



Copeland Building Control

New Dwellings Guidance for the new Building Regulations coming into effect in June 2022

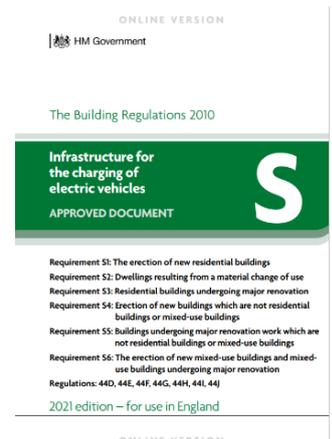
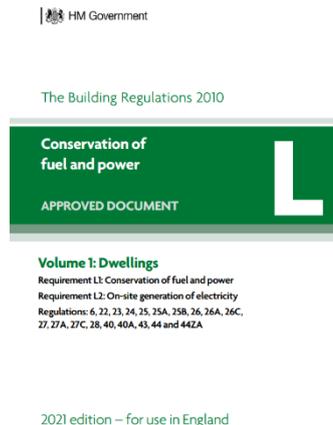
Key insights into Approved Documents:

F = Ventilation,

L = Energy efficiency,

O = Overheating,

S = Electrical vehicle charging points



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Please call the team before 4pm for an inspection the next working day

The new building regulations will come into force for applications made on or after 15 June 2022. The new requirements will not apply to applications made prior to June 15th providing substantial building work has begun before 15 June 2023 on all aspects of the application. This gives 1 year's grace to allow commencement. (Note: projects need substantial start i.e. foundations dug and poured).

See our handy table for clarification.

Date	14/06/2022	15/06/2022	15/06/2023	2025
Parts L, F & O (transition periods apply to plot-by-plot basis)	Applications made on or before this date will have until the 14/06/2023 to commence individual plots to build to pre 2021 standards	Applications deposited on or after this date will have the new regulations applied	Any new dwelling / plot started on or after this date must build to the new Part L, F & O regardless of when the application was made	Projected, next update to the Regulations standards will increase again with similar transition periods

Date	14/06/2022	15/06/2022	15/06/2023
Part S (Site wide transition periods)	Applications made before or on this date have 1 year to commence a single plot so you can build the whole site without EV points	Applications deposited on or after this date must now provide EV charging points etc. In line with Part S	If work hasn't commenced on a single plot on applications made on or before 14/06/22 then the new Part S must be followed and provide EV points to all plots.

Approved Document L (Volume 1) – Conservation of fuel and power.

U-Value Table highlighting changes as of June 2022

Thermal Element	Current U-Value	New Notional Dwelling U-Value. (U values used as targets for new dwellings)	New Actual Threshold U-Value (Backstop requiring compensation elsewhere)
New Floors	0.22 W/m ² K	0.13 W/m ² K	0.18 W/m ² K
New Walls	0.28 W/m ² K	0.18 W/m ² K	0.26 W/m ² K
Roof	0.16 W/m ² k / 0.18 W/m ² k	0.11 W/m ² k	0.16 W/m ² K
Glazing	1.6 W/m ² k	1.0 W/m ² k	1.6 W/m ² K

Partial Example of Notional Dwelling:	
Floor 0.13W/m ² k	150mm PIR insulation in the floor.
Walls 0.18 W/m ² K	100mm Brick - 150mm/ 200mm Cavity width with 100mm block. Cavity width thickness dependant on Cavity batts, PIR insulation, blown insulation and blocks specified.
Roof 0.13 W/m ² K	About 400mm of loft roll in pitch roof ceilings or 100mm PIR between rafters and 80-100mm underneath.
Heating system	Either a gas boiler with solar panels or a low carbon heating system ie. air source / ground source heat pump.
Wastewater heat recovery	All showers connected to WWHR, including showers over baths.
Air permeability 5 m ³ /(h·m ²) at 50 Pa	Vented by natural and intermittent extract fans.
All dwellings are now required to be air tested.	

Ultimately, **you require an as design SAP before you start works** to specify levels of insulations required / heating system. It's easier to comply with heat pumps etc rather than gas boilers and solar panels, but you'll likely have a worse EPC due to running cost. You should also consider planning considerations for any of these systems. **Building notices should be avoided**, because of the level of information required and therefore can only be accepted if deposited with the full submission information.

Continuity of insulation and thermal junctions

New build dwellings **will need to clearly show drawings of all thermal junctions and continuity of insulations**. This will help reduce heat loss and lower the risk of condensation and mould. This will also link back to the new SAP 10 program. Things to consider

- **Floors and foundations:** Insulation should be installed tight to the structure, without air gaps between insulation panels and at edges
- **Windows and doors:** Should be installed in such a way that the thermal integrity of the insulated plane is maintained.
- **Walls:** Insulation should be fitted without any air gaps and tight to the structure, cavity closers, lintels and cavity trays. Mortar snots should be removed to ensure a tight fit with the structure and cavities kept clear of all debris. Where fire-stopping socks are required, these should fully fill the areas where they are fitted, including at the heads of cavities.
- **Roofs:** Insulation should be installed tight to the structure, without air gaps, and should extend to join the wall insulation. For roofs insulated at ceiling level, the long-term protection of the insulation layer should be considered: boarded areas should be provided above the insulation to give access for maintenance.
- **Rigid insulation boards:** Should only be used on flat surfaces. Boards should be fitted to the structure to avoid any gaps between board edges and between the board facings. The use of boards with lapped or tongue and groove edges should be considered. Any unavoidable gaps between boards should be infilled using compressible tape (e.g. for boards within roof rafters) or low expansion foam (e.g. for boards within wall cavities).
- **Penetrating elements:** Steel beams, incoming services, meter boxes and sub-floor vents etc. Designs should clearly indicate means to limit disruption to the insulation. For recessed meter boxes on the cold side of the construction, insulation should be installed behind the enclosure. For incoming services, insulation should fit tightly around ducts, pipes, etc.

These junctions can either be designed and assessed or taken from junction databases such as Local Authority Building Control Construction details library. This links to BREL reporting & Photos of in-built thermal junctions.

BREL: Approved Document L & SAP 10

Your SAP assessor will provide Building Control with a Building Regulation (England) Part L Compliance Report (BREL) at design stage showing insulation being used, thermal junction information and other details. This will be used to check the thermal build and if substitute products are being used.

Example:

BREL states – 0.15 W/m²k blocks to be used, Example: Thermalite Shield, Top Lite standard, Celcon standard

Building Control see blocks of different brands that aren't as efficient on site: Example - 0.3 W/m²k Forti Crete Ultra-light - **fails** and needs a recalculation.

Example of BREL report.

Annex C - BREL Compliance Report

Building Regulations England Part L (BREL) Compliance Report

Approved Document L1A 20XX Edition, England assessed by xxx SAP 10 program, x.x.x.x

This intention of this template is to identify the level of detail to be included within the BREL at as-designed and as-built stages. It is an example based on a single dwelling. Additional information should be included for technologies not represented in this example.

Project Information			
Assessed By	Text	Building Type	e.g. Semi-detached House
OCDEA Registration	Text		

Dwelling Details			
Assessment Type		Total Floor Area	Value m ²
Site Reference	Text	Plot Reference	Text
Address	Text		

Client Details	
Name	Text
Address	Text

This report covers items included within the SAP calculations. It is not a complete report of regulations compliance.

1a Target emission rate and dwelling emission rate			
Fuel for main heating system:	e.g. Electricity		
Target carbon dioxide emission rate	Value	kg/m ²	
Dwelling carbon dioxide emission rate	Value	kg/m ²	OK

1b Target primary energy rate and dwelling primary energy			
Target primary energy	Value	kWh/m ²	
Dwelling primary energy	Value	kWh/m ²	OK

2a Fabric U-values			
Element	Average U-Value	Highest U-Value	Key layer elements to achieve U-Value:
External Wall	x.xx (max. 0.26)	x.xx (max. 0.70)	Layer 1: Description Manufacturer/product ref/thickness
Party wall	x.xx (max 0.20)	-	Description e.g. Cavity Sock Manufacturer/product ref/thickness
Floor	x.xx (max. 0.18)	x.xx (max. 0.70)	Layer 1: Description Manufacturer/product ref/thickness
Roof	x.xx (max. 0.16)	x.xx (max. 0.35)	Roof 1, Layer 1: Description Manufacturer/product ref/thickness Roof 2, Layer 1: Description Manufacturer/product ref/thickness

Example first page of a BREL report. All materials specified must be installed with no substitutions allowed unless the report is recreated by energy assessor.

Building control can use this easy to see checklist and may ask you recalculate thermal elements if you swap brands or material types of different thermal values.

If a substitute product is seen on site, the BREL report will need to be reissued at completion to reflect the changes.

Photographic evidence

Photographs for each plots thermal junctions **MUST** be taken. Can be taken by anyone dealing with the project on site, but ideally a responsible person. These photos are required for sign off and will link back to the as built BREL and as built SAP.

Photographs will need to be unique to each property. One photograph per detail should be recorded. Additional images, such as a closeup detail, can be provided only when necessary (see below). Photographs should be taken at appropriate construction stages when each detail is completed and always prior to closing-up works

Example BREL photo

- **Would be named Plot 1 P2/B**
- **Clearly shows cavity wall prior to insulation blown in with minimal mortar snots and of a structural penetration with cavity closer and insulation in lintels as per plans.**
- **Shows GPS data, time stamp and optional name of who took the photo**
- **Optional Map data for ease of identification.**
- **Good quality photo/ not blurry or too far away**
- **Photo can also be used to check against required drawing**



We have used a free time stamp camera app; however, you should confirm with your SAP assessor suitable of app / camera needed.

Photos required for each plot	
1. Foundations/substructure and ground floor, to show thermal continuity and quality of insulation in the following places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At ground floor perimeter edge insulation. b. At external door threshold. c. Below damp-proof course on external walls.
2. External walls: For each main wall type, to show thermal continuity and quality of insulation for the following.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ground floor to wall junction. b. Structural penetrating elements. <p>NOTE: For blown fill, photos should show clean cavities and clean brick ties with very limited mortar droppings.</p>
3. Roof: For each main roof type, to show thermal continuity and quality of insulation at the following.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Joist/rafter level. b. Eaves and gable edges.
4. Openings: For each opening type (one image per wall or roof type is sufficient), to show thermal continuity and quality of insulation with photographs of the following.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Window positioning in relation to cavity closer or insulation line. b. External door set positioning in relation to cavity closer or insulation line.
5. Airtightness: Additional photographs for all details 1–4 to show airtightness details (only if not included or visible in continuity of insulation image).	
6. Building services: For all plant associated with space heating, hot water, ventilation and low or zero carbon technology equipment within or on the building, show the following.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Plant/equipment identification label(s), including make/model and serial number. b. Primary pipework, continuity of insulation. c. Mechanical ventilation ductwork continuity of insulation (for duct sections outside the thermal envelope).
<p>Photos require Geo-location with a date & time stamp showing when the photos are taken. They should be of good quality and may require close ups if long shots do not provide enough details. Photos should be referenced to the numbers above. Apps like “Timestamp camera” could be used.</p> <p>Example: Plot 1 Ground floor to wall junction is named P1/2A</p>	

Please see Appendix B of approved Document L (Volume 1), 2021 edition

Approved Document F (Volume 1) – Ventilation.

Volume 1 of Approved Document L 2021 now asks for **all** dwellings to be air tested and these ventilation requirements help reflect these changes.

All extractor fans and mechanical systems should be tested. Appendix C of Approved Document F (Volume 1) gives a new completion checklist and commissioning sheet.

Dwellings can still use natural background ventilation by trickle vents and intermittent extractor fans. However, if dwellings are designed to achieve lower than $5\text{m}^3/(\text{h}\cdot\text{m}^2)$ at 50Pa or the air test is at $3\text{m}^3/(\text{h}\cdot\text{m}^2)$ at 50Pa, then a continuous mechanical system is required. If there are clear discrepancies between the design and as built tests mechanical systems may also be required if not already in place or expert advice will be required.

Trickle vents must now be between 8000mm^2 - $10,000\text{mm}^2$ equivalent area per habitable space. (The little no. stamped on the trickle vents will tell you how much EA they give you) Open plan kitchen area's need at least 3 trickle vents. In simple terms most dwelling's trickle vents will now need double the existing amount or be double in size. You'll need at least 4 or 5 ventilators per dwelling and dwellings opposite noisy sites like main roads need noise attenuating background ventilation.

Room	Minimum equivalent area of background ventilators for dwellings with multiple floors	Minimum equivalent area of background ventilators for single-storey dwellings
Habitable rooms ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	8000mm ²	10,000mm ²
Kitchen ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	8000mm ²	10,000mm ²
Utility room	No minimum	No minimum
Bathroom ⁽⁴⁾	4000mm ²	4000mm ²
Sanitary accommodation	No minimum	No minimum

NOTES:

- The use of this table is not appropriate in any of the following situations and expert advice should be sought.
 - If the dwelling has only one exposed façade.
 - If the dwelling has at least 70% of its openings on the same façade.
 - If a kitchen has no windows or external façade through which a ventilator can be installed.
- Where a kitchen and living room accommodation are not separate rooms (i.e. open plan), no fewer than three ventilators of the same equivalent area as for other habitable rooms should be provided within the open-plan space.
- The total number of ventilators installed in a dwelling's habitable rooms and kitchens should be no fewer than five, except in one-bedroom properties, where there should be no fewer than four.
- If a bathroom has no window or external façade through which a ventilator can be installed, the minimum equivalent area specified should be added to the ventilator sizes specified in other rooms.

Approved Document F (Volume 1) simplifies ventilation, now only considering what used to be systems 1, 3 and 4 in the 2010 edition (natural, continuous mechanical extract and mechanical with heat recovery), ignoring passive stack ventilation options. There is also greater consideration of mechanical systems and issues like the control of external air pollutants (Section 2 of the new edition).

It should be noted that using mechanical heat recovery ventilation systems potentially means the designer could offset fabric standards in the SAP assessment and depending on the mechanical ventilation system used, you may still require a lower standard of trickle vents.

Approved Document O – Overheating

Achieving more airtight and efficient dwellings creates a chance of overheating. This new approved document only applies to newly built residential buildings where people sleep overnight, which includes new houses, flats, student accommodation, care homes and similar living accommodation. It does not apply to residential buildings formed by change of use or hotels, hospitals etc.

Developments within Copeland are classed as moderate overheating risk, similar to most of the UK except some large cities.

There are two methods for compliance with Part O.	
<p><u>'Simplified method'</u></p> <p>Approved Document O gives restrictions for glazing percentage on each side of the building depending on orientation. This helps limit solar gains and sets minimum free areas for windows to be opened to remove heat from a building.</p> <p>Although classed as simplified it is <u>hard to reach compliance</u>. Single façade flats, dwellings adjacent to noise and pollutants or current design standards will likely see most fail this route. The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities explained on a webinar this was intentional to limit design standards as research showed all new homes overheated.</p>	<p><u>CIBSE's TM59 thermal modelling</u></p> <p>A more flexible and likely to be the preferred method.</p> <p>Will consider the risk based on location, material, orientation, occupancy etc to determine how and if a building will overheat.</p> <p>It's worth noting internal blinds and curtains and external trees cannot be considered for shading to avoid overheating.</p> <p>Where neither of these methods can show compliance only then can you use mechanical cooling</p>

Designers will have to complete a checklist showing what method they have used, also both the **builder** and **building control** will have to **sign** the checklist to prove the design has been met. Building control will also use this to determine if the design is followed on site.

This can be found in Appendix B of Approved Document O.

Part 2 – Design details

The designer should complete either Part 2a or 2b, depending on the method used.

Part 2a – Simplified method (as detailed in Section 1)

2a.1 Site details	
Site location, assigned using paragraph 1.3 ¹⁾	
Building category, assigned using paragraph 1.4	
2a.2 Designed overheating mitigation strategy	
Details of standards selected:	
a. Maximum area of glazing	
b. Maximum area of glazing in the most glazed room	
c. Shading strategy	
d. Total minimum free area	
e. Bedroom minimum free area	
2a.3 Designer's declaration	
Designer's name	
Designer's organisation	
Designer's signature	
Registration number (if applicable)	
Date of design	

NOTE:

1. All references to paragraphs are to Approved Document O.

Approved Document S – Electrical vehicle charging infrastructure

The Building Regulations will now consider Electrical Vehicle (EV) Charging Points.
1. Every new dwelling with associated parking requires an EV charging point.
2. Dwellings formed by change of use with associated parking will require an EV point. (Percentages apply to large conversion projects)
3. Residential buildings like flats that undergo a “major renovation” will have to have its parking spaces assessed and may require EV points and or EV cabling in place.
4. New Non-residential buildings will need 20% of the spaces to have cabling for charging points and a minimum of one charging point in place if there are at least 10 car parking spaces.
5. Non-residential buildings undergoing major renovation may require the same provisions as new non-residential buildings.

Electrical charging spaces are given acceptable locations in Approved Document S, however interference with the access provisions contained in Approved Document M should be noted.

The EV points are likely to be commissioned under competent work schemes such as Part P registered electricians, IET wiring regulations etc. Therefore, it is unlikely that Building Control will be commissioning EV points – they will ensure that they are in place as part of a Building Regulations application.

The Building Regulations do not consider charging points of non-associated parking. So parking spaces that aren't associated with dwellings, like on street parking, are not part of our requirements but other law, such as planning that may stipulate higher requirements than the Building Regulations. It's also expected that charge points will be a minimum of 7kW power to prevent the use of 13A plug sockets.

For this requirement to be waived based on cost, two formal quotes to be provided to Building Control at the plans stage showing they exceed the cost cap given in Part S. This is normally where the average connecting cost per charging point exceeds £3600. This is most likely in remote locations where dwellings and non-residential buildings require electrical infrastructure that would be high cost to upgrade.

Home User Guide/Providing information to homeowners

What information do I need to provide?

Developers & home builders need to provide information to homeowners regarding the thermal performance of the dwelling, how to use ventilation systems, dealing with overheating and domestic heating systems.

It is recommended to use the new government standard template. However, you could choose to create your own templates or use manufactures information.

This will provide homeowners with crucial information and help them understand the provisions the new regulations asked for in their new homes.

[Home user guide template and ventilation guide - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

Home Energy Guide

Dwelling Details:

Site reference:

Total floor area: m²

Address:

Plot reference:

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Permission to use the content in this guidance was kindly provided by East Suffolk Council.