

Thermal Insulation Performance and The Code for Sustainable Homes

The conservation of fuel and power, the reduction of Carbon Dioxide emissions, the arrest of Climate Change and the commitment to Sustainable design and construction is central to Government Housing Policy. It is now estimated that over 25% of the UK's CO₂ emissions – a major cause of climate change – is contributed by energy usage in the home, in the form of heat, light and lifestyle activities.

Thermal Insulation Performance is determined by Part L (conservation of fuel and power) of Building Regulations for England and Wales which came into force from April 2006. The aim is to meet the requirements of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) which aims to combat climate change and requires buildings to be better insulated and make use of more efficient heating and lighting systems.

Subsequent to the introduction of Part L 2006, the Department for Communities and Local Government launched The Code for Sustainable Homes in December 2006. This represents the new standard for Sustainable design and construction of new homes. It represents a step-change towards Sustainable building practice encouraging public and private developers to modernise and innovate thus minimising energy usage and reduce harmful emissions.

The high thermal efficiency of Plasmor building blocks when used in traditional constructions easily satisfy the requirements of Part L and The Code for Sustainable Homes. Impressive 'U' values and Thermal Insulation Performance is achievable using Plasmor blocks in conjunction with secondary insulation. Furthermore, SAP energy ratings are easily achievable together with compliance with The Code for Sustainable Homes.



Plasmor Code for Sustainable Homes



Typical Plasmor SAP Rating Leaflet