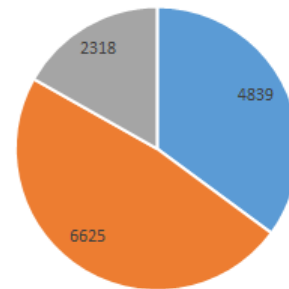
Farmed area by hectare: Crop areas and livestock numbers on agricultural holdings (2016)*

■ ADUR & ARUN & WORTHING ■ BRIGHTON AND HOVE & LEWES ■ CRAWLEY & MID SUSSEX

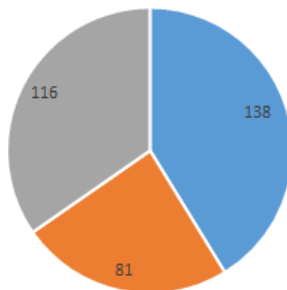
Arable crops (ha)



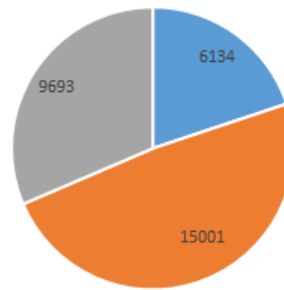
Cereals (ha)



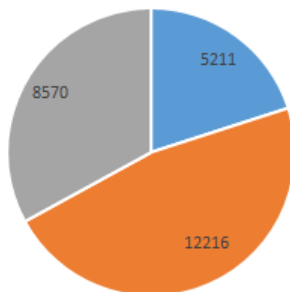
Fruit & vegetables (ha)



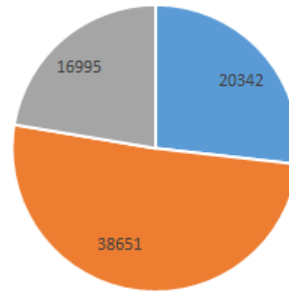
Grassland (ha)



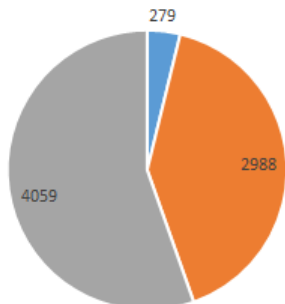
Cattle (no. of livestock)



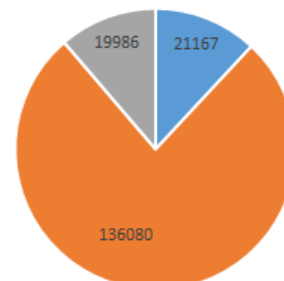
Sheep (no. of livestock)



Pigs (no. of livestock)



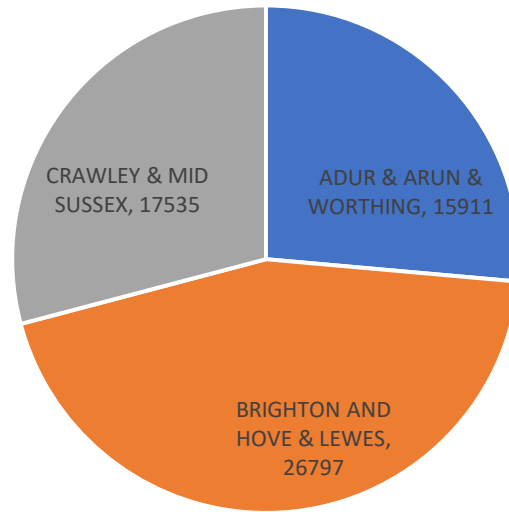
Poultry (no. of livestock)



[Structure of the agricultural industry in England and the UK at June - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

Agenda Item 1

Total farmed area on agricultural holdings by Local Authority clusters (2016) in hectares*



■ ADUR & ARUN & WORTHING ■ BRIGHTON AND HOVE & LEWES ■ CRAWLEY & MID SUSSEX

[Structure of the agricultural industry in England and the UK at June - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

Local Authority breakdown for the agricultural labour force on commercial holdings (2016)*

Local Authority	Farm labour - number of people						
	Farmers, partners, directors and spouses full time	Farmers, partners, directors and spouses part time	Salaried managers	Regular workers full time	Regular workers part time	Casual workers	Total labour
ADUR & ARUN & WORTHING	103	104	78	351	49	242	927
BRIGHTON AND HOVE & LEWES	168	200	26	126	125	40	686
CRAWLEY & MID SUSSEX	173	227	35	88	90	113	726
COMBINED LA AREAS	444	531	139	565	264	396	2339

[Structure of the agricultural industry in England and the UK at June - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

*Data for 2021 will be available in the next couple of weeks but was not published on the website by the time this report had to be submitted. These charts can be redrawn using the 2021 data and then compared to see changes over time.

Agenda Item 1

Subject:	Greater Brighton Investment Programme – Progress Update		
Date of Meeting:	19 July 2022		
Report of:	Chair, Greater Brighton Officer Programme Board		
Contact Officer:	Name:	Andy Hill	Tel: 01273 291873
	Email:	andy.hill@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
LA(s) affected:	All		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 1.1 The purpose of the Investment Plan Update is to provide the Greater Brighton Economic Board (“the Board”) with an update on progress on the Greater Brighton Investment Programme (“the Investment Programme”) since the Board’s last meeting on 26 April 2022.
- 1.2 Updates are included on the Local Growth Fund (LGF) allocations made as part of the Growth Deal Rounds 1, 2 and 3. The period covered by this report is 1 April 2022 to 30 June 2022.
- 1.3 This cover report provides some context on the LGF Funding Rounds and narrative updates on the Investment Programme projects. Further details on the individual projects can be found in the Investment Programme Update report at Appendix 1.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That the Board note the report and the Investment Programme Update at Appendix 1.

3. CONTEXT/BACKGROUND INFORMATION

LGF Growth Deal Rounds 1 & 2

- 3.1 A total of approximately £90m was allocated to projects across the City Region from LGF Growth Deal rounds 1 & 2. These projects will deliver a total investment of approximately £376m into the City Region, unlocking an estimated 14,000 jobs, 8,200 homes and 450,000m² of employment floor-space. Current active projects are listed below with a summary of progress since the last update.

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3.1.1 New England House Growth Centre (Brighton) - £4.9m

Fire compartmentation survey work ongoing until the autumn. Design process will recommence once this has been completed. Film footage has been shot on various businesses in the building – this will be used to inform the design process, for consultation events to assist any further funding bids.

3.1.2 Digital Catapult & 5G Testbed (Brighton) - £1.8m

Partners have committed continued capital and project-based investment into the centre, based on both national innovation priorities and our specific regional focus on technology and the cultural / creative industries.

Digital Catapult Brighton has spent the last period conducting an in-depth review of the impact of last year's activity, and is now drafting its plans for 2022-2025.

This includes ongoing activity with BDBF and others to codify the lessons for creative practice that were generated by our involvement in the DCMS-supported 5G Festival project.

Work continues on the procurement and installation of the specialist technical equipment required to upgrade the 5G testbed to align with BHCC's Research & Innovation Fibre Ring project.

3.1.3 Circus Street Innovation Centre & Regeneration (Brighton) - £2.7m

All works complete. Various post Practical Completion snagging works ongoing.

3.1.4 Plus X (Brighton) - £7.7m

Plus X remained operational and continued to grow membership. Since its opening in August 2021, the new ground floor café, Café Domenica, has proved a huge success with members and visitors. The café also provides training opportunities for young people with learning disabilities. The Brighton Research Innovation Technology Exchange (BRITE) programme for ambitious and established businesses primarily based in the Coast to Capital Local Enterprise Partnership region continued. Other elements of the Preston Barracks redevelopment are at an advanced stage, with several buildings at or nearing completion. The first residential blocks are due for completion and occupation in the coming months, and external works to other residential blocks continues. The University of Brighton's adjacent development also progressed well. The new student halls on the Mithras House site were completed. Construction of the new pedestrian bridge spanning the Lewes Road continued, with the foundations on either side of the road advancing, with completion expected in mid-2022.

3.1.5 Valley Gardens – Phase 3 (Brighton) - £8.0m

Following the third public consultation exercise for Valley Gardens Phase 3 which completed in late 2020, and further stakeholder engagement on the final General Highway Arrangement was agreed by ETS Committee in January 2022.

Furthermore, the additional budget requirement needed to deliver the project was approved by Policy & Resources Committee which would be acquired through borrowing. Cost estimates have increased due to rising construction costs and additional stakeholder infrastructure included in the plan, such as those required for sustainable events and cycling. The construction contract procurement will commence in summer 2022 and be completed by winter 2022/3. Construction to complete spring 2024.

Agenda Item 1

3.1.6 Adur Tidal Walls & Western Harbour Arm Flood Defences (Shoreham-By-Sea) – £10.5m
Demolition of redundant Yacht Club October/November 2021.
Continued pluvial and fluvial modelling to inform design.

3.1.7 A2300 Corridor Improvements (Burgess Hill) - £17.0m

See 3.2.5 below

LGF Growth Deal Round 3

3.2 In February 2017 Coast to Capital announced that it has secured £66m through Round 3 of the Growth Deal. All six projects put forward by the Board were allocated funding - totalling £48.77m. The project updates are as follows:

Worthing Central Phase 1 (Worthing) - £5.6m

3.2.1 Teville Gate:

Site acquired by Worthing Borough Council for redevelopment in August 2021. Development Strategy and approach involving joint investment with London & Continental Railways confirmed in December 2021. March 2022 Development Partner agreed by JSc Committee – Hyde Housing Group.

3.2.2 Union Place:

S106 agreement drafted and formal planning permission issued. Roffey Homes agreed as Development Partner on the site.

3.2.3 Decoy Farm (Worthing) - £4.8m

Appointment of the full design team including commercial advice, surveying team, architectural team and wider suite of advisers.

Phase 2 of the development and output to deliver employment floorspace is progressing well.

The Strategic Outline Case and Outline Business Case for the development of Decoy Farm are approved.

Approval to progress the project through to Full Business Case in readiness for project delivery received at the Joint Strategic Committee meeting on 13 July 2021.

3.2.4 New Monks Farm & Airport (Shoreham-By-Sea) - £5.7m

There is no further update for this period. Previous report is as follows:

- Housing and infrastructure development has continued at pace with a number of units completed and occupied on the site.
- Work is due to commence on the A27 roundabout in autumn 2021 for completion in late 2022.
- Ikea announced that they will not continue with their proposed new store and that they will market the site for a suitable development in September 2021.

Agenda Item 1

3.2.5 Growth Location (Burgess Hill) - £14.9m

Town Centre Regeneration: Completion of the S106 agreement and planning permission for the redevelopment of the Martlets Shopping Centre was issued on the 2nd July 2021.

Northern Arc: Work is continuing on site with housebuilder Countryside Properties with first occupations of homes on Freeks Farm anticipated July 2022. Work is complete on the Western Link Road Roundabout with full use underway following the completion of the A2300 dualling. The remainder of the Western Link Road is due to be completed by March 2023.

Homes England continue to progress the feasibility study for the first primary school on the site. Planning application has been received for the pedestrian and cycle bridge that will link Freeks Farm with the eastern neighbourhood centre.

A feasibility study for the Centre for Outdoor Sports has been completed and next stage plans agreed with facilities to be developed for use by the public by 2025.

Place and Connectivity: Work continues on delivery of the first of the MSDC Led Phase 1 schemes including public art and other public realm improvements to the underpass at Wivelsfield Railway station. A contractor has been appointed for the WSCC Phase 1 schemes in February 2022 with programmed start on site in June 2022 and completion Spring/Summer 2023. Delivery near completion on Green Link (97% complete, 6.7km/6.9km) and Green Circle routes (98% complete, 4.5km/4.55km).

A2300 corridor improvements: Construction began in spring 2020; programme now complete with both carriageways officially opened on the 8th April 2022.

Employment space, The Hub: The second phase of development (a 5,000m² warehouse for Roche Diagnostics) was completed in early February. Outline planning permission for the remaining 40,000m² has been approved, and issued.

Digital Infrastructure: Works to implement the Digital Infrastructure across and around Burgess Hill, including a southern link to Brighton and a northern link via Horsham to Crawley, are well progressed. The Local Full Fibre Network (LFFN) project has now been delivered totalling 15km of dark fibre and the Burgess Hill Fibre Exchange. Customer enquiries being received and are responded to through the CNI co-operative partners.

One public estate (OPE) 7: The Brow - redevelopment of an extended Brow site in Burgess Hill will provide enhanced accommodation for the emergency and primary care services and to create space for 440 new homes (led by WSCC). Consultants Faithful and Gould have completed a draft viability study which is currently being reviewed to agree next steps.

Land adjacent to Burgess Hill station - Officers are working with key stakeholders including Network Rail and The Arch Company (the principal landowner at the site). Review of feasibility and appraisal work is underway.

Agenda Item 1

Goddards Green Waste Water Treatment Works: Phase 1 of the project has been completed delivering most of the odour reduction benefits. All the £4m LGF-funding has been spent, alongside the £6.54m HIF grant. The remainder of the project will be funded by private Southern Water investment (£13.6m).

3.2.6 Black Rock /Waterfront (Brighton) - £12.1m

April 22 - Boardwalk completed. Reading Room started on site. Sea wall 90% completed. Due for completion July 2022. Link Road final package agreed with SOS planned for July 2022. A short film about the project has been produced Black Rock rejuvenation (brighton-hove.gov.uk) Channel 5 documentary regarding Kew Gardens filmed piece with team planting vegetated shingle. Blackrockcommunity.com website is ongoing for community enquiries. The local wildlife site has been successfully relocated and is growing well in the new location. The 2nd and 3rd phases have also been completed with successful planting of seedlings taking place in December and March 2021/22. Two further short films describing this part of the project are on the BHCC website.

LGF Growth Deal Unallocated Funds Rounds 1 & 2 – December 2016 Call

3.3 In December 2016 Coast to Capital announced that it had approximately £46.65m of unallocated funds available to support capital growth projects. The Greater Brighton Economic Board put forward eight bids, five of which received funding totalling approximately £9.9m. The project updates are as follows:

3.3.1 Adur Civic Centre (Shoreham-By-Sea) - £1.8m

Phase 2: Public consultation on proposed development by Hyde Housing took place on 20/02/2020 and detailed design work was undertaken throughout 2021.

3.3.2 Springman House (Lewes) – £2.0m

There has been no further update since the last meeting and the last position is as follows:

Following the purchase of the site by Lewes District Council, plans were drawn up with the East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service Sussex Police and the South East Coast Ambulance Service. NSQL, the majority landowner at the NSQ site, has now sold its land to the developer – Human Nature. In December 2020, the Council's Cabinet agreed heads of terms for the sale of its own land to this same developer in order that it can comprehensively redevelop the site. Human Nature has confirmed that it will submit a new planning application for the NSQ and the Council is now liaising with the developer to understand its plans and timescales for the site, including the fire station.

3.3.3 Railway Quay (Newhaven) - £1.5m

Flood defence works on site now completed and negotiations underway with existing tenant re: relocation. LDC has secured £1.3m from the Getting Building Fund to convert the former UTC building into a maritime and sustainable technology hub, offering education / training space and commercial facilities for SME's. This has been augmented by a commitment of £1.05m from LDC towards the estimated £2.35m project costs. The building purchase completed on 17 June 2022. A final layout plan / occupier mix is being prepared and a programme of refurbishment works is scheduled to take place during the latter half of 2022. It is hoped that the refurbished building will be available for occupation in early 2023.

Agenda Item 1

3.3.4 Heritage Centre Stage – Corn Exchange & Studio Theatre (Brighton) - £3.0m

The Council's appointed Management Contractor, Westridge Construction Limited, has completed roofing and structural remedial works to the 200-year-old Corn Exchange timber frame to secure the building envelope. The Studio theatre fibrous plaster ceiling and copper roof had reached the end of their useful lives and were brought into scope and have been completed. Further discoveries on site requiring remedial works have delayed the programme. Finishing and completion works are progressing with the Corn Exchange and upper gallery oak timber floors now installed and public WCs fitted out. Decoration of 29 New Road is advanced and will commence shortly in the Creation Space. Covid-19 and possibly Brexit appear to be impacting availability of materials with longer delivery times, associated delays and increasing costs. This remains an on-going risk. In line with Government guidance on site measures related to Covid-19 have been relaxed. Practical Completion is now anticipated in December 2022.

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

4.1 None required.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

5.1 None required.

6. CONCLUSION

6.1 The Board is asked to note the contents of this report.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

7.1 There are no direct financial implications associated with this report regarding the progress made in the first quarter of this financial year on approved schemes within the Greater Brighton Investment Programme. Schemes already included within the Greater Brighton Investment Programme have approved business cases in place with funding options identified and these have been reported to their respective bodies. The progress of each scheme is detailed within the Investment plan Update Report in appendix 1 and in paragraphs 3.1,3.2 and 3.3 above. Future or revised business plans will be reported accordingly within the timescales of the project timetables.

Finance Officer Consulted: Rob Allen, Principal Accountant
Date: 06/07/22

Legal Implications:

7.2 There are no legal implications arising directly from this report.

Lawyer Consulted: Alice Rowland, Head of Commercial Law
Date: 08/07/22

Agenda Item 1

Equalities Implications:

- 7.3 None arising from this report. Equalities issues will be addressed on a project-by-project basis.

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.4 None arising from this report. Sustainability issues will be addressed on a project-by-project basis.

Any Other Significant Implications:

- 7.5 None.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

Greater Brighton Investment Update Report July 2022

Background Documents:

None

Agenda Item 1



Greater Brighton Economic Board

Investment Programme Update Report

July 2022

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Adur Civic Centre – Shoreham



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Aims & Objectives

Adur District Council have led on the development of a two-phase scheme for the former Council offices in Shoreham. Phase 1 involved the development of a 30,000 sqft (gross) office building which is now complete and let to local business Focus Group following £9.89m of Council investment.

For Phase 2 the Council have identified Hyde Housing as the preferred bidder for the site (Hyde Housing) and are working to finalise contracts. A planning application was submitted in August 2021 for 173 homes (100% affordable in line with Hyde Housing’s strategic partnership with Homes England) and ground floor commercial space.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Adur District Council, Willmott Dixon, Hyde Housing Group

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	£1.71m
Total Public Funding	£0.0m
Total Private Funding	£9.89m
Total Other Funding	£0.00m
Total Funding	£11.60m

Outputs

Phase 1 North Site -30,000sqft of employment space

Phase 2 South Site – 987sqm of employment space and 171 residential units

What happened in the last period?

Phase 2: Public consultation on proposed development by Hyde Housing took place on 20/02/2020 and detailed design work was undertaken throughout 2021.

Target Milestones (Phase 2)

Planning Determined: February 2022 – approved at planning committee on 1st March 2022.

Start on site: Summer 2022

Completion: by Autumn 2024

Agenda Item 1

Black Rock – Brighton



Brief for the Black Rock site will link to Eastern Seafront SPD, currently underway, which will inform the wider objectives for the area.

While the site remains empty pre-development, the project will deliver much needed improvements to amenity and appearance. A new play area and restored Reading room and Temple will help to begin to create a greater sense of place. A temporary pump track or skate park also remain under final discussion.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Brighton and Hove City Council are leading the project, with Rose Project's, J.T Mackley & Co Ltd, Edburton Contractors Ltd, and Landbuild Ltd.

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	£12.11m - underway
Total Public Funding	£3.9m
Total Private Funding	Subject to final Business Case
Total Other Funding	£1,398 \$106, Departmental contributions and additional corporate funding by BHCC from reserves
Total Funding	£14.409m

Outputs

Outputs for the permanent Black Rock development will deliver between 163 – 354 jobs and a NPV of an estimated £86,847 - £160,259 depending upon the final composition of mixed uses.

What happened in the last period?

April 22 - Boardwalk completed. Reading Room started on site. Sea wall 90% completed. Due for completion July 2022. Link Road final package agreed with SOS planned for July 2022. A short film about the project has been produced [Black Rock rejuvenation \(brighton-hove.gov.uk\)](https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/black-rock-rejuvenation) Channel 5 documentary regarding Kew Gardens filmed piece with team planting vegetated shingle.

Blackrockcommunity.com website is ongoing for community enquiries.

Aims & Objectives

The scope and outputs for the Waterfront project have now evolved to two projects, with the agreement of the Local Enterprise Partnership. A revised series of outputs has been agreed for the Black Rock project which focus upon two key phases of enabling (underway) and future permanent development (to be progressed with a target of 2026/7 for completion).

The regeneration of the Black Rock site is now underway, with a successful planning application achieved in June 2020 and two of the five works packages now completed. The first two works packages, to deliver improvements to Dukes Mound junctions and the new beach boardwalk completed in November 21 and April 22. The Sea Wall works will complete in July 2022. Works to bring back into use Grade 2 listed buildings are now underway and letting of these will complete in July 22 for occupation in October 22. The new pedestrian and cycle link into the Marina (the “promenade link”) will complete in July 23.

Completion will result in full remediation of a site that has lain empty for over 40 years. A future potential direct link to the Pier, relocated utilities, new sea defences and a decontaminated site will allow for a future development to be de-risked and also to be able to achieve the planning requirement for a development “of significance”. will also provide much needed improvements to amenity and appearance. Development



The local wildlife site has been successfully relocated and is growing well in the new location. The 2nd and 3rd phases have also been completed with successful planting of seedlings taking place in December and March 2021/22. Two further short films describing this part of the project are on the BHCC website [The relocation and expansion of Black Rock's Local Wildlife Site - YouTube](#).

Target Milestones

- Phased Completion – November 2021 to May 2022 – subject to a start on site in January for the Link Road/Promenade. Link Road delays due to funding and redesign now planned for May 2022 with completion December 2022.

Burgess Hill Strategic Growth Programme



Artist's impression

Aims & Objectives

The programme will deliver transformative change to the town, secure major growth and significant improvements in housing, jobs, infrastructure, and social and community facilities. To support the programme the following grant funding has been secured:

- **£17 million** from the Local Growth Fund (LGF) to support A2300 corridor improvements comprising an upgrade to a dual carriageway, junction improvements, and the provision of a footway and cycleway linking to the National Cycle Network.
- **£10.9 million** LGF funding for a Place and Connectivity package of sustainable transport schemes including improvements to Burgess Hill and Wivelsfield railway stations, public realm improvements, and an inter-urban cycle route between Haywards Heath and Burgess Hill.
- **£4 million** LGF and a further **£6.5 million** Housing Infrastructure Fund (HIF) to improve the Goddard's Green Waste Water Treatment works, unlocking land to develop a further 256 homes.
- Up to **£2.2 million** from the Government's Local Full Fibre Network fund and **£2 million** LGF and **£1.6 million** retained business rates to support the implementation of new digital infrastructure for Burgess Hill which in turn will stimulate the market for internet service providers.
- **£165k** from One Public Estate for design and feasibility studies to redevelop 'The Brow' and land adjacent to Burgess Hill Station.
- **£1 million** Access for All funding to improve accessibility at Wivelsfield Station.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Mid Sussex District Council, Homes England, West Sussex CC, Burgess Hill Town Council, Coast to Capital, Department of Transport, and developers.

Funding (all years)

LGF Funding	£33.9m
Homes England funding	£370.5m
DCMS & other digital funding	£3.8m
OPE Funding	£165k
Access for All	£1.0m
WSCC Funding	£3.34m
MSDC Funding	£3.69m
Total Public Funding	£416.39m
Total Private Investment	£643.3m
Total Funding	£1,059.7m

Following their acquisition of the Northern Arc land parcels, the Council has an approved Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) with Homes England which confirms an investment of £162m in strategic infrastructure.

Outputs

5,000 new homes, a Science and Technology Park (up to 100,000m² employment space), two business parks, 15,000 new jobs (including construction jobs), a major town centre regeneration (offering retail space, commercial leisure space including a cinema and a bowling alley, a hotel as well as new homes), improvements to the A2300 corridor, a package of public realm and sustainable transport schemes, new schools, increased GP capacity, improved leisure facilities, full-fibre digital infrastructure.

What happened in the last period?

Town Centre Regeneration: Completion of the S106 agreement and planning permission for the redevelopment of the Martlets Shopping Centre was issued on the 2nd July 2021.

Northern Arc: Work is continuing on site with housebuilder Countryside Properties with first occupations of homes on Freeks Farm anticipated July 2022. Work is complete on the Western Link Road Roundabout with full use underway following the completion of the A2300 dualling. The remainder of the Western Link Road is due to be completed by March 2023. Homes England continue to progress the feasibility study for the first primary school

Target Milestones — Various (project-specific).

on the site. Planning application has been received for the pedestrian and cycle bridge that will link Freeks Farm with the eastern neighbourhood centre.

A feasibility study for the Centre for Outdoor Sports has been completed and next stage plans agreed with facilities to be developed for use by the public by 2025.

Place and Connectivity: Work continues on delivery of the first of the MSDC Led Phase 1 schemes including public art and other public realm improvements to the underpass at Wivelsfield Railway station. A contractor has been appointed for the WSCC Phase 1 schemes in February 2022 with programmed start on site in June 2022 and completion Spring/Summer 2023. Delivery near completion on Green Link (97% complete, 6.7km/6.9km) and Green Circle routes (98% complete, 4.5km/4.55km).

A2300 corridor improvements: Construction began in spring 2020; programme now complete with both carriageways officially opened on the 8th April 2022.

Employment space, The Hub: The second phase of development (a 5,000m² warehouse for Roche Diagnostics) was completed in early February. Outline planning permission for the remaining 40,000m² has been approved, and issued.

Digital Infrastructure: Works to implement the Digital Infrastructure across and around Burgess Hill, including a southern link to Brighton and a northern link via Horsham to Crawley, are well progressed. The Local Full Fibre Network (LFFN) project has now been delivered totalling 15km of dark fibre and the Burgess Hill Fibre Exchange. Customer enquiries being received and are responded to through the CNI co-operative partners.

One public estate (OPE) 7: The Brow - redevelopment of an extended Brow site in Burgess Hill will provide enhanced accommodation for the emergency and primary care services and to create space for 440 new homes (led by WSCC). Consultants Faithful and Gould have completed a draft viability study which is currently being reviewed to agree next steps.

Land adjacent to Burgess Hill station - Officers are working with key stakeholders including Network Rail and The Arch Company (the principal land-owner at the site). Review of feasibility and appraisal work is underway.

Goddards Green Waste Water Treatment Works: Phase 1 of the project has been completed delivering most of the odour reduction benefits. All the £4m LGF-funding has been spent, alongside the £6.54m HIF grant. The remainder of the project will be funded by private Southern Water investment (£13.6m).

Circus Street – Brighton



community in Brighton has no dedicated space for dance and it is estimated that 60,000 people will use the space every year. It will become a cultural and community hub, where people gather to collaborate, participate, watch and learn.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: U+I plc (Cathedral Brighton), Brighton & Hove City Council

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	£2.70m
Total Public Funding	£0.40m
Total Private Funding	£106.57m
Total Other Funding	£0.00m
Total Funding	£109.67m

Outputs

142 new homes; 387 additional jobs and 232 net additional jobs after displacement and substitution; 30,000 sq ft. office building; 450 student accommodation bed spaces; “The Dance Space” (dance studios, offices, public performance space and HQ for South East Dance); start-up workshops, retail units and restaurant; public realm to include a square and landscaped courtyards.

What happened in the last period?

All works complete. Various post Practical Completion snagging works ongoing.

Target Milestones: All target milestones achieved

Aims & Objectives

The mix of residential, business, education and cultural occupiers on the site will bring a wide variety of people into the area, benefitting existing local businesses. Economic impact studies indicate that the development will create approximately 232 predominantly local jobs. It will generate £1 million in council tax, new business rates contributions and new homes bonuses. It would encourage student and new resident population spending in and around the site and would boost the local economy by more than £10m each year due to a multiplier effect.

The main office building will be a new centre for innovation and enterprise that will maximise the potential for linking the University’s research functions and private organisations that will cohabit in the building. This Innovation Hub will, in turn, create and support fledgling new business in the City and generate opportunities for students, graduates and university staff to work alongside SMEs and larger organisations.

The Dance Space provide a new HQ for South East Dance as well as 3 studios (one for public performances) and office space for other cultural industries. The growing artistic

Decoy Farm – Worthing



Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	£4.84m
Total Public Funding	£4.84m
Total Private Funding	£15m
Total Funding	£25m

Outputs

- **Phase 1:** To remediate the 7-hectare former landfill site, unlocking it for commercial development.
- **Phase 2:** To deliver up to 13,536sqm of employment floorspace by developing new commercial units to meet existing and future industrial demand.

What happened in the last period?

- Appointment of the full design team including commercial advice, surveying team, architectural team and wider suite of advisers.

Development Strategy

- Phase 2 of the development and output to deliver employment floorspace is progressing well.
- The Strategic Outline Case and Outline Business Case for the development of Decoy Farm are approved.
- Approval to progress the project through to Full Business Case in readiness for project delivery received at the Joint Strategic Committee meeting on 13 July 2021.

Target Milestones

- March 2022 launch of website and marketing material
- Summer 2022 – full planning application submitted
- Spring 2023 Commence phase 1 of the development

Aims and Objectives

An ambitious plan to upgrade an environmentally challenging but sizable plot of allocated employment land that has stood unused for over three decades. The completed project will boost employment opportunities and economic performance in the entire Coast to Capital LEP region.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Worthing Borough Council, West Sussex County Council, Coast to Capital LEP.

Digital Catapult – Brighton



Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	£0.50m
Total Public Funding	£1.00m
Total Private Funding	£0.50m
Total Other Funding	£0.00m
Total Funding	£2.00m

Outputs

10,000 businesses receiving information about emerging technology opportunities; 1,000 businesses receiving non-financial support; 250 businesses assisted to cooperate with universities and other research institutions; 100 businesses supported to introduce new products or services to the market or the firm; 30 hackathons, boot-camps or pit-stops; and 10 in-depth collaborative R+D projects.

What happened in the last period?

Partners have committed continued capital and project-based investment into the centre, based on both national innovation priorities and our specific regional focus on technology and the cultural / creative industries.

Digital Catapult Brighton has spent the last period conducting an in-depth review of the impact of last year’s activity, and is now drafting its plans for 2022-2025.

This includes ongoing activity with BDBF and others to codify the lessons for creative practice that were generated by our involvement in the DCMS-supported 5G Festival project.

Work continues on the procurement and installation of the specialist technical equipment required to upgrade the 5G testbed to align with BHCC’s Research & Innovation Fibre Ring project.

Target Milestones

- 5G testbed upgrade complete December 2022
- Research & Innovation Fibre Ring DCB outputs delivered – March 2025

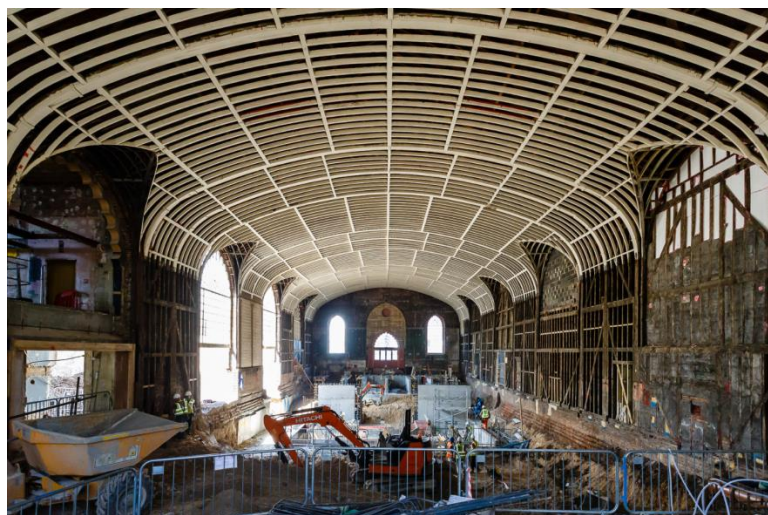
Aims & Objectives

To enable businesses to develop and exploit new products and services utilising emerging technologies (AA/VR, 5G, AI, etc), in order to improve productivity, develop better employment prospects and increase GVA in the region. The Digital Catapult Centre Brighton (DCCB) provides opportunities for start-ups and small businesses to connect with university research knowledge, work with large corporations, access innovation expertise and to engage with two core emerging technology platforms - the Immersive Lab and the 5G testbed. The 5G testbed received additional funding and the initial development and engagement activity is taking place at DCCB, hence the project date extension.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Wired Sussex, University of Brighton, University of Sussex, BHCC, American Express,

Heritage Centre Stage – Brighton



Aims & Objectives

New Business Model & Commercial Strategy that increases future resilience by improving commercial performance and reducing running costs:

- Enhanced contribution to Brighton’s cultural tourism by a strengthened City Centre & Cultural Quarter offer
- Returning the Royal Pavilion Estate to a world class heritage destination & protecting the heritage
- Achieving the long-term vision for both organisations
- Evidence-based improved Visitor/ Audience experience, and improved learning, access & participation).

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Brighton & Hove City Council & Brighton Dome & Brighton Festival

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	£3.00m
Total Public Funding	£24.61m
Total Private Funding	£5.20m
Total Other Funding	£1.84m
Total Funding	£34.65m

Outputs

Employment: created and/or safeguarded - 337

Businesses assisted: financial and non-financial - 624

New floor space constructed/refurbished: learning - 157 m² new floor space constructed/refurbished, Commercial - 2,652 m²

Carbon reduction 39.961 tonnes of CO₂.

What happened in the last period?

The Council’s appointed Management Contractor, Westridge Construction Limited, has completed roofing and structural remedial works to the 200-year-old Corn Exchange timber frame to secure the building envelope. The Studio theatre fibrous plaster ceiling and copper roof had reached the end of their useful lives and were brought into scope and have been completed. Further discoveries on site requiring remedial works have delayed the programme. Finishing and completion works are progressing with the Corn Exchange and upper gallery oak timber floors now installed and public WCs fitted out. Decoration of 29 New Road is advanced and will commence shortly in the Creation Space. Covid-19 and possibly Brexit appear to be impacting availability of materials with longer delivery times, associated delays and increasing costs. This remains an on-going risk. In line with Government guidance on site measures related to Covid-19 have been relaxed. Practical Completion is now anticipated in December 2022.

Target Milestones

End Date: December 2022

New England House - Brighton



Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	n/a
Total Public Funding	11.1 million
Total Private Funding	n/a
Total Other Funding	n/a
Total Funding	n/a

Outputs

Upgrade building, including providing a net additional 7,090m² of new employment floor-space. Following the land deal with Legal & General on the adjacent Longley Industrial Estate, some of this City Deal floorspace output will be provided on the Longley site, with the remainder forming part of a proposed extension to New England House.

What happened in the last period?

Fire compartmentation survey work ongoing until the autumn. Design process will recommence once this has been completed. Film footage has been shot on various businesses in the building – this will be used to inform the design process, for consultation events to assist any further funding bids.

Target Milestones

- Planning application: Mid 2023
- Commence works on site: Late 2024
- End Date: Mid 2026

Aims & Objectives

Upgrade and expand New England House so that it becomes a credible and highly visible hub for Greater Brighton's creative, digital and IT (CDIT) businesses.

Key Facts

New England House (NEH) is a business centre, built by the local authority in the early 1960s to provide workspace for industrial businesses. Over time, it has been subdivided into around 120 units. It is actively marketed as a centre for CDIT businesses and is much in demand for its relatively affordable workspace.

The building is in urgent need of refurbishment – especially its exterior. Under the Greater Brighton City Deal, BHCC was awarded £4.9 million in 2014 towards the refurbishment and expansion of NEH to consolidate its role as a flagship for the city's CDIT sector.

Delivery Partners: Brighton & Hove City Council

New Monks Farm - Shoreham



Aims & Objectives

The project is to develop a strategic employment and housing growth centre in Shoreham. Its main components are: (a) The provision of a new and improved signalised 6-arm junction on the A27 which will unlock housing and employment space by allowing access to and from the wider area and the specific development sites; (b) The building of 600 new homes and 10,000m² employment floor-space at New Monks Farm.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: New Monks Farm Development Ltd, Highways England, West Sussex County Council (WSCC) and Adur District Council (ADC).

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	£5.70m
Total Public Funding	£5.7m
Total Private Funding	£144m
Total Funding	£150m

Outputs

1. A £150 million capital investment;
2. The delivery of 600 new homes, 30% of which will be affordable;
3. 876 gross new jobs;
4. £2.8m in public sector receipts from council tax revenues, new homes bonus and new business rates; and £11.5m additional annual GVA to the Adur economy

What happened in the last period?

There is no further update for this period. Previous report is as follows:

- Housing and infrastructure development has continued at pace with a number of units completed and occupied on the site.
- Work is due to commence on the A27 roundabout in autumn 2021 for completion in late 2022.
- Ikea announced that they will not continue with their proposed new store and that they will market the site for a suitable development in September 2021.

Target Milestones

Delivery of New Junction to the A27: December 2022

Completion of Development: December 2028

Plus X – Brighton



Plus X building

Aims & Objectives

The ‘Plus X’ seven storey innovation hub is a U+I Plc concept, a model they have delivered successfully elsewhere. As a key element of the comprehensive mixed-use redevelopment it provides a unique, high quality workspace model, tailored to the unique needs of Brighton’s creative and entrepreneurial businesses, particularly those designing and making physical products. It aims to be somewhere inspiring, functional, sustainable and flexible in its design. It is an innovative provision of shared workspaces and facilities that promote collaboration and facilitate serendipity. The shared spaces range from events spaces to prototyping labs, meeting rooms and cafe/break out spaces, something that attracts both small and larger tenants.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Brighton & Hove City Council (Delivery Body), U+I Group Plc (Developer) and University of Brighton (together the partners in the overall mixed-use development across the combined sites).

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	£7.7m
Total Public Funding	£0.00m
Total Private Funding	£12m
Total Funding	£19.7m

Outputs

Contractual outputs: 4,910m² of new employment space, 517m² of high specification prototyping labs/workshops, 100 onsite jobs, £5.427m of match funding.

Non-contractual outputs: 200 other jobs, £250,000 follow-on investment, 141 businesses supported.

What happened in the last period?

Plus X remained operational and continued to grow membership. Since its opening in August 2021, the new ground floor café, Café Domenica, has proved a huge success with members and visitors. The café also provides training opportunities for young people with learning disabilities. The Brighton Research Innovation Technology Exchange (BRITE) programme for ambitious and established businesses primarily based in the Coast to Capital Local Enterprise Partnership region continued. Other elements of the Preston Barracks redevelopment are at an advanced stage, with several buildings at or nearing completion. The first residential blocks are due for completion and occupation in the coming months, and external works to other residential blocks continues. The University of Brighton’s adjacent development also progressed well. The new student halls on the Mithras House site were completed. Construction of the new pedestrian bridge spanning the Lewes Road continued, with the foundations on either side of the road advancing, with completion expected in mid-2022.

Target Milestones – Complete development End Date: Dec. 2022.

Railway Quay - Newhaven



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Aims & Objectives

The Newhaven Enterprise Zone (EZ) is a cross-agency that aims to shift the town towards a higher-value economy over the next 25 years. The EZ covers eight key strategic sites (79ha) in a mixture of public and private ownerships, offering a mix of greenfield sites and the opportunity to develop, refurbish and intensify economic activity across a number of brownfield sites formerly used by heavy industry. The focus of the EZ is on growing the emerging 'clean, green and marine' sectors in particular. Over the 25-year lifespan of the EZ, it is estimated that 55,000m² of new commercial floor-space will be created, 15,000m² of existing commercial floor-space will be refurbished. This will create / sustain up to 2,000 FTE jobs.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Lewes District Council.

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	£1.5m
Total Public Funding	£840k (so far, mix of TF and CiL)
Total Private Funding	TBC
Total Other Funding	TBC
Total Funding	TBC

Outputs

New commercial floor-space, job creation and land remediation. Details currently being finalised.

What happened in the last period?

Flood defence works on site now completed and negotiations underway with existing tenant re: relocation. LDC has secured £1.3m from the Getting Building Fund to convert the former UTC building into a maritime and sustainable technology hub, offering education / training space and commercial facilities for SME's. This has been augmented by a commitment of £1.05m from LDC towards the estimated £2.35m project costs. The building purchase completed on 17 June 2022. A final layout plan / occupier mix is being prepared and a programme of refurbishment works is scheduled to take place during the latter half of 2022. It is hoped that the refurbished building will be available for occupation in early 2023.

Target Milestones

End Date: TBC.

Agenda Item 1

Springman House – Lewes



Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	£2.00m
Total Public Funding	£4.34m
Total Private Funding	£0.00m
Total Other Funding	£0.00m
Total Funding	£6.34m

Outputs

By enabling the development of a new blue light facility on the site of Springman House, this project will unlock the North Street Quarter scheme - a major, strategic mixed-use development in Lewes. Relocating the Community Fire Station from its existing premises on North Street, Lewes will enable the delivery of new homes and commercial floor-space through the North Street Quarter (NSQ) regeneration scheme, and enable Lewes’ “blue light” services to be co-located.

What happened in the last period?

There has been no update since the last period. Previous update is as follows:

Following the purchase of the site by Lewes District Council, plans were drawn up with the East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service Sussex Police and the South East Coast Ambulance Service. NSQL, the majority landowner at the NSQ site, has now sold its land to the developer – Human Nature. In December 2020, the Council’s Cabinet agreed heads of terms for the sale of its own land to this same developer in order that it can comprehensively redevelop the site. Human Nature has confirmed that it will submit a new planning application for the NSQ and the Council is now liaising with the developer to understand its plans and timescales for the site, including the fire station.

Target Milestones

End Date: To be confirmed, subject to Human Nature’s programme including planning.

Aims & Objectives

The project involves the formation of new fire and ambulance station facilities. A key project aim is to deliver modern new premises for both services.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Lewes District Council are the lead delivery body in partnership with East Sussex Fire & Rescue Service (ESFRS), Sussex Police and the South East Coast Ambulance Service.

Teville Gate - Worthing



Teville Gate House Construction 12/12/2019

Aims & Objectives

Teville Gate (TG) forms part of the Worthing Central Programme (Phase 1) to transform key brownfield sites in Worthing town centre. This project will facilitate the redevelopment of the site by undertaking site preparation works, consisting of the demolition of all buildings within the redline and provision of a temporary surface car park. Thereafter the Council will continue to support the freeholders, Mosaic Global Investments (Mosaic) and Hanson Development to develop out the scheme for office, residential and commercial.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Worthing Borough Council, Mosaic Global Investments, Coast to Capital LEP, Hanson Developments & HMRC, Homes England

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	£2.09m
Total Public Funding	£2.0m
Total Private Funding	£79m (wider site) £32m (Teville Gate House)
Total Funding	£81.00m

Outputs

(a) 375 new homes (b) 3,410sqm of commercial floor-space (restaurants, cafes and on-site gym) (c) 6,740sqm of retail floor-space (state of the art supermarket) (d) 493 gross jobs (net jobs 314) (e) Modern car parking infrastructure (over 160 spaces for residents and visitor use) (f) New public realm (approx. 4,000sqm, creating an improved public corridor from Worthing station to the town centre). 70,000sqft office building at Teville Gate House for HMRC.

What happened in the last period?

- Site acquired by Worthing Borough Council for redevelopment in August 2021
- Development Strategy and approach involving joint investment with London & Continental Railways confirmed in December 2021
- March 2022 Development Partner agreed by JSc Committee – Hyde Housing Group.

Target Milestones

Spring/summer 2022 – finalise agreements with Hyde Housing Group.

Winter 2022 – planning process commence

Spring 2023 – planning application submitted.

Union Place - Worthing



Aims & Objectives

Union Place (UP) forms part of the Worthing Central Programme (Phase 1) to regenerate key brownfield sites in Worthing town centre. The Council has entered into a land pooling agreement for the site with partners London and Continental Railways (LCR). The partners have prepared a development strategy for the sites which has been approved at JSC. The development strategy could include direct delivery or selling the consented scheme to a developer.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Worthing Borough Council (WBC), London & Continental Railways, Coast to Capital LEP.

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	£3.60m
Total Public Funding	£5m
Total Private Funding	£31.4m
Total Other Funding	TBC
Estimated GDV	£70m

Outputs

- 169 - New Homes – 30% affordable
- 610sqm - Commercial Space
- 90 - Guest room Hotel
- 3 /4 Screen – Cinema
- 1072sqm- Flexible Cultural Space
- 245 – Parking spaces

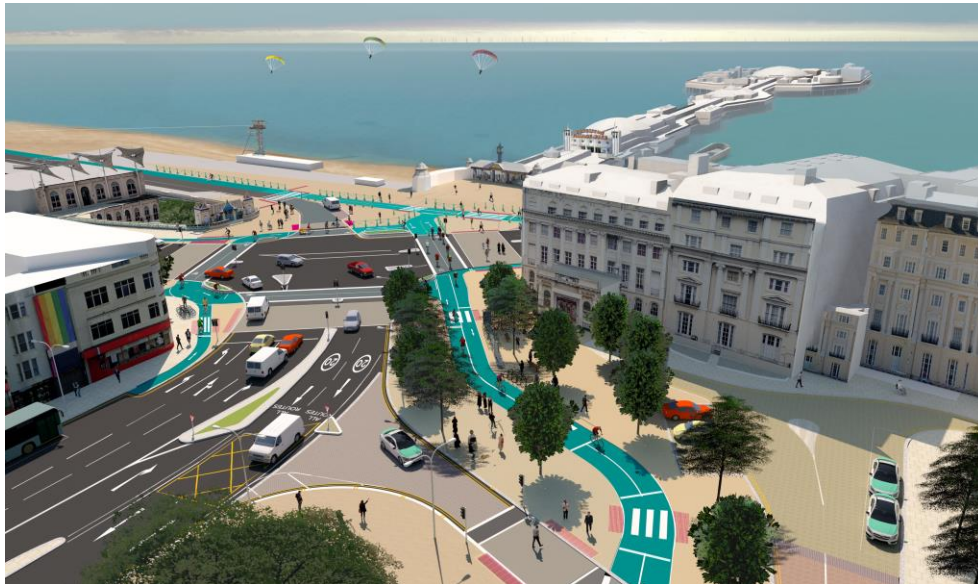
What happened in the last period?

- S106 agreement drafted and formal planning permission issued
- Roffey Homes Agreed as Development Partner on the site

Target Milestones

- Finalise JV agreement – June 2022
- Detailed/ revised matters planning application due autumn 2022
- Commence on site spring 2023

Valley Gardens Phase 3 – Brighton



Proposed scheme

Aims & Objectives

Simplification of traffic network, provision of 'public transport corridor' to the west with general traffic on the western corridor. Enhanced public realm, gardens and materials throughout. The scheme aims to contribute to improved air quality, safety, accessibility, connectivity, improve efficiency and upgrade signals at junctions. Reduce street clutter and provide enhanced greenspace for public enjoyment.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: C2C Local Enterprise Partnership

Outputs

Match Funding (BHCC) £1.712m, Local Funding £0.414m, Total resurfaced roads - 1,588m, Total length of cycle ways - 670m.

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	£6.00m
Total Public Funding	£1.84m
Total Private Funding	£0.0m
Total Other Funding	£0.00m
Total borrowing	£5.00m
Total Funding	£12.84m

What happened in the last period?

Following the third public consultation exercise for Valley Gardens Phase 3 which completed in late 2020, and further stakeholder engagement on the final General Highway Arrangement was agreed by ETS Committee in January 2022. Furthermore, the additional budget requirement needed to deliver the project was approved by Policy & Resources Committee which would be acquired through borrowing. Cost estimates have increased due to rising construction costs and additional stakeholder infrastructure included in the plan, such as those required for sustainable events and cycling. The construction contract procurement will commence in summer 2022 and be completed by winter 2022/3. Construction to complete spring 2024.

Target Milestones

End Date: Spring 2024

Western Harbour Arm – Shoreham



Proposed scheme

Aims & Objectives

A new flood defence wall and cycle path to be constructed in Shoreham adjacent to the A259 on Brighton Road where the flood defence is at its most vulnerable point for flooding. ADC purchased a 3.5m strip of land off Sussex Yacht Club through grant funding from Coast 2 Capital LEP. The sale of the land would enable the yacht club to build a new club house and allow the council to demolish the redundant club house where the new flood wall will be located.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Adur District Council (ADC), Environment Agency and Sussex Yacht Club, Shoreham Harbour Partnership.

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding:	£3.50m
Total Public Funding:	£1.14m
Total Private Funding	£0.00m
Total Other Funding:	£0.00m
Total Funding:	£4.64m

Outputs

- Flood defence scheme to protect residents and businesses
- Cycle path
- New yacht club for Shoreham.

What happened in the last period?

- Demolition of redundant Yacht Club October/November 2021
- Continued pluvial and fluvial modelling to inform design

Target Milestones

- Commencement of Flood Defence construction 2022
- Completion autumn 2022