



# Sustainability Checklist

Use this checklist for the following applications:

- All householder applications
- All minor applications – commercial and residential

**Policy CC1** of the Central Bedfordshire Council Local Plan requires that all new development is designed to:

- Increase its resilience to impacts of climate change;
- Take full advantage of opportunities to incorporate renewable energy technologies;
- Reduce carbon emissions; and
- Achieve the higher water efficiency standard of 110 litres per person per day.

This checklist must be completed for all householder applications that require Building Regulations Part L (Conservation of fuel and power) to demonstrate compliance with these policy requirements.

If your proposal is exempt from Part L. Please tick the relevant box and submit with your application. This will avoid your application being made invalid for not providing the required documents.

Please tick the relevant box:

This application requires certification under Part L (conservation of fuel and power) of the Building Regulations and the checklist has been completed.

This application is exempt from Part L (conservation of fuel and power) of the Building Regulations.

If you are unsure whether your proposal requires Part L certification, please seek advice from your builder, agent or architect or a qualified energy assessor before submitting your application.

**Please submit a copy of this checklist with your application to avoid delays in validation.**

**For more information about how the Council are tackling climate change and our strategy, visit [Climate change - tackling it and our strategy | Central Bedfordshire Council](#)**



Please state how your proposal addresses the following criteria:

- 1. Minimise any impact on the daylight, sunlight and privacy enjoyed by any neighbouring property

- 2. Make best use of the sun's energy to reduce energy costs e.g. south facing windows

- 3. Maximise other opportunities for energy saving, such as cavity wall insulation, double glazing or loft insulation



4. Use other sources of energy (e.g. solar panels)

5. Use renewable recycled or second-hand materials during construction

6. Design the building/ extension so it is accessible for people with all levels of mobility



7. Use permeable materials for hard standings or parking areas to reduce surface water run-off and evaporation

8. Use of water efficient fixtures and appliances to conserve water (e.g. taps, cisterns, showers) and equipment to recycle water (e.g. water butts)



9. Use of soft landscaping (such as hedges) rather than brick/ concrete walls or fences as a means of enclosure, or soften look of existing walls/ fences with climbing plants

10. Use of landscaping and natural features externally to increase biodiversity (e.g. use of native species, or species that attract wildlife and include water features)

11. How the extension or building has been designed to include crime prevention measures (e.g. avoid use of accessible flat roofs, avoid solid fences, locks etc)



12. Minimise noise levels, and light and dust pollution during construction and post construction (e.g. external lighting kept to minimum)

13. The provision of adequate storage for cycles and domestic recycling facilities

14. Considered the installation of EV charging points for electric vehicles