



DRIVING INTEGRATION: HEALTHY HOMES AND BUILDINGS

Supported By: Gas Safety Trust, Local Authority Building Control, UCL Public Policy

In Collaboration With: All Party Parliamentary Group on Healthy Homes and Buildings, DevoConnect

UKIEG REPORT

TUESDAY 20TH MARCH, 14:00-15:30

BOOTHROYD ROOM, PORTCULLIS HOUSE



DRIVING INTEGRATION: HEALTHY HOMES AND BUILDINGS

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THE ALL PARTY PARLIAMENTARY GROUP (APPG) FOR HEALTHY HOMES AND BUILDINGS highlights the health and cost benefits which can be derived from constructing our buildings and homes to the highest levels of comfort and quality. It examines the spectrum of health risks suffered by many living and working in poor accommodation and seeks to raise standards and improve building regulations to ensure that every home and building is fit for purpose and does not create, compound or exacerbate health problems.

In 2016 the UK Indoor Environments Group (UKIEG) held a Policy Workshop 'Healthy Indoor Environments: Challenges and Opportunities For Policy Makers'. This workshop produced a series of recommendations that represented a first step in addressing the development of an effective and co-ordinated strategy that would focus on improving the indoor environment to support improved health and wellbeing.

The case was made that opportunities and challenges exist where actions by government would facilitate improvements in the indoor environment. Key issues identified were challenges in regulatory practice, the need for prioritisation and co-ordination of policies and practice, the currently fragmented approach to the issue, the large number of stakeholders involved, and the expected benefits of learning from other countries. Recommendations were made on regulations and standards and for government, parliamentarians, local government and research councils. A summary of the report can be read [here](#).

Following the launch of the workshop report, it became imperative to turn these recommendations into action. There are a number of APPGs that have remits that overlap with issues pertaining to the indoor environment and health. An important next step was to bring these groups together to establish how best APPG activity in this area might be organised to facilitate a co-ordinated approach at policy level.

The damaging effects of poor indoor environments are rarely fully acknowledged. Fatalities, attendances at A&E and long term poor health can be attributed to housing conditions that damage health. A programme of public education and funding would allow people to improve the conditions in which they live and this needs to be combined with policies that facilitate action. For example, the seemingly intractable problem of people with low incomes living in homes that come nowhere near to meeting modern standards, needs to be more effectively addressed.

THE PURPOSE of the meeting held on the 20th March 2018 was to bring together those concerned about the health problems created by poor indoor environments and raise awareness amongst parliamentarians and decision makers. The meeting drew upon the work being undertaken by the All Party Parliamentary Group for Healthy Homes and Buildings and other All Party Parliamentary Groups concerned with healthy indoor environments. The format of the meeting was presentations by members of an invited panel, followed by general discussion.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS are extended to the supporters of the event: Gas Safety Trust, Local Authority Building Control and University College London Public Policy. Our thanks are also extended to our collaborators: All Party Parliamentary Group for Healthy Homes & Buildings and DevoConnect; and to the UKIEG Committee members for overseeing the event and for their expert contributions.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS & HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE MEETING DISCUSSION

TOP 5 RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE PANEL

Eddie Hughes, *Chair, All Party Parliamentary Group for Excellence in the Built Environment*

1. Continue to work for mandatory CO detectors.
2. Press on government and the construction industry the need to ensure properties today are healthy and future-proof.

Paul Everall, *LABC*

3. Focus on the quality of new builds.
4. Inform people how they can holistically retrofit homes.

Dr Marcella Ucci, *UK Indoor Environments Group*

5. Proactively work to future-proof housing to help cope with an ageing population and environmental issues, especially air pollution and climate change.

GENERAL HIGHLIGHTS ARISING FROM THE DISCUSSION

Pertaining to Government

- A designated Government Department/ Committee is required to lead the issue of health and wellbeing in the indoor environment.
- Devolution around issues of housing and health to a local health level should be considered.
- A new homes ombudsman is required to enable people to raise issues related to structural problems and poor indoor environments in new builds.
- An advisory non-departmental expert committee is required to discuss and inform policy makers and MPs about scientific matters related to health and housing.

Pertaining to Policy Makers

- Existing Building Regulations need to be considered and developed in a more cross cutting / holistic way.
- Policies to ensure continued maintenance of buildings and appliances, to maintain optimal building function, are required.

- Issues to tackle health and wellbeing should be given greater prominence within current government programmes/ projects such as ECO in retrofit, Healthy New Towns programme and Gardens programme.
- A strategy must be developed to establish ways in which the existing housing stock will be improved through retrofit.
- Methods to consider health across the lifecycle at the design stage in new builds must be developed.
- Where buildings are purpose built for older people, systems for continued building assessment and adaptation need to be implemented.
- Support to consider mental wellbeing in the built environment needs to be encouraged as part of a strategy to improve the quality and size of new homes.

Pertaining to Research Funders & Industry

- Research should be funded to establish how large the energy problem is, given projected estimates, and should further support the development of a strategy to resolve the issue.
- Research and public awareness programmes need to be funded to improve knowledge on health and wellbeing in indoor environments, on the tools that provide information on indoor air quality and energy use, and advice on actions to take.
- Industry should provide learning and professional development opportunities to inform construction workers of ways to improve quality in new builds.

A link to further information on the meeting can be found on the Healthy Homes and Buildings website:
<http://healthyhomesbuildings.org.uk/>

WELCOME

JIM SHANNON MP

Chair, All Party Parliamentary Group for Healthy Homes and Buildings

Jim Shannon MP welcomed delegates to the meeting that provided a valuable opportunity for those within and outside of parliament to discuss the links between adverse health and poor indoor environments. He believed that by working together it would be possible to win Government support for recommendations to improve indoor environments.

In 2016, the UKIEG held a Policy Workshop '[Healthy Indoor Environments: Challenges and Opportunities for Policy Makers](#)'. The present meeting follows on from that Workshop at which key matters were identified, including:

- challenges in regulatory practice
- the need for prioritisation and co-ordination of policies and practice
- the currently fragmented approach to the issue
- the large number of stakeholders involved
- the expected benefits of learning from other countries.

It was noted that awareness and a willingness by Government to act on issues related to air pollution and indoor air quality had recently been shown in two important documents: in the Chief Medical Officer's Annual Report 2018 and in the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between government, health, social care and housing sectors to improve health through the home.

It was highlighted that there are a large number of parliamentary groups and bodies whose remits overlap with respect to issues pertaining to the indoor environment and health. This raised two key questions that would require answering to support the work to improve indoor environments:

- a) How might we bring together the parliamentarian members of these groups to tackle the challenges presented?
- b) How might such a co-ordinated approach at a policy and parliamentary level be facilitated to address the challenge?

Attendees were reminded that the role of parliamentarians is to work cooperatively amongst themselves and with government to ensure that their commitments are realised.

The Gas Safety Trust, the Local Authority Building Control, UCL Public Policy and the UK Indoor Environments Group were thanked for their generous support for this session.

TONY LLOYD MP

Shadow Minister of State for Housing

Tony Lloyd MP outlined a number of concerns related to housing in the UK. He noted that the number of deaths this winter were higher than at any other time since the 1950's, noting also that this figure was much higher than those recorded in other European countries. He then explained that this high mortality figure was not due to cold winters, but to an inefficient built environment. The key to addressing this as a problem lay in the design and quality of new builds, noting that starting with improvements that support the health of the occupants and energy efficiency at the design stage, is cheaper than retrofitting. However, it was noted that retrofitting to achieve the same outcome also needed to be addressed.

Problems with buildings that affect the health of occupants were described such as trip hazards (particularly affecting older people), carbon monoxide poisoning and exposure to radon gas. It was noted that the cost of poor housing to the NHS is £2.5bn pa. The benefit to health services of retrofitting was made clear with the cost of actions being met as follows: 5.6 years for eliminating trip hazards; 17 years for improving electricity. Other examples were 10 years for improving water supplies; less than 5 years for noise reduction and other issues could be cheaply addressed such as being alerted to high levels of CO to prevent poisoning through the fitting of a CO alarm.

It was noted that a particular challenge in addressing poor indoor air quality lay in the need to collectively invest in the issue. This would require the use of mechanisms that enable government to operate in a joined-up way, whilst taking into account the fact that different departments and agencies have their own budgets. With this in mind, devolving decision-making to the local level would be a sensible way of tackling the issue.

Timescales for current action were considered, noting that work should be undertaken for changes to be seen in the medium term. Considerations had to be made based on the fact that some standards that needed to be addressed had been set some 10 years ago. This aspect also made the case for the importance of retrofitting and in the consideration of damage to health also affecting quality of life.

Tony concluded that post Grenfell, this was undoubtedly the right time to be addressing these issues.

PAUL EVERALL

Chief Executive, Local Authority Building Control; Deputy Chair, Gas Safety Trust

Attendees were informed that Local Authority Building Control (LABC) is interested in all aspects of health and safety.

LABC believes that pushing the case for good regulation is important and is concerned that the implementation of good regulation is being prevented by the government's current requirements for regulation implementation [one in, two out]. Whilst LABC recognises that there is a need to limit regulation, it firmly believes that good regulation is essential as it saves lives. Paul highlighted the fact that the requirement for a higher supply of housing did not in itself imply a higher quality of housing. It

was hoped that the tragedy of Grenfell could lead to a step change by encouraging ministers to not only improve regulation but also recognise the need for improved enforcement.

However, it was acknowledged that there are pressures on policy makers from their daily work. To develop this area, there is a clear need to remove policy silos and involve multiple stakeholders from across the sector: this should include industry leaders and academics. LABC fully supported further devolution around issues of housing and health to a local health level to help to improve the situation.

LABC commended the work of the UKIEG in holding its Policy Workshop and were supportive of the recommendations made and it was noted that GST would be funding projects that considered the indoor environment and health more broadly.

MARCELLA UCCI

Vice-Chair, UK Indoor Environments Group, University College London

One of the UKIEG's key goals is to prevent the indoor environment having a negative impact on health. In undertaking such work, the UKIEG notes that action needs to be brought together in a coherent way. This includes a clear need for a balanced, independent review of evidence to help policy makers make decisions that cut across different policy agendas. Likewise, there are a number of building types that have to be considered: homes, schools, workplaces, healthcare facilities -all of which are regulated to varying degrees through different government departments or by Local Authorities.

The high cost to the NHS of poor health and housing was indicative of problems with the quality of the housing stock across all sectors: private rented sector, new builds, social housing etc.. It was highlighted that there was evidence to show a correlation between poor health and poor housing. When linked to demographic data, the evidence highlighted issues around poverty and inequalities. For example, a greater proportion of working class and ethnic minorities have been found living in homes with problems with damp.

The risk of unintended and unhealthy consequences if an holistic approach to retrofit and renovation was not adopted was raised. An example was provided where policies to improve energy efficiency that resulted in a reduction in ventilation could cause an increase in occupant exposure to indoor air pollutants; such considerations are particularly important in retrofit situations. It was highlighted that a change in occupant behaviour and lifestyle also needed to be addressed to improve IAQ: just installing monitoring equipment is insufficient for the occupant unless backed up by a programme of education. However, an understanding of the levels and mixtures of pollutants that occupants are exposed to, the collection of such data and what it means, is important for all those wishing to improve health and wellbeing in the indoor environment.

It was noted that there have been reports and initiatives that acknowledge the need to tackle poor indoor environments. Three recently published reports were highlighted: the UKIEG's report of the workshop '*Healthy Indoor Environments: Challenges And Opportunities For Policy Makers*', held to establish what policy makers in this field required to help them in their role to improve the indoor environment; the Royal College of Physicians/ Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health report

'Every Breath We Take' and the Chief Medical Officer's (CMO's) annual report 2018. The CMO's report contained several clear recommendations that related to IQA. Of particular note were:

*'Recommendation 9: gather clear evidence and use it to highlight outcomes of poor IAQ;
Recommendation 10: Investigate efficacy of indoor monitors.'*

Recommendation 9 also noted the report 'Every Breath We Take' that has prompted the creation of a working group to tackle the issues raised within its report.

Marcella then acknowledged the Green Paper that has been developed by the APPG for Healthy Homes and Buildings, that raised a number of issues, in particular:

'it is essential that improved knowledge and skills for the whole built environment chain [needed] to be addressed.'

A call was made for an improvement in three areas:

1. **Evidence:**
 - a. An independent and systematic review of evidence is needed to help provide a balanced picture of the problem, highlight potential solutions, and enable priorities for action to be made;
 - b. Datasets on indoor exposures are needed that can be matched to health data. Local authorities have an important role to play in facilitating such an initiative;
2. **Governmental Approach:** A cross-government approach is required, possibly with a designated lead Government Department to lead the development of a national strategy and policy(ies);
3. **Awareness:** Cross Sector awareness of the issue needs to be raised. Despite people spending up to 90% of our time indoors, indoor environments in the UK are not as fully supportive to health and wellbeing as they could be and in some cases pose an unnecessary and distinct risk to health.

PRESENTATIONS: DRIVING INTEGRATION

Building parliamentary collaboration and cooperation to promote healthy homes and buildings

JIM SHANNON MP

Chair, All Party Parliamentary Group for Healthy Homes and Buildings

Gill Morris, *Secretariat, All Party Parliamentary Group for Healthy Homes and Buildings*

Speaking on behalf of: Jim Shannon MP

The day's discussion on promoting parliamentary cooperation was welcomed as it chimed with the APPG for Healthy Homes and Buildings' Green Paper 'Building our Future Laying the Foundations for

Healthy Homes and Buildings. It was explained that the draft Green Paper had three broad recommendations:

- Work with Government to establish a cross departmental committee for health and buildings, to champion change in the sector, recognise the interaction between buildings, health, education and the economy. There should be an inter-departmental Government Committee involving those Government departments and agencies responsible for construction and all those with an interest in creating better homes and buildings including; the Department of Health, Department of Education and Public Health England, to ensure that health and wellbeing is a key policy consideration in existing and future housing provision.
- Build and tailor the research and evidence, starting with a focus on housing and schools, to develop a clear case for further government action on standards for new build.
- Make housing (including renovation) an infrastructure priority and develop plans for retrofitting the current housing stock that take a holistic approach to maximising health and wellbeing. Future renovation of homes and buildings should always improve other elements vital for health and wellbeing such as ventilation and air quality.

The support for a cross-party delegation of parliamentarians and parliamentary groups to meet with the relevant ministers and officials in the Department for Health and Department for Housing, Communities and Local Government was given.

The aim of APPG for Healthy Homes and Buildings and the focus of this meeting was to make health and housing a key issue for parliamentarians, noting that the issue affected constituents throughout the country. It was considered important to continue to build support through parliamentary business, including Early Day Motions and Adjournment Debates as cooperation will lead to improved understanding, clarity and support of this issue.

EDDIE HUGHES MP

Chair, All Party Parliamentary Group for Excellence in the Built Environment

Having a background in civil engineering and in build management, Eddie Hughes MP acknowledged the difficulty of controlling building quality when the job “needs to get done”, especially when construction workers don’t have the knowledge or experience to be able to achieve this.

He noted that when Chair of the Walsall Housing Group, that there was a vested interest in healthy housing. They ensured that their 20,000 properties continued to be built to the highest standards as unhealthy people don’t pay rent and are a financial problem for the housing association.

Previously, whilst Chief Executive of YMCA in the West Midlands, the impact of occupant behaviour was highlighted when an efficient heat recovery system provided for 300 units would be turned off by tenants to save electricity and money and ‘because it hummed’. Experience showed that tenants would always look for ways to save money. It was therefore noted that it is essential that any work to make homes healthier, had to work in line with the way people live in a building.

Eddie explained that he had submitted a Private Member's Bill to make CO detectors mandatory in all buildings. He stated that the need for the initiative was clear, but noted that vested interests against this action did remain.

He noted that the tragedy at Grenfell happened despite existing regulation. This therefore made it necessary to improve building regulations in a way that reflected need and that cross-cutting action is taken.

QUESTION & ANSWER SESSION/ DISCUSSION

The Chair invited questions and comments from the audience. Discussion contained the following points (extracted from the minutes of the event):

Keith Ritchie, BEAMA

- The key obstacle to tackling poor IAQ is disjointed governance: MHCLG, DH, DEFRA, Treasury: they all work independently with their own budgets.
- Improving existing housing stock through retrofit is where the problems largely lie: there are 28 million existing properties in this country with the overwhelming majority requiring some form of improvement.

Nick Howard, Titon

- Questioned who should be responsible for indoor air quality?
Eddie Hughes MP: confirmed that a parliamentary question will be tabled to ask who is responsible for indoor air quality.
Isabella Myers: historically the department responsible was DEFRA.

Elanor Warwick, Clarion Housing Group

- Of the 120,000 Clarion HG residents, 11% said that they felt in poor health and 15% felt that their health was limiting their lifestyle.
- Housing Associations and other support groups, broadly in terms of health and housing and specifically with regard to IAQ, are successful at identifying vulnerable people but are less so in promoting general welfare, especially for those on lower incomes. As a sector, there is a need to be more pro-active about health.
- There is a need to look at regulations in a more cross-cutting way.

Paul Everall, LABC

- There is nothing that prevents regulations from being more cross-cutting.

- There is a need to establish where changes to regulation have been made and whether they are holistic; Grenfell, cladding was put in to provide energy efficiency, but flammability was not considered.

Ashley Bateson, Hoare Lea

- Ventilation rates really affect indoor air quality. There is a need for ongoing maintenance and operation of buildings. Should there be a mandatory requirement to do this?
 - o In Sweden twenty years ago, all building ventilation systems had to be tested annually and there has been a marked improvement in reducing the health problems associated with poor IAQ.
- The evidence shows that that UK building regulations aren't working as intended but there are also operational issues which are completely unregulated.

Eddie Hughes, Chair, APPG for Excellence in the Built Environment

- There is a need for government to provide a single gateway through which to complain / raise issues related to poor IAQ.
- The APPG for Excellence in the Built Environment, is calling for a 'New Homes Ombudsman' to ensure that house buyers have some legal security if they buy a property, that is found to have structural problems, including those that have an impact on IAQ and health more generally.

Kathleen Ford, Wirral Older People's Parliament

- As an example, no one has checked or maintained the retirement building in which she lives, for decades.
- We are living longer and healthier lives, but retirement homes for older people still need to provide healthy housing and healthy environments e.g. to enable accessibility, mobility and social interaction for continued independent living.
- New builds need to reflect an ageing population – e.g. use of meters to measure indoor air quality must be accessible to the elderly.
- Older people should be consulted on this issue.

Professor Derek Clements-Croome

- It is essential to also discuss mental wellbeing and the relationship between outdoor and indoor environments. A happy nation is a wealthy nation.

- There are a number of holistic models e.g. WELL Standard / FITWEL that can be used that could provide the stimulus to improve regulations.
- The statistics are staggering, in terms of GDP the UK is ranked the 5th highest, but 19th in terms of happiness.

Dr Marcella Ucci

- Living space in housing is key to mental health and crucially, “we can’t retrofit space”. It is essential that new builds are future-proof and ‘ageing’ friendly: a strategy for this needs to be developed.

Philippa Gill, *Verdextra*

- When discussing health and housing it is important to apply the original energy question that was asked several decades ago - how big is the problem? What is its scale?
- Retrofit remains important – it is easy to focus on new buildings as there is a feeling that change can be achieved much more quickly, but we cannot ignore the existing housing stock.
- It is important to remember that giving people meters to measure IAQ without the tools to improve the indoor environment can be counter-productive, inducing new anxiety and stress.

Meghan Thompson – *Airtopia*

- Highlighted the work of Airtopia and a research finding: when using meters, it is essential that people can understand what is displayed and what action needs to be taken. There is a need for greater general public awareness of the issue, as has happened with outdoor air pollution.

Eddie Hughes, *Chair, APPG for Excellence in the Built Environment*

- Raising the issue and highlighting the problem without having a solution is problematic.

Dr Marcella Ucci, *UK Indoor Environments Group*

- There is a clear need for expert committees to discuss and inform MPs about scientific matters related to health and housing. COMEAP (Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants) provides a useful example of how such an expert committee could work in practice.

Hadi Mindy, *BRE*

- When discussing monitors there is an issue of literacy: how many people actually use monitors and understand them. It is crucial that when raising awareness, we are not raising fear.

Lynne Sullivan, *Good Homes Alliance*

- There are high-level programmes that the government has committed to in the housing agenda – for example ECO in retrofit, Healthy New Towns programme, Gardens programme – there may be an opportunity to better weave issues of health through these projects.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The meeting finished with thanks from Isabella Myers, UK Indoor Environments Group to: the speakers, the Chair; Gas Safety Trust, Local Authority Building Control and UCL Public Policy for their generous support of the session and to the UK Indoor Environments Group Committee, the All Party Parliamentary Group on Healthy Homes and Buildings, DevoConnect, and all those in attendance.

Further considerations and evaluation

Driving Integration: Healthy Homes and Buildings

Supported by: Gas Safety Trust, LABC, UCL Public Policy and UKIEG

Tuesday 20th March, 14:00-15:30

Boothroyd Room, Portcullis House

Name (optional): 7 Responders

Email (optional):

I would like to see the following outcomes as a result of the event:

1. Clear commitments from the MPs to explicit actions that further our recommendations
2. More MPs engaged.
3. Encourage/work with interested partners/stakeholders to do more support/funding for groups/institutions involved in healthy homes and building/ indoor air quality research to have a thorough understanding of the problem.
 - This will assist policy makers to make better informed decisions in the right directions.
 - Products and procedures could come out of the research done that would solve some issues at source.
4. It was pleasing to hear the problem of falls covered in the opening remarks but most of the discussion was around indoor air pollution. The recent Return on Investment tool published by PHE has highlighted that that falls prevention programmes, based on home assessment and modification schemes for older people, have reduced the number of falls requiring hospital admission over two years by an estimated 29 per cent, produced a financial return on investment of £3.17 for every £1 spent, and a societal (quality of life) return of £7.34 for every £1 spent.
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/679856/Return_on_investment_tool_for_falls_prevention_programmes.pdf
5. Given the 4,500 annual deaths and 316,000 hospital admissions as a result of falls it seems vital that falls prevention should be a priority for the APPG for healthy homes and buildings and any work that arises from the group. As older people are also a key risk group in relation to indoor air pollution there is a good fit between these two agendas.
6. It would be useful to draw together all relevant APPGs who are working on aspects of housing and health (including APPCOG and others related to fire, home, electrical and product safety) perhaps to develop a joint consensus statement on priorities for healthy homes. A good first step would be to identify and publish a list of who the relevant APPGs are.

7. More concentration on older people. It seems to me it is all about the interior of homes, which is important but a healthy home for older people starts at the front door. If an older/disabled person cannot access the home or if a disabled/ older person is trapped in a home due to poor egress then all the healthy interiors in the world become meaningless.

8. It's clear from both 20th March and previous discussions that local authorities have a key role in helping to achieve healthier homes and buildings. Yet their resources, including professional staff, are even more limited than before, after 8 years (and counting) of 'austerity'. I suggest this will need careful attention in the proposed white paper.

9. I am curious/intrigued as to how a UK dimension will be reflected in the outcomes of the APPGs work. Much of what we have discussed so far has a strongly English focus to it, yet the issues and concerns apply to the whole of the UK.

10. We discussed the need to explore building regulations (both new build and retrofit) and also building design. These areas should be focussed on and prioritised to ensure that changes are proportionate and appropriate. One area not referred to as much was the issue of enforcement and how legislation can be utilised to ensure that people are living in healthy environments – and what can be done if they are not. There are examples of how the law can be challenged and individual enforcement notices can help agencies (such as Fire and Rescue and Local Authorities) to enter persons property to ensure that they are not a health hazard for themselves or more importantly for others. I feel that this is an area which may be explored further.

11. I understand that there will be more collaborative work in this group and I would ask that Fire and Rescue are considered as a key player. Fire Services across the UK reach over 600,000 households undertaking home safety and safe and well checks – this is potentially a vehicle to deliver the best practice model.

12. More holistic/joined up solutions to improving the health impacts of homes and the built environment in general by taking a systems approach i.e. giving the occupants and other end users equal weight with the technical side. This includes an understanding of how people actually behave as well as good information, consultation and engagement. People's behaviour has as much if not more impact on how the building is used as technical solutions.

13. How do we close the gap between design and actual performance? We need to ensure that buildings are reviewed regularly to ensure that they are performing as intended and supporting occupants' health and well-being if not, why they are not. It is amazing that so few projects – new building or major refurbishments have a Post occupancy evaluation or building performance review of any kind. This needs a change of culture, government intervention or at least government to set an example. If all government projects do this -this will be start.

Do you have any suggestions for collaborative work amongst the stakeholders at the event that you would like to see taken forward?

1. I would love the opportunity to communicate with attendees to see if, within our community, there are organisations who would like to partner/work together to achieve our goals. Perhaps an event centred around what we can do together as private industry or in public private partnerships to further the cause of healthy homes.

2. Government – Industry – Academia – Media and Housing Associations should work together as a single unit under a uniting body to solve this challenge.

3. Representative bodies who advise the relevant APPGs could also be encouraged to contribute and sign up to a joint consensus statement.

4. Although the event was classed as a workshop, I would like to see a proper workshop with stakeholders around tables discussing housing problems. Besides the fact that it is difficult to hear or understand some attendees it would be beneficial to meet round tables and have a programme of what we should be discussing.
5. I wonder if the UKIEG recommendations for local government (distributed at the meeting on 20 March) could be discussed with the representative organisations of local government, including professional groups such as CIEH and relevant Ministries e.g. DHSC?
6. Develop cross sector awareness of potential challenges and what success may look like. More cross sector integration to enable this.
7. Further information shared by the chief medical officer's office to enable the collaboration to focus on priority areas to develop the strategy.
8. Maybe some collaborative research would be a good idea.

Did you find the event useful?

Yes: All who responded

No: -

Any other comments.

1. Thank you so much for organising! I thought it was a productive and interesting event.
2. My only comment on the event would be that insufficient time was given to people from the floor to contribute as the chair and one or two members of the panel took up most of the time. It was useful to receive some expert insight but I don't think it was particularly useful in terms of listening to the views in the room.
3. It was pleasing to hear that so many bodies are coming together with an interest in the Healthy Homes Agenda. RoSPA has a long history of promoting healthy homes, particularly through modification and design to create safer home environments and in the past has developed work around cost effective interventions, for example in the report "Can the Home Ever Be Safe" as well as delivering major campaigns on carbon monoxide awareness. Given the 6000 deaths and nearly 2.7 million hospital attendances every year as a result of a home accident, RoSPA believes that developing healthy homes is a critical area of work and welcomes the call by the APPG for Healthy Homes and Buildings for a more integrated approach.
4. It's always good to hear the views of so many groups.
5. Really useful event and good to see so many people who are passionate about making the difference. Personally I felt that the group did not have enough time to fully explore some of the broader issues that will need addressing. The group was chaired very well and all who wished to express an interest were enabled to do so.

Thank you for taking the time to provide your thoughts.

LIST OF EVENT ATTENDEES

Name	Organisation
Paul Ajiboye	Cetec
Ashley Bateson	Hoare Lea
Chris Bielby	SGN
Jon Bootland	SD Foundation; Passive Haus Trust
Araceli Camargo	The Centric Lab
Stewart Clements	Heating and Hot Water Industry Council
Simon Corbey	Alliance for Sustainable Building Products
Cheryl Cox	Certsure
Charlotte Dann	Dept. for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
Scott Darroch	Gas Safe Register
Dr Sani Dimitroulopoulou	Public Health England
Paul Everall CBE	Local Authority Building Control
Kathleen Ford	Wirral Older People's Parliament
Alex Gallop	Nuaire
Owen Garling	Cambridgeshire County Council
Leigh George	Allergy UK
Charlotte Gerada	Shelter
Philippa Gill	Verdextra
Dr Aaron Gillich	London South Bank University
Simon Gordon	Residential Landlords Association
Leigh Greenham	CoGDEM
Mindy Hadi	Buildings Research Establishment (BRE)
Mark Hazleton	London Fire Brigade
Robert Horne	Property Care
Nick Howlett	Titon
Eddie Hughes MP	Chair, All Party Parliamentary Group for Excellence in the Built Environment
Dr Gill Jackson	NHS Lothian
Raymond Johnston	Wirral Older People's Parliament

Gerarda Kendrick	Gas Safety Trust
Colin King	BRE
Dr Vina Kukadia	BRE
Mike Leonard	Building Alliance
Marina Leoni	RCPCH
Tony Lloyd MP	Shadow Minister of State for Housing
Andy Makin	EnviroVent
Prof. Marion MacFarlane	MRC Toxicology Unit
Ashley Martin	RoSPA
Dr Anna Mavrogianni	University College London
Calvin May	HETAS
Richard Mazuch	IBI Group
Nick Mills	RPS Group
Andrew Mitchell	Natural Building Technologies
Gill Morris	Secretariat: APPG for Healthy Homes & Buildings
Andy Mudie	Nuaire
Isabella Myers	UK Indoor Environments Group (UKIEG)
Dzhordzhio Naldzhiev	University College London
Prof. David Ormandy	Warwick Medical School
Richard Paine	Volution Group plc
Nitin Patel	Redring Xpelair Group
Emma Paveley	Mental Health Network NHS Confederation
Chris Pottage	Skanska
Karen Renshaw	NHBC
Julie Richards	Publicity Overload
Keith Ritchie	Titon
Peter Rogers	Institute of Acoustics
Anna Scothern	NHIC
Michelle Sharp	Zhender Group UK
Joe Sharpe	Installer Magazine
Jim Shannon MP	Chair: APPG for Healthy Homes & Buildings
Rob Shuttleworth	UKLPG
Alan Siggins	Airflow Developments

Neil Smith	NHBC
Lynne Sullivan OBE	RIBA
Lucy Sutton	ADPH
Becci Taylor	Arup
Meghan Thompson	The House Doctors
Colin Timmins	BEAMA
Paul Toyne	Constructing Excellence Sustainability Theme Group
Dr Marcella Ucci	UKIEG; University College London
Jane Vaus	Sustainability Hub
Elanor Warwick	Clarion HG
Dr Christopher Watson	University of Birmingham
Laura Wilkes	Cetec
Emily Wilson-Gavin	UKLPG

1) RECOMMENDATIONS FROM: 'HEALTHY INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR POLICY MAKERS' UKIEG POLICY WORKSHOP JULY 2016

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT

- A lead Government Department should be designated to head up development of national strategy and policy, and co-ordinate cross government department work on the issue of health and wellbeing in the indoor environment.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PARLIAMENTARIANS

- Parliamentarians should support the establishment of a Commission on Indoor Air Quality to: guide changes in policy development and societal behaviour relating to health and indoor air quality; ensure effective management and enforcement of standards; and provide a mechanism for the provision of independent evidence to Government on this important topic area.
- Parliamentarians should promote a public awareness campaign, supported by industry as appropriate, to provide information and advice on the health risks associated with poor indoor environment quality and how to avoid them. Mechanisms to provide expert advice and guidance to industry should also be considered.
- Parliamentarians should continue to raise awareness and Parliamentary Questions on this subject to develop a:
 - better understanding of how air quality in the indoor environment affects the health and wellbeing of occupants;
 - deeper appreciation of the importance of indoor environments, healthy buildings and their effects on health and wellbeing by using the channels available to them (including, for example, appropriate expert committees and All Party Parliamentary Groups).
- A round-table event across all All Party Parliamentary Groups that have a remit covering any aspect of the indoor environment, health and wellbeing should be organised to consider how best APPG activity in this area might be organised to facilitate a co-ordinated approach at policy level.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS

- Mechanisms need to be developed and agreed between industry and relevant government /agencies for supporting and checking compliance with standards and regulations post building construction.
- New health-based standards and guidelines that have an impact on the indoor environment must be developed for the UK and existing health based standards and guidelines must be promoted, managed and enforced.
- Building-related guidance should be developed to facilitate health protection provision for the vulnerable in relation to the health effects of climate change linked to the indoor environment.

- Standards regarding the sources of indoor pollutants, and most appropriate measures for control should be developed, using approaches already implemented by other countries where appropriate.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- Local Authorities could collaborate with the building industry - including developers and building management organisations - to develop strategies which reduce pressures on the NHS by providing indoor environments that match the needs of older people and people with pre-existing medical conditions, as well as help prevent or ameliorate relevant health outcomes.
- Local Authorities should develop plans to monitor the quality of indoor environments, especially social and privately-rented housing, to include the standardised gathering and sharing of information in harmony with systems such as the English Housing Health and Safety Rating System.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESEARCH COUNCILS

- The UK Research Councils should recognise that the cross disciplinary nature of this issue does not readily fit into Research Council funding briefs. Therefore, there is a need to establish a framework for calls for research in this area.

2) FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS AND EVALUATION FORM (BLANK)

For completion and submission to secretariat@ukieg.org if the reader would like to provide comment.

Further considerations and evaluation – from meeting report

Driving Integration: Healthy Homes and Buildings

Supported by: Gas Safety Trust, LABC, UCL Public Policy and UKIEG

Tuesday 20th March, 2018 - 14:00-15:30

Boothroyd Room, Portcullis House

Name (optional):

Email (optional):

I would like to see the following outcomes as a result of the event:		
Do you have any suggestions for collaborative work amongst the stakeholders at the event that you would like to see taken forward?		
Did you find the event useful?	Yes:	No:
Any other comments.		

Thank you for taking the time to provide your thoughts.

3) ABOUT THE UK INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS GROUP (UKIEG)

The UK Indoor Environments Group (UKIEG) is an independent and impartial multidisciplinary network of professional working in the field of health and wellbeing in the indoor environment. We are committed to promoting the development, synthesis, dissemination and application of evidence relating to policy and practice relating to UK indoor built environments, with the ultimate aim of improving health and wellbeing. Membership of the UKIEG is free. The Group is coordinated by a Committee of 10-15 members.

Further information: www.ukieg.org Twitter: @theUKIEG LinkedInGroup: UKIEG

4) ABOUT THE ALL PARTY PARLIAMENTARY GROUP FOR HEALTHY HOMES & BUILDINGS

The APPG for Healthy Homes and Buildings believes that healthy living and working environments which are efficient and safe really help the most vulnerable in our society. Energy efficient buildings require less energy and help deliver lower energy bills and reduce carbon emissions which benefit the whole of society.

Noise, poor ventilation and air quality also impact on the general health and well being of those who are living and/or working in poor quality and unhealthy environments. The APPG on Healthy Homes and Buildings examines the spectrum of health risks suffered by many living and working in poor accommodation and seeks to raise standards and improve building regulations to ensure that every home and building is fit for purpose and do not create, compound or exacerbate health problems.

Further information: www.healthyhomesbuildings.org.uk Twitter: @APPGHHB

5) ABOUT GAS SAFETY TRUST (GST)

The Gas Safety Trust (GST), established in 2005 as a registered charitable body, has become the UK's leading gas safety research charity with the key objectives of further improving gas/fossil fuel safety for the public and industry throughout the UK and reducing the incidents of death and serious injury from carbon monoxide (CO) exposure. The Trust does this through the funding of research and data collection related to CO poisoning. Since 2013 the Trust has awarded £1.5 million to a variety of programmes and projects relating to gas/fossil fuel safety and CO.

Further information: www.gassafetytrust.org Twitter: @GasSafetyTrust LinkedIn: Gas Safety Trust

6) ABOUT LOCAL AUTHORITY BUILDING CONTROL (LABC)

Local Authority Building Control (LABC) represents all local authority building control teams in England and Wales. Our network of 3,000 professional surveyors provide fast, impartial advice and services on a 'not-for-profit' basis to home and property owners, architects, plan drawers, developers, building contractors and other professionals to ensure buildings are safe, healthy and efficient to meet the standards set by the building regulations. We also offer CPD, training events and free guidance to professionals and homeowners.

For further information: www.labc.co.uk Twitter: @labcut LinkedIn: LABC