



Part L – Lighting Briefing

Orange Lighting's Guide to latest 2010 Planning Regulations

As designers and specifiers of lighting we have a planning criteria to fulfil. Whether you are responsible for the planning or not, an awareness of the growing emphasis on energy efficient lighting is important.

In October 2010 there was a new edition of the regulations. Lighting falls within the category of -
Part L: Conservation of Fuel & Power

Part L1A – New Dwellings

Part L1B - Existing Dwellings

Part L2A - New Buildings other than dwellings.

Part L2B – Existing Buildings other than dwellings



Part L1A – New Dwellings

The aim of Part L is to get us to all save fuel and power and contribute towards a global reduction in CO2 emissions. We are required to comply with a set of energy efficiency requirements that will help us achieve a Target Emissions Rate.

Under the regulations the entire new dwelling is required to achieve a 'predicted' C02 Dwelling Emission Rate (DER) which must not be greater than a Target Emission Rate (TER), the

calculation of which is prescribed and takes account of heating, ventilation, lighting etc. Although the specifier of a new dwelling can 'trade off' one part of the equation against another, the requirements for lighting are not tradeable but they can count towards all of the TER.

The entry for internal lighting in Part L1A is brief, referring us to the detail held in the *Domestic Building Services Compliance Guide*.



Section 12 – Lighting

The scope of guidance is for all fixed lighting whether internal or external. A copy of this section is here for you to read and understand for yourself but here is our simplification.

Before these new editions, to achieve planning you had to fulfil a criteria of 1 in every 4 fixed fittings had to be dedicated low energy over and above a specified light output (circuit-watt). Circuit-Watts means the power consumed in lighting circuits by lamps and their associated control gear and power factor correction equipment.

Now the demand is *3 out of every 4* light fittings must be low energy with a specified luminous efficacy of 45 lumens per circuit-watt BUT the big difference is they do not have to be dedicated low energy any more. For example, using fluorescent and compact fluorescent lamping in a normal E27 lampholder is sufficient to comply now but tungsten and tungsten halogen lamps with standard lamp bases will not.

Section 12

Lighting

12.1 Scope of guidance

This section provides guidance on the specification of fixed internal and external lighting for new and existing dwellings to meet relevant energy efficiency requirements in building regulations.

12.2 Key terms

Circuit-watt means the power consumed in lighting circuits by lamps and, where applicable, their associated control gear (including transformers and drivers) and power factor correction equipment.

Light fitting means a fixed light or lighting unit that can comprise one or more lamps and lampholders, control gear and an appropriate housing. The control gear may be integrated in the lamp or located elsewhere in or near to the fixed light.

Fixed external lighting means lighting fixed to an external surface of the dwelling supplied from the occupier's electrical system. It excludes lighting in common areas of blocks of flats and in other communal accessways.

12.3 Internal and external lighting

Fixed internal and external lighting should meet the minimum standards for efficacy and controls in Table 40.

Table 40: Recommended minimum standards for fixed internal and external lighting		
Lighting	New and replacement systems	Supplementary information
Fixed internal lighting	<p>a. In the areas affected by the building work, provide low energy light fittings (fixed lights or lighting units) that number not less than three per four of all the light fittings in the main dwelling spaces of those areas (excluding infrequently accessed spaces used for storage, such as cupboards and wardrobes).</p> <p>b. Low energy light fittings should have lamps with a luminous efficacy greater than 45 lamp lumens per circuit-watt and a total output greater than 400 lamp lumens.</p> <p>c. Light fittings whose supplied power is less than 5 circuit-watts are excluded from the overall count of the total number of light fittings.</p>	<p>Light fittings may be either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> dedicated fittings which will have separate control gear and will take only low energy lamps (e.g. pin based fluorescent or compact fluorescent lamps); or standard fittings supplied with low energy lamps with integrated control gear (e.g. bayonet or Edison screw base compact fluorescent lamps). <p>Light fittings with GLS tungsten filament lamps or tungsten halogen lamps would not meet the standard.</p> <p>The Energy Saving Trust publication GIL 20, "Low energy domestic lighting", gives guidance on identifying suitable locations for fixed energy efficient lighting.</p>
Fixed external lighting	<p>Where fixed external lighting is installed, provide light fittings with the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. Either:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> lamp capacity not greater than 100 lamp-watts per light fitting; and all lamps automatically controlled so as to switch off after the area lit by the fitting becomes unoccupied; and all lamps automatically controlled so as to switch off when daylight is sufficient. <p>b. Or</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> lamp efficacy greater than 45 lumens per circuit-watt; and all lamps automatically controlled so as to switch off when daylight is sufficient; and light fittings controllable manually by occupants. 	

Full regulations and approved planning documents can be found at www.planningportal.gov.uk/approveddocuments