



Department  
for Education

# Further Education Output Specification

**Technical Annex 2C: External Fabric**

**November 2021**



## Document Control

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## Summary

Technical Annex 2C provides the minimum requirements for the external envelope of the buildings and its perimeter, including safety and sustainability measures. It is to be read in conjunction with the Generic Design Brief (GDB) and the College-specific Brief (CSB).

## Review Date

Review dates for this document shall be at 6-month intervals.

## Who is this publication for?

This document is for technical professionals involved in the design and construction of college premises, as part of the Employer's Requirements of the DfE Construction Frameworks (the DfE Construction Framework 2021 and the Offsite Schools Framework (incorporating Modular and MMC delivery) (MMC)). It may also be used as the basis of similar documentation for other procurement routes using the Further Education Output Specification.

## Uniclass Codes

This document captures Uniclass codes for the management of exchange of information. To access all codes and associated titles reference should be made to [Uniclass 2015 | NBS \(thenbs.com\)](https://thenbs.com).

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Overview

1.1.1 This document is one of the Further Education Output Specification (FE-OS) Technical Annexes that forms part of the Generic Design Brief (GDB). [PM\_10\_20]

1.1.2 The definitions listed in the GDB shall apply to this Technical Annex and all other parts of the FE-OS. [PM\_10\_20]

1.1.3 This document shall be read in conjunction with the GDB and all other Technical Annexes as well as the College-specific Brief (CSB) including the College-specific Annexes. [PM\_10\_20]

1.1.4 This document sets out the required technical standards and performance criteria for external fabric. [PM\_10\_20]

1.1.5 The information exchange required at each stage of the design, build and completion process is detailed in the DfE's Exchange Information Requirements (EIR). [PM\_10\_20\_28]

1.1.6 The requirements in this Technical Annex shall apply to all parts of the works; New or Refurbished. [PM\_10\_20]



## **2. General Requirements**

### **2.1. Overview**

2.1.1 All materials shall be detailed to shed water away from vulnerable junctions and avoid uneven weathering, staining and streaking, due to rainwater, airborne pollutants, and wind. [PM\_35\_10]

2.1.2 Materials and finishes shall prevent the ingress of ground and surface water and maintain an acceptable appearance in accordance with the requirements set out in the GDB, Table 5, Minimum Life Expectancy. [PM\_35\_10\_47]

2.1.3 The building fabric shall meet the requirements set out in GDB, Table 5 Minimum Life Expectancy tables, resulting from defects in design, materials, quality or workmanship. [PM\_35\_10\_47]

2.1.4 The building fabric shall meet the DfE Minimum Fabric Efficiency Standards as detailed in Technical Annex 2H. [PM\_35\_10]

2.1.5 The CSB shall be referred to in order to identify any specific requirements for learners with SEND. [PM\_10\_20\_90]

2.1.6 Materials should be selected that can be constructed off site where at all possible. [PM\_35\_10]

### **2.2. Construction Detailing, Thermal Bridging and U-Values**

2.2.1 The New Buildings shall be designed to the following DfE Fabric Efficiency Standards as a minimum: [PM\_35\_10]

| Parameter                                    | Value | Units                            |
|----------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| Roof (U-Value)                               | 0.12  | W/m <sup>2</sup> K               |
| Wall (U-Value)                               | 0.15  | W/m <sup>2</sup> K               |
| Ground Floor (U-Value)                       | 0.12  | W/m <sup>2</sup> K               |
| Average window (U-Value)                     | 1.1   | W/m <sup>2</sup> K               |
| Fabric Efficiency – Air Tightness (at 50 PA) | 3     | m <sup>3</sup> /h.m <sup>2</sup> |

**Table 1 Fabric Efficiency Standards**

2.2.2 Thermal bridges shall be designed out through robust construction details, and if this is not practical their impact on heat loss shall be calculated. [PM\_35\_70\_92]

2.2.3 Minimum thermal bridging standards are set by the Building Regulations. Thermal bridges shall be calculated for U-Values and interstitial condensation for key junction details including (but not limited to): window head, jamb, cill and threshold details, internal wall/external wall junction details, roof to external wall junction details, floor and wall joint details including volumetric modular construction. [PM\_35\_70\_92]

2.2.4 Calculations shall meet the methodology in BR 443, BR497, BRE IP 1/06 and shall be provided to the Employer. [PM\_35\_70\_92]

## **2.3. Protection of Elements and the Control of Moisture**

2.3.1 Where elements of buildings are constructed off-site (including volumetric modules, prefabricated units and any large elements which cannot be stored undercover on site), these shall be adequately protected such that they shall reasonably resist weather conditions and the penetration of dust and moisture to prevent their deterioration before construction work is completed. This includes interstitial condensation and cold bridging during manufacture, storage, delivery, installation and occupancy. [PM\_35\_10\_25]

2.3.2 Deterioration in fabricated elements, including detrimental increase in water content, frost damage, decorative change, rusting and mould is not acceptable. [PM\_35\_10\_25]

2.3.3 Dewpoint calculations shall be provided in accordance with the DfE's EIR. [PM\_35\_10\_15]

2.3.4 Ventilation shall be provided to concealed voids and cavities formed within the external fabric of walls, roofs and suspended floors to mitigate the risk of condensation developing. [PM\_35\_10\_15]

2.3.5 Where prefabricated elements are wrapped or otherwise protected with sheet material, this material may be incorporated into the final construction only where this is appropriate and where the sheet material can suitably accommodate the integration of other Building Elements. Temporary protection shall be removable once the fabricated element is installed into the building. Where condensation analysis indicates a dewpoint risk, impermeable materials and substitute breathable materials shall be utilised. [PM\_35\_10\_15]

2.3.6 Appropriate protection shall be provided to materials during construction to prevent the ingress of moisture and water. This includes design of protection to the off-site fabricated element such that it can include temporary arrangements for a roof or shedding of rainwater and allowing access to key parts of the fabricated elements such as drainage connection etc. without the need to remove all the protection as construction continues. [PM\_35\_10\_25]

2.3.7 Materials including off-site fabricated elements shall be stored in such a manner to ensure they are clear of the ground or floor surface to avoid contact with water. [PM\_35\_10\_25]

2.3.8 Where fabricated elements are placed or fixed together on-site, or where an off-site element is incorporated into an on-site constructed building, a strategy shall be developed and implemented for ensuring the continuity of membranes, layers and barriers in both the horizontal and vertical planes where this is required to meet Building Regulations and to seal and protect the building. Special consideration shall be given to joints, laps, drips etc., which are hidden or enclosed as the fabricated units are positioned or connected. [PM\_35\_10\_60]

## **2.4. Refurbishment of External Envelope**

2.4.1 Work required to Refurbished Buildings shall be as defined in the Refurbishment Scope of Works (RSoW), under the headings of architectural elements (including FF&E) and M&E elements (including ICT Infrastructure). [Ac\_10\_70\_70]

2.4.2 The work shall be categorised as Renewed, Replaced, Repaired, Retained or have 'No Work'.

- a) Renewed external fabric shall be designed to satisfy the relevant outputs of the GDB and this Technical Annex (and by the code in the ADS where relevant). [Ac\_10\_70\_70]
- b) Replaced external fabric shall satisfy the relevant outputs of the GDB and this Technical Annex (and by the code in the ADS where relevant), as wherever practicable within the constraints of the location, adjacent elements and sub-structure. [Ac\_10\_70\_70]

- c) Repaired external fabric shall comply with the specifications in any project-specific drawing issued as part of the CSB. The overall performance after repair shall be at least as good as that of the existing provision. [Ac\_10\_70\_70]
- d) Retained external fabric shall be left as existing, with minimal work required unless needed in order to complete other Works that form part of the Project, and the overall performance shall be no worse than the existing performance. [Ac\_10\_70\_70]
- e) Elements requiring 'No Work' shall be left as existing. [Ac\_10\_70\_70]

2.4.3 In respect of Refurbished Works, the required level of compliance with this Technical Annex is set out in the RSoW. [PM\_10\_20\_90]

2.4.4 The requirements in this Technical Annex refer to all parts of the Works, as set out in the CSB, except any Building elements or Building Services that are designated Repaired, Retained or 'No Work' in the RSoW. [PM\_10\_20\_90]

2.4.5 All refurbishment works shall be assessed to identify where retrospective legislation may apply and works shall be carried out to comply. [Ac\_10\_70\_70]

## **3. Roofs**

### **3.1. Roofs – General Requirements**

3.1.1 Roof covering shall be easily overlaid, over-coated, upgraded or replaced without affecting the roof structure below. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

3.1.2 Where green roofs are proposed, the maintenance requirements shall be assessed and made clear to the Employer in the proposals as part of the DfE's EIR. [PM\_80\_10\_50]

3.1.3 The performance from any green roof, whether it is in response to storm water mitigation, biodiversity, or planning constraints, shall be clarified in respect of the Employer Requirements. [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]

3.1.4 Thermal insulation in the roof void shall be free from damage and breaks in continuity and integrity. Dewpoint calculations are to be undertaken and any condensation risk is to be mitigated. [PM\_35\_10\_15]

3.1.5 In coastal areas, the roof shall be designed to deter birds, from nesting and damaging roofing materials. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

3.1.6 All roofing elements shall be designed as a system, requiring all layers (with exception of the supporting building structure and photovoltaic 'panels') to be from one manufacturer. This is to ensure the full construction of insulation, moisture control, waterproofing, drainage, planting and any associated items (including photovoltaic support structure) provide a single source manufacturer warranty with installation and test certificates. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

### **3.2. Green Roofs & Bio Solar Green Roofs**

3.2.1 Bio-solar photovoltaic green roofs shall be installed comprising 100% green roof with PVs calculated to meet the kW peak per GIFA listed in Technical Annex 2G Table 1. [PM\_10\_20]

3.2.2 Where Site Specific constraints and opportunities drive alternative solutions, these shall be explored and a final solution presented to the Employer for agreement e.g., a lack of green amenity space in constrained site settings might drive a green roof solution. [PM\_30]

3.2.3 Green and Bio Solar Green roofs shall be designed to take account of greening across the site to achieve a biodiversity net gain. A minimum Urban Green Factor of 0.35 shall be achieved; refer to paragraph 3.2.5 of Technical Annex 2J. [PM\_10\_20\_90]

3.2.4 Green roofs shall meet the standards set out in:

- a) Forschungsgesellschaft Landschaftsentwicklung Landschaftsbau (FFL)  
<https://www.fll.de/> [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]
- b) GRO The UK Code of Best Practice for Green Roofs:2014  
<https://livingroofs.org/code-practice-green-roof-organisation/> [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]

3.2.5 Green roof options may include:

- a) Sedum Systems for pitched roofs [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]
- b) Substrate Roofs (seeded and plug-planted) [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]
- c) Sedum on Substrate [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]
- d) Wildflower Blanket on substrate (pitched and flat roofs). [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]

3.2.6 Lightweight Sedum blanket systems for pitched and flat roofs are not acceptable.  
[PM\_10\_20]

3.2.7 The selection of the chosen system shall:

- a) comply with Local Authority Planning Requirements [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]
- b) meet a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) mitigating ecological impact or Biodiversity Net Gain requirement [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]
- c) achieve the requirements of an Ecological Strategy [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]
- d) encourage or take measures to reduce the impact of flood risk.  
[Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]

3.2.8 Photovoltaics shall comply with Technical Annex 2G. [PM\_10\_20\_90]

3.2.9 The environmental and site conditions are as follows:

- a) Roof systems shall take into account regional and local microclimates e.g., areas of high wind velocity experienced on a high-rise building or in coastal locations. Wind loads shall be calculated according to BS EN 1991-1-4:2005+A1:2010 Eurocode 1. 'Actions on structures. General actions. Wind actions'.  
[PM\_10\_20\_90]
- b) The roof surface shall be orientated to ensure adequate solar exposure for the proposed vegetation. [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]

- c) Shadowing from adjacent trees, buildings structures and changes of building level shall be taken into consideration. [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]

3.2.10 Design Criteria and Considerations are as follows:

- a) The proposed roof structure and deck shall allow for the additional imposed dead load required by the type of green roof specified, weight of photovoltaic panels and water retained within the green roof during high levels of precipitation and saturation. [PM\_35\_20]
- b) Waterproofing systems for use beneath green roofs shall form part of a structure designed to BS EN 1991 Eurocode 1. [PM\_35\_10\_96]
- c) As a minimum, the specified waterproofing system shall be certified to FLL Guidelines against root resistance and/or be covered by British Board of Agrément (BBA). [PM\_10\_20\_90]
- d) Construction shall be in accordance with manufacturer's standard details for the irrigation and drainage of the specified system. [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]
- e) When designing and specifying the waterproofing system, the detailing (e.g., pipe penetrations, rooflight upstands etc.) shall be designed to take into account the increased build-up of the green roof construction to comply with the Building Regulations (typically requirements that the waterproofing detailing to finish 150mm above the finished roof surface i.e., the green roof surface not the surface of the waterproofing). [PM\_35\_10\_96]
- f) All green roof systems shall be designed to incorporate gravel fire breaks at perimeters and penetrations e.g., rooflights, soil pipes, rainwater outlets etc. These fire breaks shall be a minimum of 300mm wide and 50mm deep. [PM\_35\_30\_26]
- g) Structural design criteria, shall be as per BS EN 1990:2002 'Eurocode - Basis of Structural Design.' Designs shall be in accordance with all appropriate Eurocodes, with a notable emphasis on EN 1991 - Eurocode 1: Actions on structures. [PM\_35\_20]
- h) An external bib tap shall be provided to green roof areas for irrigation during the first 3 months after establishment as a suitable water source. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

3.2.11 The green roof system build-up shall be configured to protect the Building and provide the appropriate water balance and nutrients to sustain the vegetation. This shall be achieved by including the appropriate combination of the following components:

- a) Root resistant material [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]
- b) Moisture retention/protection layer [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]
- c) Drainage/reservoir layer [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]
- d) Growing medium [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]
- e) Suitable plants. [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]

3.2.12 The choice of plants shall be hardy, drought resistant and low growing, selected for roofs that experience higher wind speeds, more solar radiation, have a thinner soil base and less access to groundwater than conventional plants and are to be frost resistant and drought tolerant. [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]

3.2.13 The system shall incorporate, as a minimum, the following (for a flat roof green roof build up): a lightweight growing material tested to BS8616, a filtration layer, drainage board for water storage, a protection layer to the top surface of the underlying waterproofing membrane comprising a bituminous/Hot Melt/Single Ply or Cold Applied liquid waterproofing layer to top of insulation. [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]

3.2.14 A dew point analysis shall be undertaken to ascertain the need for a vapour control layer subject to the type and specification of insulation and overall roof build up, including structure and decking. [PM\_35\_10\_15]

3.2.15 Access for the purposes of inspection, repair and maintenance shall be in accordance with Section 3.5. [PM\_10\_20\_90]

3.2.16 The selection of the green roof shall meet the criteria in the College-specific Brief (CSB) and be one that requires minimal maintenance. Ongoing maintenance shall consider any dry spells that could impact on the volume of dry vegetative material on the roof (especially for wildflower system), and appropriate action shall be taken to ensure no significant volume of dry material is left on the roof. [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]

3.2.17 All green roofs shall be installed by an approved specialist subcontractor and be provided with a 30 year parent company guarantee. [Ss\_45\_40\_47\_28]

### **3.3. Surface Spread of Flame**

3.3.1 Internal surfaces of all roofs shall be minimum Euro Class C-s3, d2 or better (Class B-s3, d2 for other circulation spaces). [PM\_35\_30\_80]

3.3.2 The design of the roof and the fire resistance of the inner surface shall comply with Section 8.1.5 of Technical Annex 2D. [PM\_10\_20\_90]



## 3.4. External Fire Exposure

3.4.1 External surfaces of roofs shall be EU Class B roof (T4) to ENV 1187 Part 4: external fire exposure classification. [PM\_35\_30\_28]

## 3.5. Roof Access

3.5.1 Access shall be designed to meet the safety requirements of workplace, health and safety legislation including, but not limited to, the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015, The Workplace Health, Safety and Welfare Regulations 1992, and the Work at Height Regulations 2005. [PM\_10\_20\_90]

3.5.2 Access to the roof shall be via a door from an enclosure. Access via a hatch shall not be permissible.

3.5.3 Access provided shall ensure safety during the life of the Building by:

- a) ensuring that the Maintenance Access Strategy, wherever practicable, locates plant and equipment to eliminate the need for access via roof areas [PM\_80\_60\_50]
- b) ensuring that the location and siting of roof plant, rainwater outlets and rooflights are positioned on the roof where safe access is provided [PM\_80\_60\_50]
- c) providing a protected walkway to access the area of roof where access is required as part of the Maintenance Access Strategy [PM\_80\_60\_50]
- d) provision off anti-slip surface finish, to access walkways, to reduce the risk of falling in wet and icy conditions and to protect the roof surface [PM\_80\_60\_50]
- e) ensuring maintenance staff have easy visibility of the roof [PM\_80\_60\_50]
- f) mitigating the risk of persons and objects falling from height, by the provision of edge protection formed from a permanent parapet to the roof perimeter or at changes of roof level, as defined in the Maintenance Access Strategy; the minimum edge protection height shall be 1100mm. Post and rail balustrading shall not be permitted. [PM\_80\_60\_50]

3.5.4 The cleaning of all internal glazing shall be subject to a Designer's Risk Assessment to ensure safe access as part of the Maintenance Access Strategy. This shall be described in the Planned Maintenance Plan. [PM\_80\_60\_50]

3.5.5 Non-permanent or collapsible type barriers shall not be acceptable. The provision of free-standing systems which rely on their dead weight only and are not physically fixed to the building structure for stability and strength, shall be acceptable only where there are limitations forming connections through the roof deck to the structure e.g., in modular construction. Barriers shall be elevated and locations agreed to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority and Employer. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

3.5.6 The provision of external perimeter gutters with no parapets shall only be acceptable for pitched roofs. [PM\_80\_60\_50]

3.5.7 Plant and PVs on the roof must be enclosed with safe and guarded access routes with access provided from inside the building. [PM\_80\_60\_50]

3.5.8 Gutters should be at the eaves and designed to be cleaned safely as part of the Maintenance Access Strategy. This shall be described in the Planned Maintenance Plan. [PM\_80\_60\_50]

3.5.9 All rooflights, plant and equipment, PVs and rainwater outlets shall be readily and safely accessible for inspection, maintenance and cleaning. [PM\_80\_60\_50]

3.5.10 All rooflights shall have edge protection to guard against falls. [PM\_80\_60\_50]

3.5.11 Vertical access to roofs shall comply with the Building Regulations and be designed and constructed as follows:

- a) The access stair is to follow the guidance in AD K for private stairs in dwellings (maximum angle if this is to avoid a steep rise). [EF\_35\_10]
- b) The uppermost step is to be positioned level with the landing to ensure safe egress onto the roof and to avoid trip hazard overstep. [EF\_35\_10]
- c) To be secure, accessible with anti-slip surface. [EF\_35\_10]
- d) To have continuous handrails to allow safe access and egress from the roof. [EF\_35\_10]
- e) The hatch or door access to roof level is to be easy to both open and close. [Ss\_30\_30\_71]
- f) Ironmongery, locks and handles are to be positioned so as to avoid finger traps and potential injury to users. [Ss\_25\_38\_20\_35]
- g) All access hatches and any other enclosures are to be weathertight and able to be operated safely when exposed to high wind loads and stormy conditions. [Ss\_30\_30\_71]

- h) Access to the roof from a hatch with a drop-down ladder arrangement or via a fixed vertical ladder shall not be an acceptable means of access. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

3.5.12 Where hatches provide emergency escape from the roof, these are to have edge protection with a self-closing gate at roof level and to provide edge protection to prevent falls through the opening. There should be a landing area with sufficient space between the edge protection, self-closing gate and the hatch opening to prevent entanglements and the risk of falls created by the action of the gate self-closing. There should be sufficient fixed hand hold support above roof level to aid use of the ladder. [Ss\_30\_30\_71]

## **3.6. Emergency Escape from Roof**

3.6.1 Emergency escape from the roof shall be accommodated via an openable, alarmed exit hatch for authorised use only. [PM\_40\_20\_30]

3.6.2 The emergency escape hatch shall:

- a) have edge protection with a self-closing gate to protect from accidental falls [Ss\_30\_30\_71]
- b) have a safe landing area between the gated edge protection and hatch [Ss\_30\_30\_71]
- c) provide access to an easy to reach fixed ladder for emergency egress [Ss\_30\_30\_71]
- d) a fixed handhold support on the roof to aid descent down the escape ladder. [Ss\_30\_30\_71]

3.6.3 The escape ladder shall be housed in a designated secure area, providing access directly onto a protected escape route. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

3.6.4 The door from the secure area shall not compromise the means of escape from other areas and/or impact on refuge areas within stairwells. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

3.6.5 The secure space shall be accessible by authorised personnel only. In the event of an emergency, escape shall be possible without the use of a key. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

3.6.6 The emergency escape route shall be considered in the context of the access and egress strategy for the school building. [PM\_40\_20\_30]

3.6.7 The emergency escape route from the roof shall be considered as part of the Fire Strategy and draft Fire Safety Management Plan. [PM\_40\_20\_30]

3.7.8 All escape hatches and any other enclosures are to be weathertight and able to be operated safely when exposed to high wind loads and stormy conditions. [Ss\_30\_30\_71]

### **3.7. Rooflights, Smoke Vents and Access Hatches**

3.7.1 Rooflights, smoke vents or access hatches shall meet the Minimum Life Expectancy requirements in Table 5 of the GDB. [PM\_35\_10\_47]

3.7.2 Measures shall be taken to minimise the impact of solar gain and glare from rooflights as set out in Section 3.2, Shading Devices of Technical Annex 2E. [PM\_10\_20\_90]

3.7.3 Openable vents and their control systems shall be designed to provide ease of use, inspection and maintenance considering both manual and/or automated mechanisms. [Ss\_30\_30\_72]

3.7.4 The design of openable vents and their control systems shall be considered as part of the Maintenance Access Strategy with associated risks assessed and described within the Health and Safety File. [Ss\_30\_30\_72]

3.7.5 Openable rooflights shall be designed to provide ease of use by staff. [Ss\_30\_30\_72\_72]

3.7.6 Electrically operated rooflights shall be provided with rain sensors, and wall mounted key operated override controls for use by staff to avoid operation by learners. [Ss\_30\_30\_72\_72]

3.7.7 The positioning of access hatches, inspection points, control gear, etc. shall be such that when in use disruption to the everyday running of the Building is minimised. [Ss\_30\_30\_71]

3.7.8 All rooflights shall be designed to comply with the following:

- a) CWCT 2012 December 2012 Technical Note No. 92 Simplified method for assessing glazing in Class 2 roofs. [Ss\_30\_30\_72\_72]
- b) TN 65 Thermal fracture of glass. [Ss\_30\_30\_72\_72]
- c) TN 66 Safety and fragility of overhead glazing: guidance on specification. [Ss\_30\_30\_72\_72]
- d) TN 67 Safety and fragility of overhead glazing: testing and assessment. [Ss\_30\_30\_72\_72]

- e) ACR [M] 001:2014 Test For non-fragility of large element roofing assemblies. 5th edition. [Ss\_30\_30\_72\_72]
- f) The Minimum Life Expectancy set out in Table 5 of the GDB. [PM\_35\_10\_47]
- g) Polycarbonate roof lights are not an acceptable alternative to glazed rooflights due to UV degradation. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

## **3.8. Drainage and Rainwater Disposal Installations**

3.8.1 Rainwater disposal installations shall meet the Minimum Life Expectancy requirements in Table 5, in the GDB. [PM\_35\_10\_47]

3.8.2 Roof drainage shall be designed in accordance with Technical Annex 2F and shall have a simple layout, with free flowing, short and direct routes fully accessible for maintenance. Drainage shall not have traps with internal outlets. [PM\_10\_20\_90]

3.8.3 The layout shall be coordinated with the layout of all parts of the external walls. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

3.8.4 Rainwater may be discharged externally or internally subject to available access for maintenance and cleaning of system components. [Ss\_30\_75]

3.8.5 The discharge of rainwater through any discharge systems shall not be audible inside the Building. See Technical Annex 2F Section 12. [PM\_10\_20\_90]

3.8.6 Where internal rainwater pipes are proposed these shall be able to be safely maintained from the roof and from an external manhole or inspection chamber. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

3.8.7 All internal rainwater pipes shall be maintainable with cleaning rods. Where it is appropriate to provide internal access, these shall be positioned in rooms and spaces where their locations shall not impact on teaching and learning. [Ss\_30\_75]

3.8.8 Rainwater pipes passing through external walls, including secondary means of drainage i.e., via weirs, overflows and pipe penetrations shall be fully sealed. Where applicable, a fully sealed proprietary system shall be used to transfer rainwater through external walls. [Ss\_30\_75]

3.8.9 Chutes shall be designed and coordinated with hopper outlets to ensure full flow with no backwashing. Weirs shall be sized and located to provide surcharge overflow as required by the design. [Ss\_30\_75]

3.8.10 Rainwater and other drainage pipework shall not be built into external walls. [Ss\_30\_75]

3.8.11 All gutters shall be provided with visible overflow pipes which discharge away from the Building and are designed to prevent staining of external fabric. [Ss\_30\_75]

3.8.12 Gutters shall be designed to flow to external faces with no back soaking to the building fabric. [Ss\_30\_75]

3.8.13 Overflows shall be visible to alert operators of a blockage. [Ss\_30\_75]

3.8.14 Downspouts, hoppers and gutters shall be fitted with mechanically fixed leaf guards to act as a guard against blockages from balls, vegetation, birds' nests and other objects. [Ss\_30\_75]

3.8.15 A robust solution for preventing ponding of water on roofs shall be provided, typically by means of suitable falls, outlets, flashing and parapet details. [Ss\_30\_75]

## 4. External Walls

### 4.1. External Walls – General Requirements

4.1.1 All external fabric shall comply with the requirements of the GDB, any additional requirements of the CSB and the following:

- a) Homogeneous materials including render are not acceptable below 2.5m above ground level. [PM\_10\_20\_82]
- b) External joints shall only be expressed where they form a coherent part of the design of the external building, and a strategy shall be developed for their incorporation, where expressed and concealed. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

4.1.2 External walls, including cladding materials and fixings, shall be designed and constructed to:

- a) allow for the removal of graffiti without damaging the surface of the material [PM\_10\_20\_82]
- b) resist abrasion from cleaning methods and maintenance systems without any noticeable change in surface appearance [PM\_10\_20\_82]
- c) utilise a fixing method for cladding which adheres to the same robust performance as the material itself (where face fixing methods are used, they shall match the visual appearance of the cladding material used and be tamper-proof) [Ss\_25\_20]
- d) include a damp-proof course in the outer face at a minimum of 150mm above adjacent external ground level, to prevent the penetration of ground moisture. Level thresholds to be damp proofed at main fabric junctions [Pr\_25\_57\_21]
- e) facilitate damp proof detailing inclusive of membranes, course, tanking, wrapped and bonded DPCs and cavity trays [Pr\_25\_57\_21]
- f) accommodate structural coordination and movement detailing [PM\_35\_20\_80]
- g) mitigate the impact of weathering [PM\_10\_20\_82]
- h) prevent water ingress [PM\_35\_10\_96]
- i) control cold bridging, (dew point calculations to be undertaken and the condensation risk identified) [PM\_35\_10\_15]

- j) allow full thermal enclosure of the Building with U Values in accordance with Section 2 [PM\_35\_70\_92]
- k) provide air tightness in accordance with Section 2 [PM\_35\_70\_03]
- l) accommodate the selection of frost resistant materials [PM\_35\_10\_25]
- m) be vandal resistant up to 2.5m above ground level [PM\_35\_10\_25]
- n) provide adequate fire compartmentation and stopping to the external envelope. [PM\_35\_30]
- o) to ensure easy to repair and replace if damaged [PM\_80\_10\_50]
- p) incorporate ventilation openings with suitable grills which prevent the entry of vermin and insects to the subfloor and concealed voids but do not restrict air flow unduly. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

4.1.3 Wall materials and finishes shall be sufficiently robust to resist applied or transferred impacts that occur during everyday use:

- a) without sustaining damage or significant deterioration to their performance and appearance [PM\_35\_10\_25]
- b) to minimise the potential risk to building users through impact. [PM\_35\_10\_25]

4.1.4 The function of external spaces adjacent to the building envelope shall inform the choice of wall materials. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

4.1.5 Materials which are vulnerable to impact damage e.g., by users, vehicles, access equipment and other activities, shall not be used where contact could occur. [PM\_35\_10\_25]

4.1.6 Materials shall be tested by the product manufacturer or relevant association body (e.g., Insulated Render and Cladding Association (INCA) or similar), for hard and soft body impact resistance in accordance with their relevant Code of Practice, BS EN Standard or Agrément Certification etc. Materials selected for façades shall comply with the requirements in the FE-OS Technical Annexes. [PM\_10\_20\_90]

4.1.7 Materials and systems up to 2.5m above ground level shall achieve at least Classification B rating when tested for hard and soft body impact in accordance with the requirements of Category I when tested in accordance with the requirements of ETAG 004:2011 - 'External Thermal Insulation Composite Systems with Rendering', or a similar equal and approved performance standard. [PM\_10\_20\_90]



4.1.8 Materials and systems at heights over 2.5m above ground level shall achieve at least Classification E rating when tested for hard and soft body impact in accordance with the requirements of Category II when tested in accordance with the requirements of ETAG 004:2011, or a similar equal and approved performance standard. [PM\_10\_20\_90]

4.1.9 Where cladding panels are proposed they shall be individually and independently removable (without compromising the integrity of the system) ensuring access for maintenance or replacement. [Ss\_25\_20]

4.1.10 The removal, repair and replacement of any areas of cladding units shall not affect the fire performance of the building envelope. All face fixings below 2.5m shall be tamperproof. [Ss\_25\_20]

4.1.11 Where a brick slip cladding system is used, brick slips or tiles shall not be fixed with adhesive. [Ss\_25\_20]

4.1.12 A brick slip cladding system shall be easy to repair, and the supporting structure shall be of stainless steel below 1m above ground level. [Ss\_25\_20]

4.1.13 The flow of rainwater over the surface of any cladding shall be controlled. [Ss\_30\_75]

4.1.14 All work shall be detailed and installed to ensure that performance is not impaired, and that the visual appearance shall uniformly age. [Ss\_25\_20]

4.1.15 Where a rainscreen system with timber support battens is used, the timber shall be tanned timber impregnated with a preservative solution under high vacuum pressure. [Ss\_25\_20\_70]

4.1.16 The specification and use of all types of Magnesium Oxide/Magnesium Oxychloride as a sheathing board is prohibited in the construction of walls e.g., SIPS panels, prefabricated off-site wall panel systems etc. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

4.1.17 Reference shall be made to Table 1 for DfE Fabric Efficiency Standards. [PM\_35\_70\_92]

## **4.2. Fire Resistance**

4.2.1 Elements of structure such as structural frames, columns and loadbearing walls shall achieve 60 minutes fire resistance. [PM\_35\_30]

4.2.2 The external envelope of the Building shall not provide a medium for fire spread. Materials comprising the external walls of College buildings shall achieve Class A2-s1, d0 or better in the following case:

- a) College buildings with a storey of 18m or more above ground level (measured from ground level on the lowest side of the Building to the top of the floor surface of the top storey). [PM\_35\_30]

4.2.3 The use of aluminium composite material (ACM) cladding panels on external walls is prohibited. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

4.2.4 Non fire rated High Pressure Laminate (HPL) cladding panels is prohibited on external walls. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

4.2.5 External walls shall comply with Regulation 7 of the Building Regulations. [PM\_10\_20\_90]

4.2.6 Where Schools are prone to vandalism, as determined by a security risk assessment at feasibility stage, cladding to the ground floor external walls shall achieve Class A2-s1, d2 or better. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

4.2.7 External cladding shall be selected to limit the risk of fire spread restricting potential damage to the building structure and to preserve life. The selection of materials below 2.5m above ground level shall be vandal resistant. If damaged, materials shall be easy to repair and replace. [PM\_35\_30]

4.2.8 Plastic fittings in ground floor external walls, particularly those in timber-framed buildings, can act as weak spots where an external fire occurs e.g., airbricks, vent covers, ducts and waste pipes. Appropriate materials, collars and fire barriers shall be specified in line with the fire strategy. [PM\_35\_30]

4.2.9 All external fabric shall comply with the requirements of the GDB, any additional requirements of the CSB and the following:

- a) Cladding on a college building with a storey 18m above ground level shall achieve Class A2-s1,d0 fire resistance or better. [PM\_35\_30]
- b) Colleges below that height must achieve Class B-s1,d0 or better. [PM\_35\_30]
- c) Where college buildings are prone to vandalism, as determined by a security risk assessment at feasibility stage, any cladding to ground floor external walls shall achieve Class A2-s1,d0 or better. [Ss\_25\_20]
- d) The residential areas of boarding colleges shall have external walls, including the external surfaces of walls, constructed of materials achieving Class A2-s1,d0 or better. [PM\_35\_30]
- e) External cladding shall be selected to limit the risk of fire spread restricting potential damage to the building structure and to preserve life. The selection of

materials below 2.5m above ground level shall be vandal resistant. If damaged, materials shall be easy to repair and replace. [PM\_35\_30]

## 5. External Doors and Windows

### 5.1. External Doors and Windows - General Requirements

5.1.1 External doors and windows shall meet the Minimum Life Expectancy requirements in Table 5 in the GDB. They shall be designed to accommodate wind pressure to suit location, height above sea level, exposure and Building configuration. Framing shall be thermally broken and self-draining. Composite assemblies of windows with lateral joints instead of curtain walling are not permitted. Frame fixings shall suit Pascal rating and avoid cold bridging. [PM\_35\_10\_47]

5.1.2 External doors and associated hardware and mechanisms shall be designed and coordinated with the Access and Security Strategy, the Fire Strategy, and the College's existing safeguarding policy including the control of emergency exits. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

5.1.3 External door hardware, ironmongery or control mechanism provided shall be robust and heavy duty and the following requirements shall be met.

- a) All doors shall have flush door thresholds to comply with BS 8300-2:2018 Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people'. Access thresholds to be damp proofed and insulated to internal fabric. Level thresholds to be appropriately drained. [PM\_10\_20\_90]
- b) All doors are to allow an opening force to comply with BS 8300-2:2018. [PM\_10\_20\_90]
- c) All doors shall adhere to the principle of PAS 24 - Product Assessment Specification produced by BSI for enhanced security performance of doors or shall be independently certified to the recognised security standard 'Loss Prevention Standard LPS1175 Security rating 2'. [PM\_10\_20\_90]
- d) The principal entrance doors to the Building shall be power-operated, either manually activated by a push pad or automatically activated by means of movement sensors. [PM\_10\_20\_82]
- e) Powered closers on external doors shall facilitate escape egress, be interlinked to the fire alarm system and shall be fitted with an emergency manual override. All controls shall comply with BS8300-2:2018. [PM\_10\_20\_90]
- f) Inner doors to the entrance lobby of the principal entrance to the Building shall be designed to maintain security. Refer to Section 5 in Technical Annex 2G. [PM\_10\_20\_90]

g) Doors and barriers which form the Secure Line identified in the CSB shall:

- i) be operable by a remote control from the reception desk or general office [Ss\_25\_30\_20\_25]
- ii) include for out-of-hours operation [Ss\_25\_30\_20\_25]
- iii) have a proximity reader to both sides, including interlinking with the fire alarm system [Ss\_25\_30\_20\_25]
- iv) be fitted within an emergency manual override. [Ss\_25\_30\_20\_25]

h) Door guards shall be installed to opening outward doors to prevent the door impacting building users. [Ss\_25\_30\_20\_25]

i) Where louvre doors are provided, they shall be faced to suit the performance requirements of the external fabric and have integral insect mesh where necessary. [Ss\_25\_30\_20\_25]

j) Fob access shall take account of security measures for access to all areas defined in the CSB. [Ss\_75\_40\_02]

k) Locking mechanisms shall be provided in accordance with Sections 2.5.4.5, 2.6.4.1 and 2.14.2.9 of the GDB and Technical Annex 2D, forming part of a suited key system, unless specified otherwise within the CSB. [PM\_10\_20\_90]

5.1.4 External door hardware, ironmongery or control mechanism provided shall be robust and heavy duty and the following requirements shall be met.

a) Principal entrance doors shall be automatic and shall be fitted with pull type handles/push plates to facilitate the manual opening/closing at the beginning and end of the day. [Ss\_25\_38\_20\_20]

b) Pull type handles shall not be fitted to the push side of doors. [Ss\_25\_38\_20\_20]

c) Locking mechanisms shall be provided for escape doors to prevent unauthorised egress/entrance. The design shall be fully coordinated with the Access and Security Strategy and Fire Strategy. [Ss\_25\_38\_20\_20]

d) Letterboxes, where provided, shall be of a style and type (anti-arson) to be agreed with the Employer. [Ss\_25\_38\_20\_20]

5.1.5 Where door closers are provided, as required by the Fire Strategy or the College-specific ADS, these shall be suitable for the needs of the building users. [Ss\_25\_38\_20\_20]

5.1.6 Where the CSB specifies security shutters, grilles or bars on external doors or windows, these shall comply with BS 8220 3:2004 - 'Guide for security of buildings against

crime. Storage, industrial and distribution premises', or have Loss Prevention Certification Board (LPCB) approval. [PM\_10\_20\_90]

5.1.7 Windows, vents and shading devices shall be designed and constructed to:

- a) prevent glare [Ss\_25\_30\_95]
- b) allow blinds to be fitted where required, see Technical Annex 3 [Ss\_25\_30\_95]
- c) allow access for efficient window cleaning, which shall be simple, unrestricted, safe and with priority given to avoiding the requirement for working at height [Ss\_25\_30\_95]
- d) be co-ordinated to not obstruct ventilation and shading devices. [Ss\_25\_30\_95]

5.1.8 Windows, vents and shading devices shall be designed and constructed to prevent falling from height. Upper floor windows shall be fitted with opening restrictors or similar devices to restrict the clear opening to no greater than 130 mm for windows below 1500mm above finished floor level (AFFL) in areas used by learners (making allowance for furniture placed against external walls). Where opening windows are part of the summer purge strategy the opening lights shall be fully and safely operable by staff. [Ss\_25\_30\_95]

5.1.9 All glazing to windows and doors shall meet the following standards.

- a) The glazing complies with BS6262: Part 1:2017 General methodology for the selection of glazing. [Ss\_25\_60\_35]
- b) All safety glass in critical locations (defined in Section 5 of AD K4 Protection of Impact with glazing) is third party certificated and marked in accordance with BS 6262-4. The standard requires that safety glass is indelibly marked with key information so that it is visible after installation. [Ss\_25\_60\_35]
- c) Toughened glass meets the requirements of the relevant product standard, BS EN 12150. [Ss\_25\_60\_35]
- d) Toughened glass is heat soak tested to minimise the extent of NiS (Nickel Sulphide Inclusions) and other impurities, which lead to the failure of glazed components in-situ. [Ss\_25\_60\_35]
- e) Annealed (float glass) shall not be specified in any instance. [Ss\_25\_60\_35]
- f) All windows and doors retain their structural and dimensional stability over the life cycle of the component including all working parts. [PM\_35\_10\_47]

- g) Reference shall be made to Table 1 for DfE Fabric Efficiency Standards.  
[PM\_35\_70\_92]

## 6. Impact Protection to Building Fabric

6.1.1 Where vehicles and mobile heavy lifting equipment etc are used by the college, (e.g., brick laying or motor mechanics courses), protective barriers shall be provided to protect the building fabric. [PM\_35\_50\_72]

- a) This shall be at all interfaces with or around the perimeter of the buildings and openings in the fabric where impact damage may occur. [PM\_35\_50\_72]
- b) Impact protection measures shall be implemented to align with tracking design of vehicles. [PM\_35\_50\_72]
- c) A risk assessment should be undertaken. [PM\_35\_50\_72]
- d) Openings in the building fabric where vehicles or heavy/large equipment are to enter shall be provided with impact protection. The positioning of impact protection measures shall not reduce the effective clear width of the openings. [PM\_35\_50\_72]

6.1.2 Impact protection measures shall be resistant to continual impacts without deformation requiring regular replacement or repair. [PM\_35\_50\_72]



## 7. Suspended Flooring

### 7.1. Overview

7.1.1 Timber suspended floors, or floors reliant on timber elements, shall not be used at, or below, ground level. [PM\_10\_20\_82]

7.1.2 Where floors utilising steel are provided, and where these are built or permanently fitted within 250mm of the external ground level (or below the external ground level), the following shall apply.

- a) A free air gap of at least 150mm is provided to the underside of the floor and to its supporting structures. [PM\_35\_70\_94]
- b) There is a clear ventilation gap of at least 50mm in the vertical plane between any walls below ground which are supported by the same structural system as the floor (or associated with the floor) and any structure retaining the surrounding ground. [PM\_35\_70\_94]
- c) The free air gap below the floor and the ventilation of any structures and walls in the vertical plane below the floor and within 150mm of the external ground level, is linked such that these connect to provide a continuous area of ventilation, which connects to atmosphere, to cross ventilate all faces of the Building. As a minimum, these ventilate the floor of not less than  $1,500\text{mm}^2/\text{m}$  run of external wall or  $500\text{mm}^2/\text{m}^2$  of floor area whichever is the greater. [PM\_35\_70\_94]
- d) Voids formed to separate and ventilate the suspended floor, and associated elements of below ground structure and walls, are designed such that they are not affected by moisture from the surrounding ground or from ground gases. [PM\_10\_20\_82]
- e) Where adverse ground conditions exist including the level of ground water, flood risk and dangerous ground gases, then a solution is provided that elevates the buildings clear of the ground condition issues. [PM\_10\_20\_82]
- f) A means of access to the elevated building and adjacent play space which is robust and specification-compliant is provided. [PM\_10\_20\_82]
- g) Retaining structures shall be built to isolate the ground from structural systems and components (except at a threshold into the Building), such that the ground is retained away from the floor edge and from any associated below ground supporting structure and/or walls. Any retaining structures shall extend to a

minimum height of 150mm above ground level to prevent the ingress of water.  
[PM\_10\_20\_82]

- h) Retaining structures shall be capable of supporting the surrounding ground and preventing this from collapse into the void below the floor and any other ventilated void. Such structures shall not take support from the floor, associated structural systems and any associated external wall of the Building. [PM\_10\_20\_82]
- i) The retaining structures shall be capable of supporting the ground when this is loaded with a MEWP or similar maintenance vehicle and a fire engine and any delivery where these are identified in the Fire Plan and Design and Access strategy and associated drawings. [PM\_10\_20\_82]
- j) Retaining structures shall be treated or finished such that they prevent water ingress into the void below the Building. [PM\_10\_20\_82]
- k) Ground exposed below the suspended floors and the structure supporting them is finished with a surface treatment of over-site concrete to a minimum depth of 100mm thickness and treated to prevent ingress of water. [PM\_10\_20\_82]
- l) The design of the external works shall prevent surface water collecting outside any retaining structure. [PM\_10\_20\_82]
- m) Where the overall topography of the site slopes towards the Building, irrespective of localised arrangements, then continuous surface drainage shall be fitted to the face of the Building on the 'up-slope' and extending to a minimum of half the face of the Building to the two connected sides. [PM\_10\_20\_82]
- n) Surfaces below ground are specified or treated such that in its installed arrangement it meets the Minimum Life Expectancy requirements for 'slab' in Table 5 in the GDB. [PM\_35\_10\_47]
- o) Floor, and structural below-ground systems, are designed to prevent the deposit of debris into the void during the life expectancy of the element. [PM\_10\_20\_82]
- p) Composite steel floors are thermally modelled and designed to provide a continuous compliant insulation to avoid cold bridging and condensation. Dew point calculations are to be undertaken and condensation risk identified.  
[PM\_35\_70\_92]

7.1.3 Reference shall be made to Table 1 for DfE Fabric Efficiency Standards.  
[PM\_35\_70\_92]

## **8. Demonstrating Compliance**

### **8.1. Overview**

8.1.1 The Contractor shall demonstrate compliance with the Employer's Requirements by use of protocols detailed in the Contractor's Quality Assurance procedures capturing evidence of both coordinated design and its implementation into the construction of the College Building(s) with photographic evidence and/or third-party accreditation. [PM\_70\_15]

## 9. References

9.1.1 The following reference standard (or updated document if relevant) shall be taken account of:

- a) LPS 1175: Issue 7.2 - 'Requirements and testing procedures for the LPCB approval and listing of intruder resistant building components, strongpoints, security enclosures and freestanding barriers'. [FI\_70]



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