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## Air filtration in public buildings in London

**Few local authorities know if their buildings use regularly maintained air filters that comply with indoor air quality standard EN 13779, particularly schools**

### Summary and recommendations

Indoor air quality (IAQ) can be worse than outdoor (or ambient) air quality (AAQ) due to the many sources of pollution within buildings and homes. Clean Air in London (CAL) is therefore campaigning to build public understanding of indoor air quality, initially in London, with support from Camfil Farr.

This report examines the issue of air filtration in public buildings in London. It includes the results of an Environment Information Regulations request to local, regional and central Government bodies asking '*which buildings owned, occupied or managed by the Local Authority use regularly maintained air filters that comply fully with European guideline EN 13779 e.g. offices and schools*'. The responses received have been analysed and ranked.

The Greater London Authority Group (GLA Group) has detailed knowledge of its buildings. For example, Transport for London (TfL) confirmed that seven buildings in its 'Head Office Portfolio' were due to comply fully with EN 13779 by April 2012 with eight others in 2012/2013. CAL has been surprised to discover a big difference among the 33 local authorities in London in terms of how much they know about indoor air quality standards in their buildings. Some have been able to provide quite detailed information on compliant buildings whilst others seem to have little idea of which buildings comply with EN 13779. Many local authorities have told CAL they do not know about compliance with EN 13779 in some or all of their schools because they are independently managed.

CAL is therefore encouraging the London Assembly to investigate IAQ with a particular focus on health and energy savings. The investigation should consider buildings with existing mechanical ventilation and others where standalone or ducted air filtration may be needed. There is a tremendous opportunity to improve public health and save energy <sup>Note 1</sup> and money through the use of regularly maintained air filters that comply fully with EN 13779.

### Clean Air in London's vision for indoor air quality

Outdoor air quality is very poor in much of London. CAL believes that the solution to this problem is action to reduce emissions of air pollutants at their source. However, in the short term, managers of buildings in polluted areas should take steps to protect the health of those who visit or work in these buildings. Such buildings may include private offices and other workplaces as well as public buildings used by the general public and public sector employees. A report by the EnVIE project estimated that European citizens spend on average over 90% of their time indoors.

Children and the elderly are especially vulnerable to the impacts of poor air quality. Figures obtained by CAL show that 2,270 schools in London are within 400m of roads carrying over 10,000 vehicles a day i.e. busy, polluted roads. Schools located in polluted environments should be equipped with effective air filtration in order to maintain a healthy environment for children.

See also CAL's guide to IAQ:

<http://cleanairinlondon.org/hot-topics/indoor-air-quality-can-be-worse-than-outdoor/>

See also CAL's presentation on IAQ:

[http://cleanairinlondon.org/wp-content/uploads/CAL-144-CF-Road-Show-131011\\_Final\\_131011.pdf](http://cleanairinlondon.org/wp-content/uploads/CAL-144-CF-Road-Show-131011_Final_131011.pdf)

## About air filtration

Many buildings are now equipped with some form of mechanical air treatment system. This may be mechanical ventilation, air conditioning (heating/cooling) and/or air filtration or any combination of these (or none of them). A system may service an entire building, or just part of it.

Where air filtration systems are installed a wide variety of filter materials can often be used. Higher quality, low energy air filters, such as those made from glass fibre, designed with a large surface area to reduce pressure drop (so-called 'bag filters'), can achieve and sustain much higher particle efficiencies at lower total lifetime cost (as energy may use up to 70% of total cost). Ultraviolet light may eliminate some pathogens but do little or nothing to eliminate particles or gases. Cheaper synthetic filter materials may depend on electrostatic charge to comply with standards initially but can lose their charge and require much more frequent replacement with all the associated maintenance and disposal costs. The efficiency of carbon filters depends on charcoal's ability to retain gas molecules on its surface which in turn depends on the quality and surface area of charcoal and the type of gas, contact time and gas concentration.

If a building is located in an area with high levels of air pollution, filtration can also be used to remove pollutants to protect the health of occupants. In these types of environment it is desirable to have a 'sealed' building with non-opening windows, using mechanical ventilation providing clean, filtered air to occupants. Standalone air filters can also be very effective at improving IAQ.

The type of filters used in a system will depend upon the level of filtration required. For dust and particles two filters are typically used: a coarse (lower cost) filter followed by a finer, more expensive filter to remove smaller particles. If filtration of pollutant gases is required a second gas or 'molecular' filter will also be used. In all cases filters need to be regularly maintained in order to perform effectively.

## Air filtration standards and guidance

The relevant European Standard (and also now a British Standard) for air filtration is EN 13779:2007, which focuses on achieving a comfortable and healthy indoor environment in all seasons with acceptable installation and running costs. The standard helps building engineers specify the quality of filtration needed by:

- describing three 'inputs' levels for outdoor air quality – rural areas (away from sources of air pollution), smaller towns and city centres;
- setting four categories for the desired 'output' level of air quality within the building – low, moderate, medium and high; and
- recommending the level of filtration required, based upon the 'input' air and desired quality of the 'output' air in the building.

Buildings located in an unpolluted rural area only require a single stage particle filter to maintain medium or high indoor air quality. However, for buildings located in a polluted city centre, two stage particle filtration and a gas filter will be needed to achieve the same result. More information about EN 13779 can be found at [www.camfilfarr.co.uk/Filter-technology/Specifications-and-Regulations/EN-13779](http://www.camfilfarr.co.uk/Filter-technology/Specifications-and-Regulations/EN-13779).

Guidance on best practice produced by the City of London, as part of its CityAir programme, recommends the use of EN 13779 in buildings with mechanical ventilation. CityAir provides guidance and advice for businesses operating in the City of London area (and elsewhere)<sup>Note 2</sup>. The CityAir guide for building engineers and facilities managers states:

### *Air conditioning and filtration*

*Improving indoor air quality is also an important consideration in increasing employee wellbeing:*

- *Ensure that your air filters are regularly maintained and comply with EN 13779\**
- *Install low energy two stage particle and gas filters for maximum effect and cost savings*

*\* It is a legal requirement to inspect all air conditioning systems with a rated output over 12kW at intervals not greater than 5 years*

### **Public buildings research**

CAL submitted requests under Environmental Information Regulations (similar to Freedom of Information Requests) asking public bodies in London ‘*which buildings owned, occupied or managed by the Local Authority use regularly maintained air filters that comply fully with European guideline EN 13779 e.g. offices and schools*’. The request was sent to central government, the GLA Group and all of the London Boroughs. CAL received a response from all those contacted.

It is important to note the limitations of this research. The responses received varied significantly, from complete lists of buildings complying with EN 13779 to short notes stating that all relevant buildings complied. Only a small number of local authorities were able to provide information on schools, with the remainder suggesting CAL approach schools individually for this information. Finally, CAL does not know how many public buildings do not have filtered air, making it difficult to assess how seriously public bodies are taking this issue.

### **Central Government and the Greater London Authority**

CAL received a response from the Cabinet Office (central government) stating that ‘*Each Government department is accountable for the property they own or occupy, and as such will be responsible for its maintenance and compliance with any legislation*’.

The Greater London Authority group had already released relevant information following a question to the Mayor from Mike Tuffrey (London Assembly Member). The results were:

## GLA

City Hall '*regularly changes air filters that comply with European Guideline: EN 13779*'.

## Transport for London

Seven buildings in Transport for London's 'Head Office Portfolio' were due to comply fully with EN 13779 by April 2012 with eight others in 2012/2013.

Of the remainder, three require significant upgrade to be compliant, four are landlord controlled and maintained and 17 are naturally ventilated or have no central ventilation.

TfL has emphasised separately to CAL its commitment to environmental performance. TfL provided further information, views or comments including that:

1. moving to meet the EN 13779 criteria may not save energy e.g. where a building currently has no mechanical ventilation or local extract systems in a large building. Also that putting in more ventilation where none or extract-only exists will add to energy consumption;
2. TfL has a large number of buildings with natural ventilation, in common with many buildings in the UK. TfL questioned the merits of converting buildings that have natural ventilation, using openable windows, to electrically powered mechanical ventilation systems;
3. where TfL has indicated compliance, this is for new buildings, built around the time of introduction of the new EN 13779 standard. TfL explained further that:
  - a. TfL has a rigorous maintenance policy and standard for checking and replacing filters where systems exist that complies fully with EN 13779 and exceeds the requirement of the HVCA's standard for maintenance of building services i.e. SFG 20;
  - b. TfL's 'Standards for Head Office' are rigorous in terms of environmental standards, energy efficiency and in particular with reference to ventilation, specifying heat recovery and levels of specific fan power, as well as exceeding the requirements for EN 13779 by specifying the F8 rather than the F7 standard of ventilation in new projects;
  - c. its compliance requires a positive cash saving business case and may require more than 'drop-in retrofit'. It is TfL's understanding that compliance may require a second stage of filtration with changes in ductwork systems that require design, planning and cash to implement. This can be complicated by working buildings that are currently occupied and/or changes to ductwork that are not feasible because of space restrictions; and
  - d. TfL considers its timescales are reasonable as, even with straightforward filter swaps, this would be done at the end of a filter's useful life, rather than early disposal/replacement which may have an increased environmental impact. It may also require additional maintenance visits (at extra cost) rather than coinciding with planned visits.
4. TfL says it has a good level of compliance, given a diverse building stock dating from as far back as the late nineteenth century, with a recent piece of legislation that is not retrospective. TfL

asked that its compliance rate and the challenges (and in some cases lack of feasibility) of compliance be recognised.

5. Finally, TfL chose to include information on landlord buildings in its response to be consistent with its other published data on building numbers. TfL said that, as partial occupiers and tenants of buildings, it did not wish to impose on building owners a requirement to make changes to buildings that it considers may not be implementable.

#### ***Police***

The MPA/ MPS provided a long list of compliant buildings. For more details please see:

<http://mqt.london.gov.uk/mqt/public/question.do?id=38488>.

#### **Local authority results**

CAL has divided the local authority responses into three separate groups. The first group did not provide information:

Local Authority	Comment
Brent	Not aware of any buildings using filters (or compliant filters)
Camden	This information is 'is not held by Camden Council'
Hackney	Reply only referenced schools, and suggested contacting them directly
Haringey	Compliance assessment is 'work in progress'
Lambeth	Reply only referenced schools, and suggested contacting them directly
Lewisham	Reply only referenced schools, and suggested contacting them directly

The second group made a positive response to the request and included details of schools fitted with air filtration. Note that the information on buildings, and particularly schools, may be incomplete:

Local Authority	Buildings <sup>Note 3</sup>			Notes
	Schools	Libraries, Sports and Community Centres	Others	
Barnet	7	3	5	Only numbers provided, no details of building locations
Enfield	2	4	11	Schools organise their own maintenance, but some buy into the Council service
Greenwich	10	10	2	
Harrow	2	2	1	Some other schools have split a/c (not external, filtered air)
Havering	7	5	8	Schools information incomplete
Hounslow	7		23	
Newham	36	4	26	
Redbridge	13	3	8	
Wandsworth	7	11	5	Some buildings only part filtered

The third group provided a positive response, but did not include details of schools. Most of this group stated that their school buildings were independently managed <sup>Note 4</sup>, and CAL would have to approach the schools individually for this information.

Local Authority	Buildings			Notes
	Schools	Libraries, Sports and Community Centres	Others	
Barking and Dagenham		6	3	
Bexley		1	1	
Bromley				No building information given, but assurances that all filters used are compliant
City of London <sup>Note 5</sup>		2	19	Withheld some building details due to the 'Occupy' threat
Croydon		2	7	
Ealing				No information given, but assurances that all relevant buildings comply
Hammersmith and Fulham			7	
Hillingdon			1	Owes 7 other buildings that will be 'brought up to standard'
Islington			4	
Kensington and Chelsea		1	4	Information on contracted out buildings ambiguous
Kingston upon Thames		6	4	
Merton		3	4	
Richmond upon Thames				No building information given, but assurances that all filters used are compliant
Southwark		10	2	
Sutton		3	2	
Tower Hamlets			13	
Waltham Forest		13	21	
Westminster				No building information given, but assurances that all filters used are compliant

## Analysis

CAL's survey reveals that building management varies significantly between public bodies. Centralised bodies such as the GLA Group were able to provide detailed information on compliance with EN 13779 across their property portfolios whilst other bodies were either unwilling or unable to provide this information, presumably due to a lack of central information on their properties.

This situation is particularly acute with regard to schools. Most local authorities told CAL that their school buildings are independently managed e.g. by the schools themselves. Whilst CAL understands the logic of devolving building management to schools there is a question mark over whether

individual schools are receiving appropriate advice on compliance with EN 13779 and the need for air filtration (if they are located in areas of poor air quality).

For local authorities that provided information on schools compliant with EN 13779 it is possible to calculate the proportion of their schools that comply. For example Newham's website states that there are 100 state schools in the borough – 36 have EN 13779 compliant air filtration i.e. 36% of schools. However these figures may tell us more about the age of school buildings than whether the local authority is addressing poor indoor air quality, with new school buildings far more likely to be mechanically ventilated (hopefully with air filtration) than older buildings.

CAL believes that all public buildings in areas of poor air quality need adequate air filtration in order to provide a healthy environment for their occupants. However, an initial focus should be on buildings where occupants are especially vulnerable to the impacts of air pollution, such as schools. It is evident from CAL's enquiries that most local authorities do not know if their schools have adequate air filtration, and more research is needed to ascertain which schools are located in areas of poor air quality in addition to guidance for school managers on providing clean, healthy air in their buildings.

CAL is therefore encouraging the London Assembly to investigate IAQ with a particular focus on health and energy savings. The investigation should consider buildings with existing mechanical ventilation and others where standalone or ducted air filtration may be needed. CAL also urges local, regional and central Government bodies to ensure all their buildings with mechanical ventilation use regularly maintained, low energy, air filters that comply fully with British and European standard EN 13779. IAQ should be addressed by Directors of Public Health and the new Health and Wellbeing Boards. There is a tremendous opportunity to improve public health and save energy and money through the use of regularly maintained air filters that comply fully with EN 13779.

## Notes

1. Mechanical ventilation / air treatment systems require energy to run. A mechanically ventilated building may therefore consume more energy than a naturally ventilated building with a comparable standard of energy efficiency. However, energy costs can be minimised through optimal system design and the use of low energy filters. Energy costs should also be balanced against the improved health and comfort provided to building occupants.
2. See <http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/business/environmental-health/environmental-protection/air-quality/cityair/Pages/default.aspx>
3. Note that this is CAL's interpretation of the building names provided, and actual use of the building may differ.
4. Local authorities have different responsibilities with regards to school buildings depending on the status of the school. At one end of the spectrum are Community Schools where local authorities can be considered to have a corporate landlord responsibility to audit, advise and support the school authorities. At the other end are Academies, Free Schools, and Voluntary Aided Schools where the authority has very limited ability to direct and advise the school authorities.
5. Note that the City of London supports far fewer schools than other London Boroughs – one maintained primary school in the City area and three sponsored City Academies in neighbouring boroughs. The City of London does not own or manage any of the school buildings.