

Flintshire County Council

Minimum Standards for Houses in Multiple Occupation

Category A1 – Bedsits – Applicable Standards

Please read these standards alongside the general notes provided.

“Bedsits” mean, for the purpose of this standard, HMOs which comprise a number of separate non-self-contained bedsit lettings. Cooking and food preparation facilities are provided within the individual units of accommodation, although some occupants may share a communal kitchen, and toilets and bathing/washing facilities will mostly be shared. Each bedsit will be let to separate individuals or couples with the occupant(s) of each living independently of all others.

The Standards

1. Space Standards

| Number of Rooms per bedsit | No. of Occupants | Minimum Size |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | 1 | • 13 m ² |
| 1 | 2 | • 20m ² |
| 2 or more | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11m² for living room/kitchen + 6.5m² for bedroom OR • 10m² for living room/bedroom + 5m² for kitchen OR • 9m² for living room + 5m² for kitchen + 6.5m² for the bedroom |
| 2 or more | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15m² for the living room/kitchen + 10m² bedroom OR • 14m² for the living room/bedroom + 5m² kitchen OR • 12m² for the living room + 5m² kitchen + 6.5m² for each single bedroom or 11m² for a double bedroom. |

2. Heating Standards

| Space Heating requirements | |
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| 1. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heating must be safely and properly installed and maintained and must be appropriate to the design, layout and construction, such that the whole of the dwelling can be adequately heated by a fixed appliance. • 'Adequately' means that heating must be available, if required, to all tenants at all times. If space heating is centrally controlled, controls must be provided to allow the occupants to regulate the temperature in their unit of accommodation. • Heating must be capable of maintaining a room temperature of 21°C when the outside temperature is -1°C and must be provided in every habitable room and bathroom. |
| 2. | <p>Where the cost of heating the HMO is the responsibility of the tenants this must be affordable. Acceptable forms of primary heating are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gas or oil central heating (preferred option) with programmable controls provided for time and temperature programming; • fan assisted electric storage heaters run on an off-peak tariff (Economy 7 or Economy 10) with automatic charge control and output control; • fixed gas-fired appliances for primary space heating connected to a suitable flue and terminal outlet. • Alternative forms of heating will also be considered (provided that they are not restricted as in 6 below) |
| 3. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Bathrooms only</u>: Electric fan heaters, radiant wall heaters, or panel heaters (with local time and temperature controls) are acceptable provided they are designed to operate in moist atmospheres. |
| 4. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The primary heating within each room must be controllable by the occupants. • When the primary heating is not controlled by tenants, secondary fixed appliance heating must be installed in each room and must be in accordance with the requirements of the Domestic Building Services Appliance Guide. |
| 5. | <p>Where the cost of heating the HMO is the responsibility of the landlord other forms of fixed heating may be acceptable provided that the heating satisfies the requirements of Point 1 above, and that the landlord can provide a written declaration confirming the above arrangement and also that the heating is uninterrupted at all times. Furthermore, evidence of payment e.g. recent utility bill for relevant fuel must be provided when requested by the Council.</p> |
| 6. | <p>The following are <u>not acceptable</u> as forms of heating (except where indicated):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paraffin heaters and LPG heaters • Portable heaters of any kind • Solid fuel heating • Fan heaters and Radiant bar heaters (except as for Bathrooms in Point 3 above) |

3. Washing Facilities Standards

| Bathroom amenities in relation to the number of occupants sharing facilities | |
|--|---|
| Up to 4 occupants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 full bathroom: containing bath or shower, wash hand basin (WHB) and WC. |
| 5 occupants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 bathroom: containing bath or shower with WHB (which may contain a toilet). <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 separate WC with WHB OR a second bathroom which contains a WC and WHB). |

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| 6-10 occupants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 bathrooms each containing a bath or shower and WHB (one of which must contain a WC). <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 separate WC with WHB. |
| 11-15 occupants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 bathrooms: each containing a bath or shower and WHB; <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 separate WCs with each with WHB (but two of the WCs can be located within two of the bathrooms). |

Bathroom Amenity summary table:

| No. Occupants sharing facilities | Acceptable Arrangements | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| | 1 bathroom with 1 WC | 1 bathroom (with or without a WC) & 1 separate WC | 2 bathrooms (1 with a WC) | 2 bathrooms each with a WC | 2 bathrooms (one with a WC) and a separate WC | 2 bathrooms and 2 separate WCs | 3 bathrooms (2 containing a WC) & a separate WC |
| 3 or 4 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 6 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 7 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 8 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 9 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 10 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 11 to 15 | | | | | | | ✓ |

| Washing facilities standards | |
|---|---|
| Heating requirement | <p>All bathrooms in an HMO must be suitably and adequately heated and ventilated.</p> <p><u>Bathrooms only</u>: Electric fan heaters, radiant wall heaters, or panel heaters (with local time and temperature controls) are acceptable provided they are designed to operate in moist atmospheres.</p> |
| Requirements for sanitary conveniences and washing facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCs must have surfaces which are smooth and non-absorbent and capable of being easily cleaned. • The design of the WC should ensure there is a water seal of adequate depth to prevent foul air escape from the system. • WCs must be securely fixed and capable of carrying the weight of users. • WCs must be fitted with an impermeable hinged ring seat and cover. Both must be flat on the underside. • The operating lever to the flushing apparatus should be of impervious and readily cleansable material. • Every room containing a WC must be provided with a wash hand basin (WHB) with a constant supply of hot and cold water. |

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| Bathrooms requirements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each bathroom must either have a bath of minimum dimension 1700mm x 760mm or a shower of minimum dimensions 800mm x 800mm. • Baths and showers must be provided with a constant supply of hot and cold water. • Wash hands basins should meet the recommended minimum dimension of 560mm x 430mm. • Baths, showers and wash hand basins must be properly connected to the drainage system via a trapped waste outlet. • A double shower will not be counted as two separate showers. |
| Ventilation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All bathrooms and sanitary conveniences must be suitably and adequately ventilated. This may be an openable window of suitable size or mechanical ventilation if there is no window. Ventilation must be provided in accordance with current Approved Document F of the Building Regulations. |
| General requirements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baths and wash hand basins must have a two course tiled splash back • Where a bathroom is provided in a flat likely to be occupied by children under 5, then it is recommended that a bath is provided. • Showers must have an impervious surround – either a cubicle or tiled walls and a screen • Walls surfaces must be smooth and impervious and be easy to clean. • Floors must be slip resistant. • A door to the WC compartment or bathroom must be capable of being locked from the inside. • Bathroom and WC facilities must be provided not more than two floors distant from any intended user and must be accessible from a common area. • Baths, showers and be properly connected to the drainage system via a trapped waste outlet. |

4. Kitchen Standard

| Kitchen Facilities and Standards | Number of Occupants in Bedsit | Requirements |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Cooker | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A full size gas or electric cooker with two burners/hobs, oven and grill. OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An electric worktop appliance with two hobs, oven and grill. |
| | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A full size gas or electric cooker with four burners/hobs, oven and grill. OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An electric worktop appliance with four hobs, oven and grill. |

| Kitchen Facilities and Standards | Number of Occupants in Bedsit | Requirements |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| | General Requirement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed cookers must be installed by appropriately qualified persons (e.g. Gas Safe Registered Engineers etc) • Cookers must be located so that the burners/hobs are at a height level with the adjacent worktop. • Cookers must be safely positioned within the room such that they do not compromise escape in the event of a fire associated with the cooker i.e. they must not be positioned adjacent to the exit doorway. • Cookers must not be positioned directly adjacent to openable windows. |
| Sinks | 1 or 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 per bedsit. With permanent supply of hot & cold water and draining board, and with adequate splashback (300mm) |
| Electrical sockets | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 double sockets specifically for the kitchen area. Additional sockets needed for cooker and refrigerator. |
| | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 double sockets specifically for the kitchen area. Additional sockets needed for cooker and refrigerator. |
| Worktop | 1 or 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1000mm wide, 600 mm deep, of which 400mm linear width must be sited immediately adjacent to the cooker. |
| Food Storage | 1 or 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A floor based storage cupboard of 500mm wide and standard depth and height or a wall mounted food storage cupboard 1000mm wide and standard depth per occupant (approximately 200 litres). The space below the sink is not counted. |
| Fridge / Freezer | 1 or 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.04 cubic metres (40 litres) combination of refrigerated and frozen food storage per occupant (this would normally mean one shelf in a fridge and one shelf in the freezer, per occupant). |
| Ventilation | 1 or 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All kitchens must be suitably and adequately ventilated with extractor fans installed and operating in accordance with current Approved Document F of the Building Regulations. A cooker hood extractor fan must provide a minimum extraction rate of 30 litres/second. If the extractor is located elsewhere within the room, the minimum extraction rate must be 60 litres/second. |
| Floor covering | 1 or 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The kitchen area must be provided with a readily cleansable non-slip floor covering. |
| Refuse disposal and recycling | 1 or 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sufficient number of bins must be provided for the storage of refuse and recycling materials awaiting collection both inside and outside. • A suitable hard standing with suitable access for cleansing of the area and removal of containers must be provided and wherever practicable be located at the rear of the premises. |

5. Fire Safety

Fire safety within HMOs is covered not only by the Housing Act 2004 but also the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 that gives powers to Fire and Rescue Authorities to enforce fire safety in the common areas in certain types of HMOs. In practice a protocol exists that

generally means that the local authority takes on the responsibility for enforcement following consultation as necessary with the fire authority. Under this legislation the responsible person must carry out a fire safety risk assessment and implement and maintain a fire management plan. Further information on what you need to do when carrying out a risk assessment is available from the website <http://www.communities.gov.uk/fire/firesafety/firesafetylaw/>.

The National Guidance on fire safety in dwellings was published in July 2008 by LACORS (Local Authority Regulators of Regulatory Services) entitled “Guidance on Fire Safety Provisions for Certain Types of Existing Housing”. This document contains guidance for landlords on how to ensure adequate fire safety in certain types of residential accommodation. It offers practical advice on fire risk assessment and contains case studies with suggested fire safety solutions.

Copies of this national guidance can be downloaded free of charge from the website www.lacors.gov.uk

Requirements for fire safety are summarised in the tables that follow:

| Bedsits in a building of no more than two storeys | |
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| Fire detection and alarm systems | <p>A mixed system is required comprising of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. British Standard 5839 Part 6: Grade D, LD2 coverage - interlinked smoke detectors in all circulation spaces (plus cellars) and heat detectors in all individual bedsits; <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. British Standard 5839 Part 6: Grade D – non-interlinked single point smoke detectors in all individual bedsits. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The electrical supply to any fire detection and alarm system must be connected to the landlords’ supply that must NOT operate via a card or coin operated meter or similar device. |
| Escape routes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 30 minute protected route with FD30S Fire Doors to rooms opening onto the escape route is required. • Travel distances must not be excessive - 9 metres is considered the maximum acceptable distance from a room exit door to the nearest place of relative safety, which is the nearest available final exit. • The escape route from a room should not involve travel through an additional room. Where unavoidable, escape windows, and other fire safety controls shall be applied. • Locks on final exit doors must be capable of being opened from the inside without the use of keys. • It is strongly recommended that the exit door from each unit of accommodation (bedsit) is also openable from the inside without the use of a removable key. |
| Escape Windows | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where escape windows are required they must have an unobstructed openable window area that is at least 0.33m² with at least the width and height dimension being a minimum of 450mm. • The bottom of the openable area (window sill level) must be not more than 1100mm, and not less than 800mm above floor level. Windows are suitable for means of escape where the drop from the window to ground |

| Bedsits in a building of no more than two storeys | |
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| | <p>level is one storey only (not exceeding 4.5m from first floor level to outside ground level). The ground below the windows must be flat and free from hazards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Windows must not be located in a room behind a lockable door, and they must lead to a place of ultimate safety, clear of the building. • All windows must be installed in accordance with current Building Regulation requirements. |
| Fire separation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 minute separation to walls/ceilings between units of accommodation. • 30 minute separation to cellar/basement (including door). |
| Lighting of escape routes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency escape lighting is required only if the route is long or complex or where there is no effective borrowed light. • Where emergency lighting is necessary, it must be provided in accordance with the current BS 5266 Part 1 to cover the protected escape route. • The location of light fittings must be determined by the design / installing engineer. • The electrical supply to any emergency lighting system must be connected to the landlords' supply that must NOT operate via a card or coin operated meter or similar device. |
| Fire-fighting equipment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multi-purpose AFFF 6 litre foam or 1.5kg dry powder extinguisher may be required on each floor on the escape route (subject to risk assessment under the Fire Safety Order). • A fire blanket to BS 6575 must be provided in each bedsit. The blanket must be mounted on the wall 1.5m high adjacent to an exit door away from the cooking facility. |
| Fire safety signs and notices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signage along escape route if the escape route is complex. |
| Surface finishes and floor coverings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The escape route must be kept clear of obstructions and combustible materials. • The walls, ceilings and floor of all parts of the protected route must be free of highly flammable materials e.g. polystyrene tiles or heavy flock wallpaper. |

| Bedsits in a building of 3 or 4 storeys | |
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| Fire detection and alarm systems | <p>A mixed system is required comprising of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. British Standard 5839 Part 6: Grade A, LD2 coverage - interlinked smoke detectors in all circulation spaces (plus cellars) and heat detectors in all individual bedsits which are linked to a control panel to give information on the location of the fire or any fault, which may develop. The control panel must conform to current British Standard 5839 Part 4 and be sited close to the normal entrance to the building. The system must incorporate manual call points, which should be located on each floor level and at final points of exit. The alarm signal must achieve sound levels of:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 65dB (A) in all accessible parts of the building • Not less than 75dB (A) at all bed heads when all doors are shut. <p>AND</p> 2. British Standard 5839 Part 6: Grade D - non-interlinked single point smoke detectors in all individual bedsits. |

| Bedsits in a building of 3 or 4 storeys | |
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| | The electrical supply to any fire detection and alarm system must be connected to the landlords' supply that must NOT operate via a card or coin operated meter or similar device. |
| Escape routes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 minute protected route with FD30S Fire Doors. • Travel distances must not be excessive - 9 metres is considered the maximum acceptable distance from a room exit door to the nearest place of relative safety, which is the nearest available final exit. • The escape route from a room should not involve travel through an additional room. • Locks on final exit doors must be capable of being opened from the inside without the use of keys. • It is strongly recommended that the exit door from each unit of accommodation (bedsit or flat) is also openable from the inside without the use of a removable key. |
| Escape Windows | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where escape windows are required they must have an unobstructed openable window area that is at least 0.33m² with at least the width and height dimension being a minimum of 450mm. • The bottom of the openable area (window sill level) must be not more than 1100mm, and not less than 800mm above floor level. Windows are suitable for means of escape where the drop from the window to ground level is one storey only (not exceeding 4.5m from first floor level to outside ground level). The ground below the windows must be flat and free from hazards. • Windows must not be located in a room behind a lockable door, and they must lead to a place of ultimate safety, clear of the building. • All windows must be installed in accordance with current Building Regulation requirements. |
| Fire separation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 minute separation to walls/ceilings between units of accommodation. • 30 minute separation to cellar/basement (including door). |
| Lighting of escape routes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency escape lighting is required only if the route is long or complex or where there is no effective borrowed light. • Where emergency lighting is necessary, it must be provided in accordance with the current BS 5266 Part 1 to cover the protected escape route. • The electrical supply to any emergency lighting system must be connected to the landlords' supply that must NOT operate via a card or coin operated meter or similar device. |
| Fire-fighting equipment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multi-purpose AFFF 6 litre foam or 1.5kg dry powder extinguisher may be required on each floor on the escape route (subject to risk assessment under the Fire Safety Order). • A fire blanket to BS 6575 must be provided in each bedsit. The blanket must be mounted on the wall 1.5m high adjacent to an exit door away from the cooking facility. |
| Fire safety signs and notices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final exit sign and signage along escape route if the escape route is complex. |
| Surface finishes and floor coverings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The escape route must be kept clear of obstructions and combustible materials. • The walls, ceilings and floor of all parts of the protected route must be free of highly flammable materials e.g. polystyrene tiles or heavy flock wallpaper. |

| Additional Fire Safety Notes | |
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| Large buildings and/or those with mixed commercial and residential use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In larger buildings or where the building contains different uses (for example, residential accommodation alongside or above a separate commercial use) then additional measures may be required. |
| Sprinkler systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relaxations from certain requirements for fire precautions may be considered where a sprinkler system is in place, designed and installed to the relevant British Standard. |
| Furnishings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All soft furnishings supplied by the landlord to tenants must comply with the Furniture and Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 1988 (as amended). All furniture must be labelled to show that it complies with these tests. |
| Information and training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each occupier must be given specific advice on fire prevention and fire safety in the home. • Training must be given on the use of fire fighting equipment. • A fire escape plan must be devised for the occupants, so that in the event of fire, they are aware of how to evacuate the property quickly and safely. This must be provided at the start of each new tenancy and reviewed periodically. |
| Gas and/or electric meters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas or electric meters and/or distribution boards should not be sited in escape routes. However, it may be possible to relax this requirement providing any gas meter is installed in accordance with the gas safety regulations and any electric meter is installed and sited in accordance with current IEE regulations. It is considered best practice to enclose such equipment in fire-resisting construction. |

Flintshire County Council acknowledges that all not all properties are the same and that alternative solutions may be acceptable or required in certain circumstances.

The above document contains references to certain legislation and standards. Other legislation and standards apart from those quoted above will also be applicable. Independent legal advice and/or consultation with approved external organisations should be obtained where appropriate.

END

