

## **Matter 9: Transport and other infrastructure**

### ***Car and cycle parking requirements (policies IN1, IN2 and IN4)***

*The Council's response to PQ79 proposes modifications to parts of IN1, IN2 and IN4 aimed at ensuring that the requirements for the provision of cycle parking and storage facilities are sound.*

### ***Q9.7 Subject to the Council's proposed modification, are the requirements of policy IN4 relating to car and cycle parking, including reference to having regard to local circumstances and the standards set out in the Tees Valley Highway Design Guide, sound?***

*This policy states that 'every new residential property which has a garage or dedicated marked out residential car parking space within its curtilage should include an electrical socket suitable for charging electric vehicles. An exemption would be made for residential apartments and residential care homes with communal parking areas'.*

1. The HBF is supportive of encouragement for the use of electric and hybrid vehicles via a national standardised approach implemented through the Building Regulations to ensure a consistent approach to future proofing the housing stock. The Department for Transport held (ended on 7th October 2019) a consultation on Electric Vehicle Charging in Residential & Non-Residential Buildings, this consultation set out the Government's preferred option to introduce a new functional requirement under Schedule 1 to the Building Regulations 2010. The inclusion of Electric Vehicle Charging Points (EVCP) requirements within the Building Regulations 2010 will introduce a standardised consistent approach to EVCP in new buildings across the country. The requirements proposed apply to car parking spaces in or adjacent to buildings and the intention is for there to be one charge point per dwelling. It is proposed that EVCPs must be at least Mode 3 or equivalent with a minimum power rating output of 7kW (expected increases in battery sizes and technology developments may make charge points less than 7kW obsolete for future car models, 7kW is considered a sufficiently future-proofed standard for home charging) fitted with a universal socket to charge all types of electric vehicle currently on the market and meet relevant safety requirements. All charge points installed under the Building Regulations should be un-tethered and the location must comply with the Equality Act 2010 and the accessibility requirements set out in the Building Regulations Part M. The Government has estimated installation of such charging points add on an additional cost of approximately £976.
2. The Government has also recognised the possible impact on housing supply, where the requirements are not technically feasible. The Government's consultation proposed introducing exemptions for such developments. The costs of installing the cables and the charge point hardware will vary considerably based on site-specific conditions in relation to the local grid. The introduction of EVCPs in new buildings will impact on the electricity demand from these buildings especially for multi-dwelling buildings. A requirement for large numbers of EVCPs will require a larger connection to the development and will introduce a power supply requirement, which may otherwise not be needed. The level of upgrade needed is dependent on the capacity available in the local network resulting in additional costs in relation to charge point instalment. The Government recognises that

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the cost of installing charge points will be higher in areas where significant electrical capacity reinforcements are needed. In certain cases, the need to install charge points could necessitate significant grid upgrades which will be costly for the developer. Some costs would also fall on the distribution network operator. Any potential negative impact on housing supply should be mitigated with an appropriate exemption from the charge point installation requirement based on the grid connection cost.

3. Therefore, the HBF consider that this policy should be deleted as it will be unnecessary and a repetition of building regulations. However, if the policy is to be retained, the HBF considers that the Council will need to consider the viability of the policy and consider potential exemptions to the requirement.