

Parts L, F & J 2010

Welcome, Introduction and Policy Context

**Ken Bromley, Sustainable Buildings Division
Communities and Local Government**



Today's presentation

- New Ministers
- Drivers for Change
 - Part L 2010
 - Part F 2010
 - Part J 2010
- Future Direction

All change at the top



Rt Hon Eric Pickles MP



Greg Clarke MP



Rt Hon Grant Shapps MP



Bob Neill MP



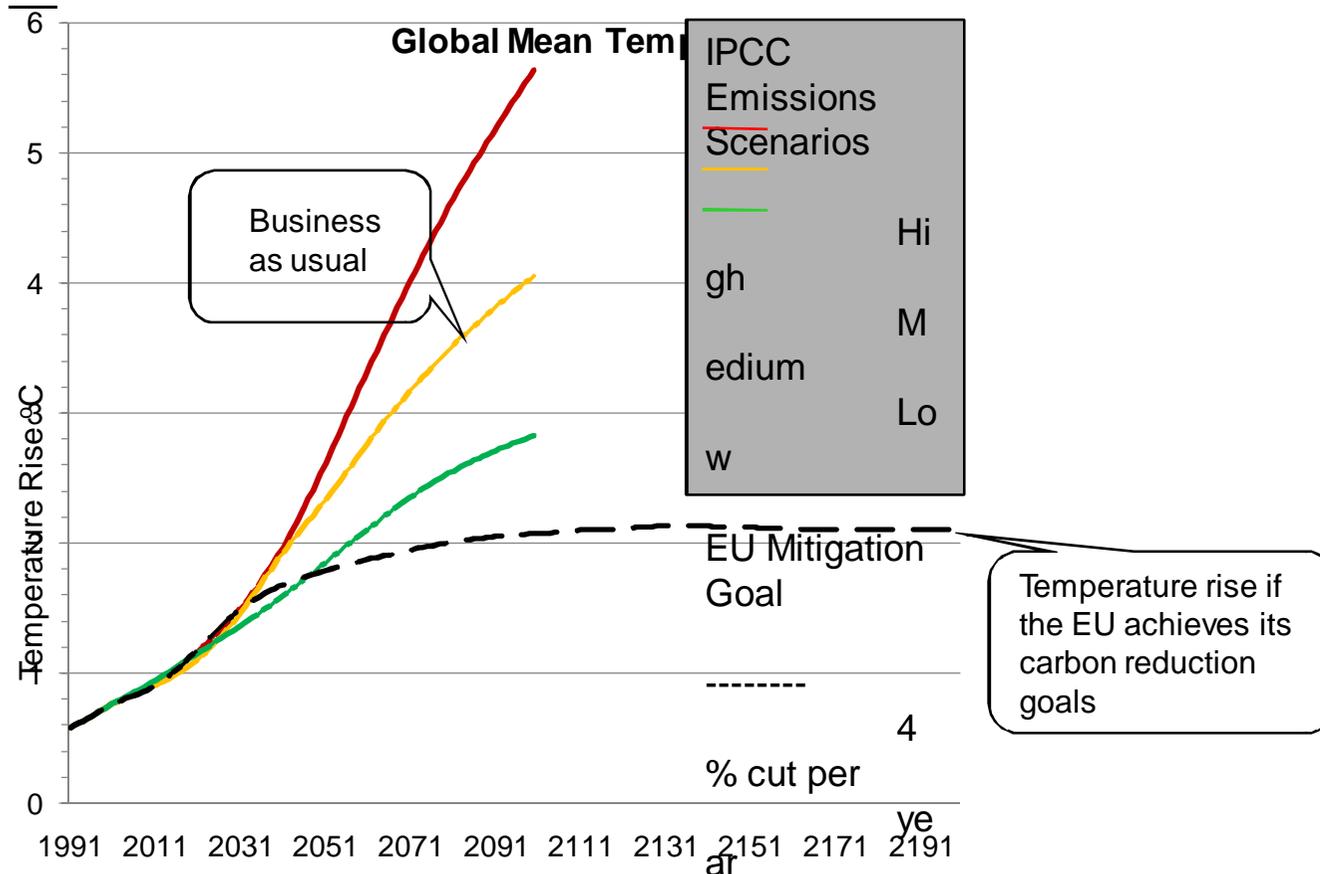
Baroness Hanham



Andrew Stunell OBE MP

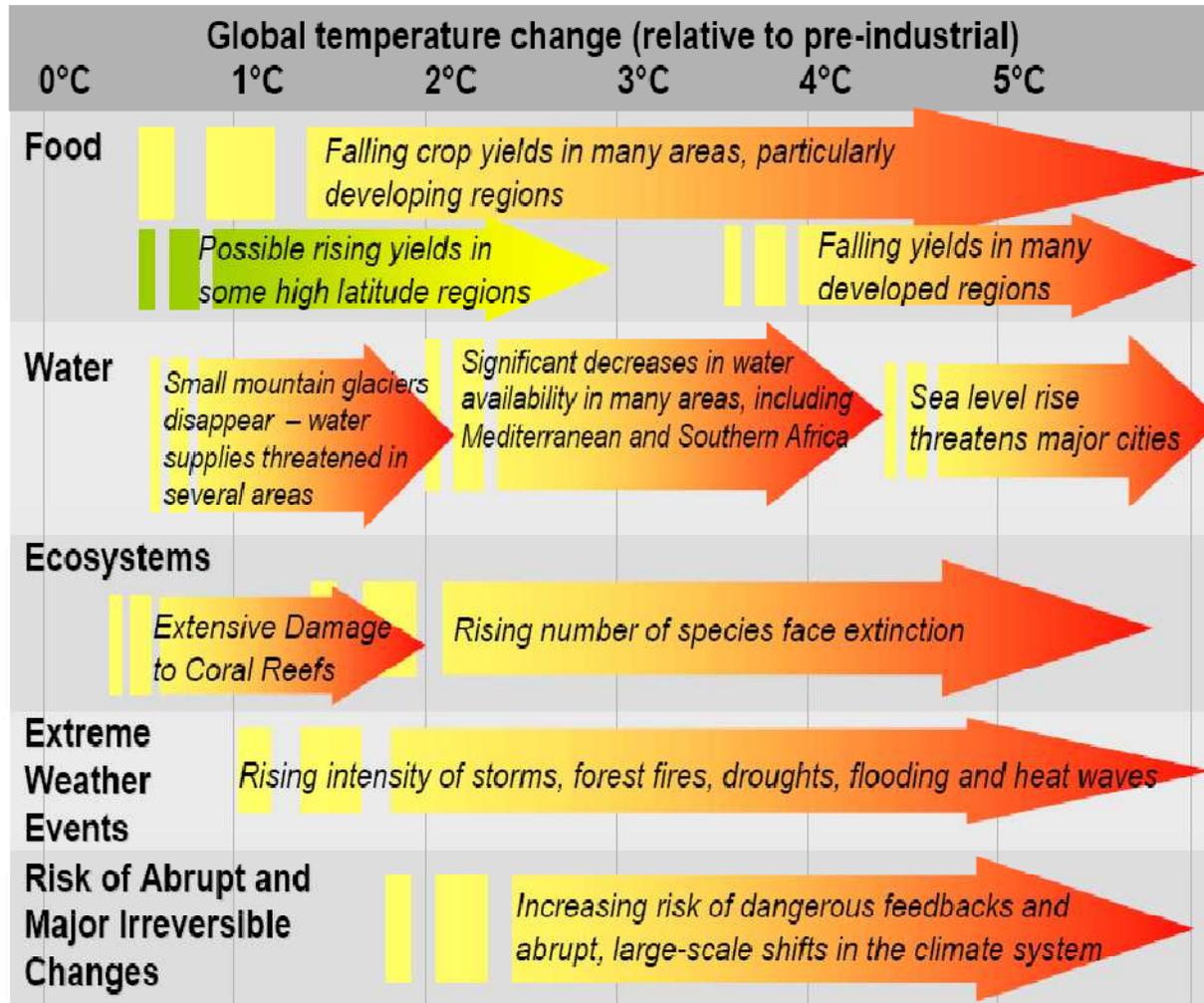
Fire Service

Building Regulations



- The UN has set out various emission path scenarios and the impact of various temperature rise scenarios
- Even if carbon emission reduction targets are met, we are looking at least at a 2°C temperature rise

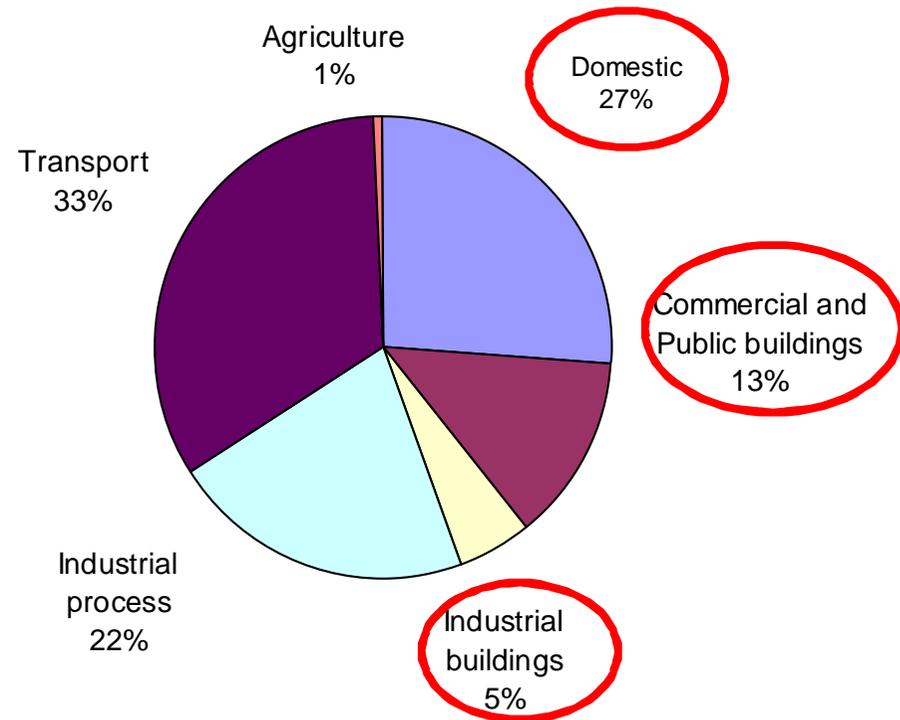
Projected impacts of climate change



Part L 2010 Drivers for Change

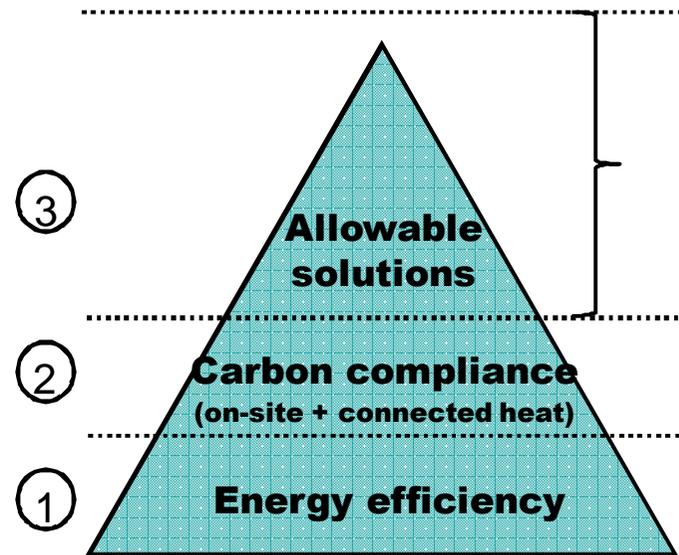
- Climate Change Act: reduce emissions by 80% by 2050
- Buildings account for 45% of UK carbon emissions
- Also security of supply and fuel poverty issues
- Raising energy efficiency standards via Building Regulations is key
- Ensure health standards not compromised

In 2005, the UK emitted 550m tonnes of CO₂⁽¹⁾



(1) Source: Energy White Paper, 2007

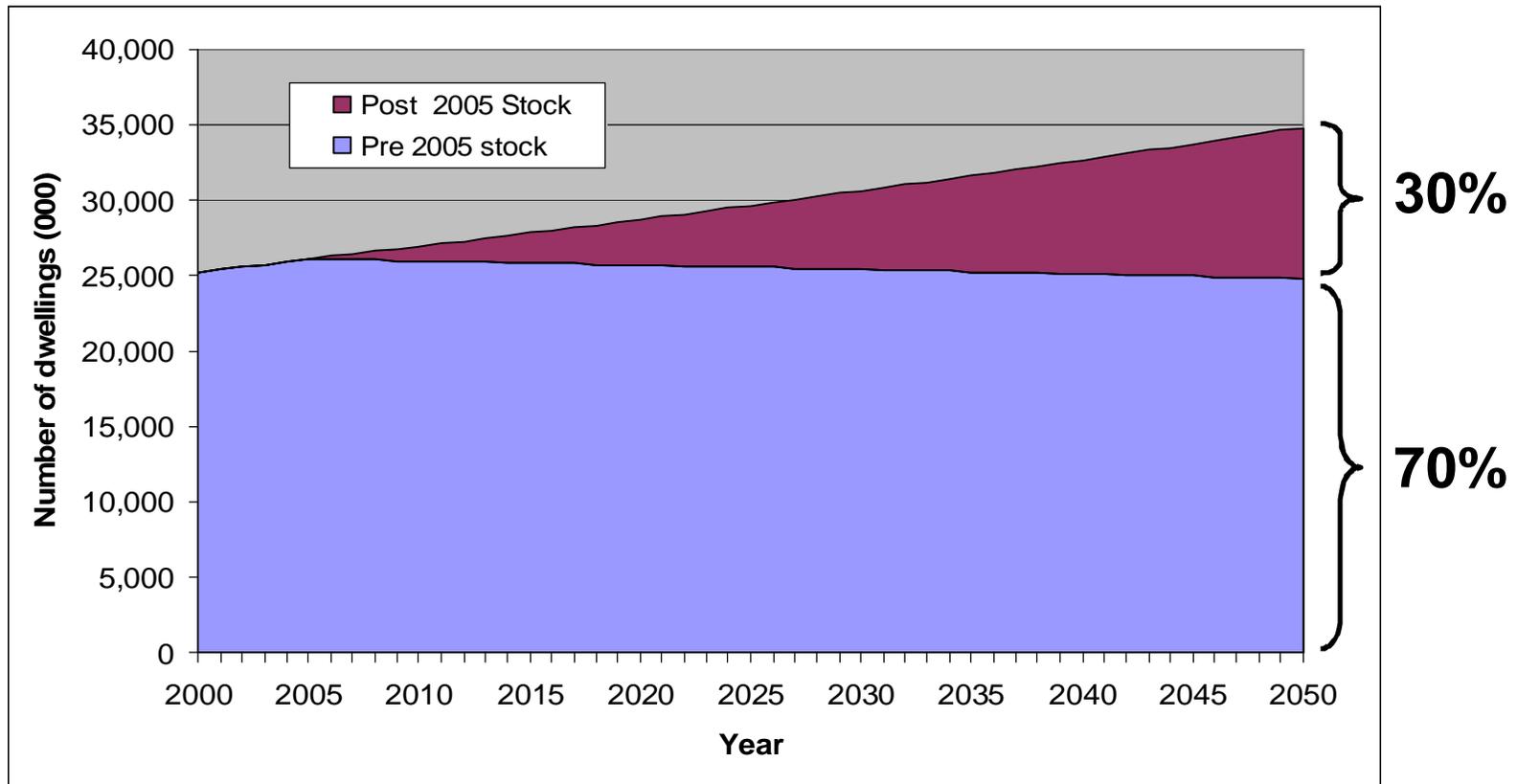
New Build Drivers



- We need new buildings but want to reduce energy/carbon footprint from them
- A flexible approach to setting higher standards helps to drive innovation but we want one that adopts a lean, mean, green hierarchy and reflects the challenges of improving performance in different types of building
- Not just about raising standards if policy ambitions are to be delivered on the ground so want to take appropriate steps to further improve compliance and to close the gap between design intent and built performance through improvements to calculation tools and procedures

Importance of existing stock

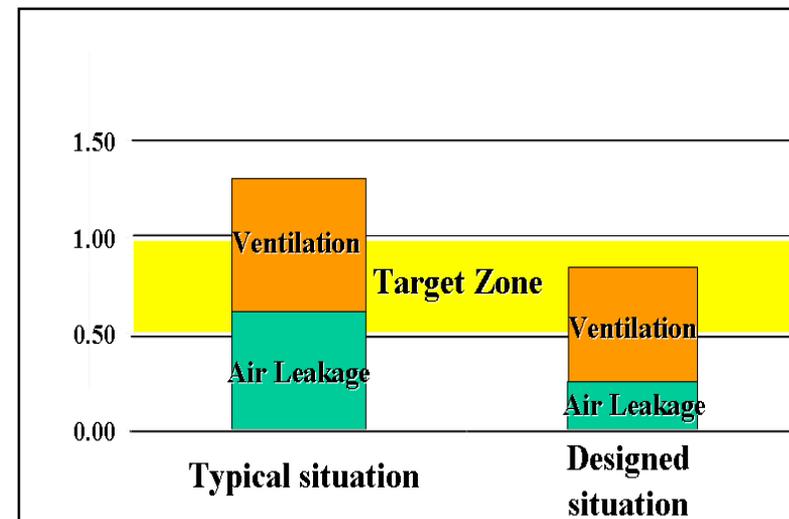
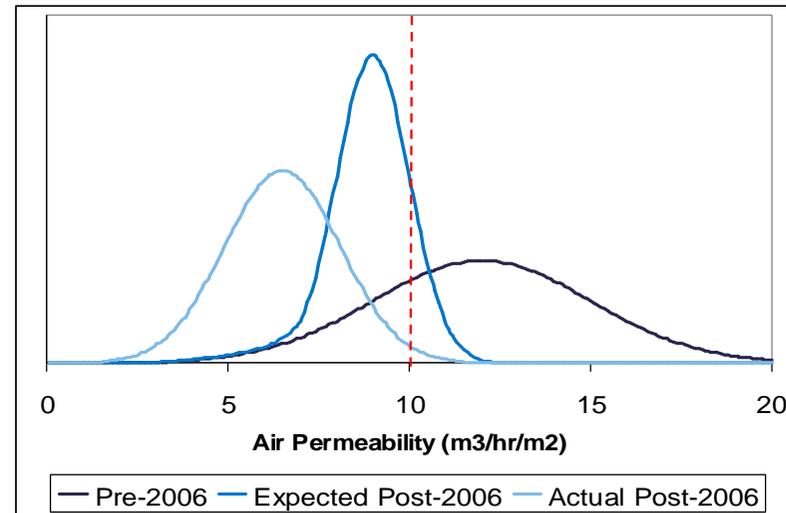
Important to cut carbon footprint from new build but most buildings in 2050 will still be existing ones i.e. pre 2010 standards



Source: Housing Statistics – ODPM 2004

Part F 2010 Drivers for Change

- Typically 80% of our time is spent indoors and adequate ventilation is needed to maintain healthy IAQ
- For new homes, ADF (2006) provision assumes a level of permeability at 3 m³/h/m² at 50 Pa
- Part L changes encourage better airtightness tending to this level so need to ensure adequate purpose provided ventilation
- Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery likely to be more common as a result of Part L changes
- Want to promote good installation and commissioning of ventilation systems and provision of information



Part J 2010 Drivers for Change

- ADJ dates from 2002 and needed review in light of changes in technology and standards
- Open-flued appliances require sufficient ventilation to avoid spillage of flue gases
- ADJ (2002) assumes a level of “adventitious ventilation” through gaps and cracks – with tendency to better airtightness need to ensure adequate purpose provided ventilation
- Concealed and extended flues are increasingly common for gas boiler installations so need access to check for faults and flue gas leakage
- Flue gas spillage is more likely from solid fuel installations than for natural gas so need to guard against risk of carbon monoxide poisoning
- Some modern solid fuel appliances can operate at surface temperatures below 85°C with no risk of fuel or ash spillage so want more flexible guidance on provision of hearths and clearances





Policy framework for future changes

Coalition Ministers have already set out a number of policy priorities:

- Ambitions to be the greenest government ever
- Commitment to continuous energy efficiency improvements for new homes
- Plan to continue to use the Code for Sustainable Homes to signal future direction of regulations - changes to align with Part L 2010 also 1 Oct (subject to agreement with ministers)
- Grant Shapps announcement on zero carbon homes, including:
 - Minimum fabric energy efficiency standards in future Part L revisions
 - Zero Carbon Hub to re-examine and report back on the 70% carbon compliance level previously proposed
 - Exploring the feasibility of meeting further obligations through local community energy funds
- Have just let a contract to start modelling the impact of future energy efficiency and carbon compliance standards for new non-domestic buildings **BUT** all predicated on the basis that we should only be using national regulation where it is considered the most cost-effective means of achieving policy aims. New regulations will only be considered on the basis of **one in one out**.



Identifying pressures for change & options for deregulation

- Andrew Stunell launched an exercise calling for ideas about how the regulations can be improved, added to, or slimmed down and how we can deliver even better levels of compliance
- Know some of you have already responded to this but is not too late to submit your ideas particularly if backed up by evidence from your daily work
- Analysing responses to this exercise together with those received from the Your Freedom, Cutting Red Tape websites
- Plan to complement this with workshops run by CLG and other partners
- Ministerial statement on the future direction of building regulations expected in December with a view to consultation in late 2011 and introduction of changes in 2013