

PART P - NOTIFIABLE OR NOT?

This guide provides a quick reference to whether certain common items of electrical installation work in a dwelling or associated garden, conservatory or outbuilding in England and Wales need to be notified to a building control body.

A company registered with a Part P self-certification scheme, such as the NICEIC Domestic Installer scheme, is not required to notify a building control body prior to carrying out 'notifiable work'. However, such a registered company would need to notify the self-certification scheme operator on completion of the notifiable work.



For items of work not covered here, see *Approved document P* to find out if they are notifiable. In cases of doubt, it may be simpler to notify the work.

The requirements of the *Building Regulations* and the issuing of electrical installation certification apply irrespective of whether an item of electrical work is notifiable or not.

EXAMPLES OF NOTIFIABLE WORK

Anywhere in a dwelling or its surroundings:

- a complete new installation or rewire
- changing a consumer unit
- installing
 - a new final circuit (eg for lighting, heating, socket-outlets, a shower or a cooker)
 - extra-low voltage¹ lighting (other than pre-assembled CE marked sets)
 - a solar photovoltaic power supply
 - electric ceiling or floor heating
 - an electricity generator
 - power or control wiring for a new central heating system.

Within a kitchen² or special location³:

- modifying a final circuit (eg adding a lighting point, fused connection unit or socket-outlet).

Within a special location³:

- installing telephone or extra-low voltage¹ wiring and equipment for the purposes of communications, information technology, signalling, control or similar purposes
- installing a prefabricated equipment set (e.g. for lighting) and associated flexible leads with integral plug and socket connections⁴.

Outdoors:

- installing garden lighting or power (eg a supply to a garden shed, detached garage, other outbuilding, electric gate or pond pump)
- installing a socket-outlet
- installing a lighting point or other fixed current-using equipment (eg an air conditioning unit or a radon fan)⁵.

See footnotes overleaf



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EXAMPLES OF NON-NOTIFIABLE WORK

Anywhere in a dwelling or its surroundings:

- installing prefabricated 'modular' wiring systems⁴
- replacing a damaged cable for a single circuit, on a like-for-like basis⁶
- replacing an accessory, such as a socket-outlet, control switch, ceiling rose or a fused connection unit
- providing mechanical protection to an existing fixed installation⁷
- installing or upgrading protective equipotential bonding
- fitting or replacing an item of current-using equipment (such as a cooker) to an existing suitable circuit.

Within a garden shed, detached garage, or other outbuilding:

- modifying a final circuit (eg adding a lighting point, fused connection unit or socket-outlet).

Footnotes for both **NOTIFIABLE WORK** (see overleaf) and **NON-NOTIFIABLE WORK** (see above)

- 1 Extra-low voltage is defined in *BS 7671* as 'normally not exceeding 50 V a.c. or 120 V ripple-free d.c., whether between conductors or to earth'.
- 2 A kitchen is defined in *The Building (Amendment) (No.3) Regulations 2004* as 'a room or part of a room which contains a sink and food preparation facilities'. (A utility room, though it may contain a sink, does not fall within the definition of a kitchen if it does not contain food preparation facilities.)
- 3 'Special locations' include locations containing a bath, shower, swimming pool, paddling pool or a hot air sauna.
- 4 The installation of prefabricated 'modular' systems (for example kitchen lighting systems and armoured garden cabling) linked by plug and socket connectors is not notifiable, provided that the products are CE-marked and that any final connection in a kitchen or special locations is made to an existing suitable connection unit or point.
- 5 Notification is not required if wiring to such outdoor equipment; (1) is not a new circuit, and (2) passes directly through an outside wall into the equipment, and (3) is not an extension to a special location or kitchen circuit.
- 6 A like-for-like basis includes the condition that the replacement cable has the same current-carrying capacity and follows the same route.
- 7 If the circuit protective measures and current-carrying capacity of conductors are unaffected by increased thermal insulation.



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