

**EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM TO**  
**THE SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (AUTHORISED FUELS) (ENGLAND)**  
**(AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 2009**

**2009 No. 2191**

1. This explanatory memorandum has been prepared by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and is laid before Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

2. **Purpose of the instrument**

2.1 This instrument amends the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (England) Regulations (S.I. 2008/514 as amended by S.I. 2008/2342). One additional fuel (Tiger Tim Firelog) and one amendment to an existing authorised fuel (Ecoal briquettes) are authorised.

3. **Matters of special interest to the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments *or* the Select Committee on Statutory Instruments**

3.1 None.

4. **Legislative Context**

4.1 Section 20 of the Clean Air Act 1993 prohibits the emission of smoke from chimneys in smoke control areas, save from certain “authorised fuels”, which are declared as such by the Secretary of State for the purposes of Part III of the 1993 Act and are set out in S.I. 2008/0514, as amended by S.I. 2008/2342).

4.2 Section 20(6) of the 1993 Act provides that the Secretary of State may authorise fuels for use in smoke control areas by regulations and these regulations are made in exercise of those powers.

4.3 These regulations add one new fuel and one amendment to the list of authorised fuels:

- Tiger Tim Firelog
- Ecoal briquettes -also marketed as Homefire Ecoal briquettes.

5. **Territorial Extent and Application**

5.1 This instrument applies to England.

## **6. European Convention on Human Rights**

As the instrument is subject to negative resolution procedure and does not amend primary legislation, no statement is required.

## **7. Policy background**

- *What is being done and why*

7.1 The Clean Air Act 1993 (a consolidation of 1956 and 1968 legislation) aims to safeguard public health from emissions of smoke. In particular it empowers local authorities to declare smoke control areas in which it is an offence to emit smoke from chimneys. Households in those areas must use an “authorised” smokeless fuel – electricity, gas, or a solid smokeless fuel – or install an “exempt” appliance capable of burning “unauthorised” smoky fuels (house coal or wood, for example) without emitting smoke.

7.2 Since 1956 many local authorities have introduced smoke control areas in the major cities and urban areas. The controls which apply in smoke control areas have helped to significantly reduce concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide in those parts of the country.

7.3 The Act provides the Secretary of State with power to authorise fuels for use in smoke control areas. These are fuels which have been tested by the Department against the British Standard test for solid smokeless fuels for domestic use. There are presently 49 authorised solid smokeless fuels (including the one added by this instrument).

- *Consolidation*

7.1 This instrument amends and revokes the previous Smoke Control Order consolidating all exemptions within it.

## **8. Consultation outcome**

None

## **9. Guidance**

9.1 guidance on smoke control can be found on a defra funded website. this lists certain fuels which can be used in smoke control areas.

## **10. Impact**

10.1 An Impact Assessment has not been prepared for this instrument as it has no impact on business, charities or voluntary bodies.

## **11. Regulating small business**

11.1 This regulation does not apply to small business.

## **12. Monitoring and review**

12.1 This SI is amended and revoked twice a year to include new fuel products and amendments to fuel products already authorised. This also increases the frequency manufactures can market their products.

## **13. Contact**

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