## CORNERSTONE INSULATING RENDER Part L1B April 2017



Solid wall buildings do not need to conform to modern building standards for insulation; this is covered by Part L1B of the building regulations "Conservation of Fuel and Power". This applies to both renovation of homes and Change of Use cases. Over insulating with a non-vapour permeable system can actively damage homes causing damp issues, mould and deterioration of wall coverings.

Below are several quotes from Part L1B;

### Section 1.7

Building work to existing dwellings must satisfy all the technical requirements set out in regulations 23, 22 and 28 of, and Schedule 1 to, the Building Regulations. (...) The adoption of any particular energy efficiency measure should not involve unacceptable technical risk of, for instance, excessive condensation. Designers and builders should refer to the relevant Approved Documents and to other generally available good practice guidance to help minimise these risks.

### Section 3.8.c

There are three further classes of buildings where special considerations in making reasonable provision for the conservation of fuel or power may apply:
(...)

c. buildings of traditional construction with permeable fabric that both absorbs and readily allows the evaporation of moisture.

### Section 3.9

When undertaking work on or in connection with a building that falls within one of the classes listed above, the aim should be to improve energy efficiency as far as is reasonably practicable. The work should not prejudice the character of the host building or increase the risk of long-term deterioration of the building fabric or fittings.

### Section 3.12

Particular issues relating to work in historic buildings that warrant sympathetic treatment and where advice from others could therefore be beneficial include:

(...)

c. making provisions enabling the fabric if historic buildings to 'breathe' to control moisture and potential long-term decay problems.

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### Section 3.13

In assessing reasonable provision for energy efficiency improvements for historic buildings of the sort described in paragraphs 3.7 and 3.8, it is important that the

BCB takes into account the advice of the local authority's conservation officer. The views of the conservation officer are particularly important where building work requires planning permission and/or listed building consent.

Table 3 Upgrading retained thermal elements	
(a) Threshold U-value W/(m <sup>2</sup> ·K) <sup>8</sup>	(b) Improved U-value W/(m²·K)8
0.70	0.55
0.70	0.30
0.70	0.25
0.35	0.16
0.35	0.18
0.35	0.18
	(a) Threshold U-value W/(m²-K) <sup>8</sup> 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.35 0.35

The above table is included within L1B and offers a threshold U Value for thermal elements and then an improved or target U Value for works which require the upgrade of thermal elements. Under L1B it states:

Reasonable provision would be to upgrade thermal elements whose U Value is worse than the threshold value, providing this is technically, functionally and economically feasible.

Where the standard is not technically, functionally or economically feasible, then the thermal should be upgraded to the best standard that is technically and functionally feasible and delivers a simple payback period.

A simple payback period is usually defined as 15 years.

Modern methods of insulation are known to not be technically and functionally feasible.

A simple payback can be more complicated and there are several variances which can affect this.

If there are any questions regarding Building Regulations or Planning using these materials please contact us, we have extensive documentation proving suitability and performance of this product.

## CORNERSTONE READY MIXED MORTARS & RENDERS