



Ministry of Housing,
Communities &
Local Government

Building Safety Programme: Monthly Data Release

Data as at 14 June 2018 unless otherwise stated
Coverage: England

Summary of latest figures (as of 14 June 2018)

- The **total number of high-rise residential buildings and publicly-owned buildings with Aluminium Composite Material (ACM) cladding systems that are unlikely to meet current Building Regulations guidance is 470**. This consists of **314 which have failed BRE large-scale wall system tests** and **156 private sector buildings that have been identified by local authorities as having similar ACM cladding systems to those which have failed large-scale tests**.
- Of the 314 buildings that have failed BRE large-scale system tests:
 - **159 are social-sector residential buildings**, managed by either local authorities or housing associations;
 - **141 are private-sector residential buildings**, including hotels and student accommodation; and
 - **14 are publicly-owned buildings**, including hospitals and schools.
- Fire and rescue services have been informed about all these buildings and are working with building owners to ensure these buildings are safe by putting in place interim measures if necessary.
- Local authorities assessed over 6,000 high-rise private sector buildings and identified an additional 156 buildings with similar ACM cladding systems to those which have failed large-scale tests.
- The cladding status of approximately 170 private sector residential buildings is still to be confirmed. Details on all of these buildings have been passed to fire and rescue services. For the majority of these buildings, enforcement notices have now been issued to get information on building construction from owners. Based on current evidence and the identification rate to date, we expect three to five per cent of the remaining buildings to have similar ACM cladding systems to those which have failed large-scale system tests.
- The remediation of buildings with ACM cladding is a complex process and takes time to complete. It involves the removal of cladding systems and an assessment of the broader fire safety systems for buildings. Of the:
 - 159 social housing buildings that have failed large-scale system tests, 111 buildings (70%) have started remediation. Of these, 15 buildings have finished remediation work.
 - 297 private sector residential buildings with cladding systems that are unlikely to meet current Building Regulations guidance, local authorities have told us about plans for remediating 72 buildings. Of these, 21 buildings have started remediation, of which four have completed (data as at 20 June).

Building Safety Programme

Monthly Data Release

28 June 2018

Introduction	3
Overview and updates:	4
Residential and publicly-owned buildings with ACM cladding	4
Progress in remediating buildings	5
Buildings which have failed BRE large-scale systems tests	7
Classification of buildings	7
Location of buildings	9
Appendix 1: Data sources for identifying buildings with ACM cladding	10
Appendix 2: Buildings with ACM cladding identified by BRE	12
Appendix 3: Local authority areas with high rise residential and public buildings with ACM cladding systems	15
Appendix 4: Voluntary compliance with the Code of Practice for Statistics	16

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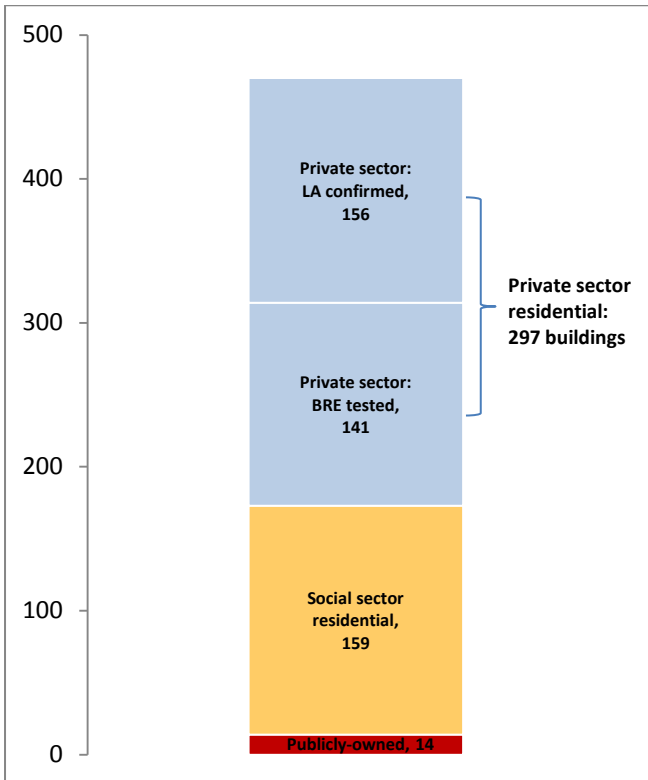
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Date of next publication:

Week commencing 23 July 2018

Data summary

Total buildings with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet current Building Regulations guidance, 14 June 2018.

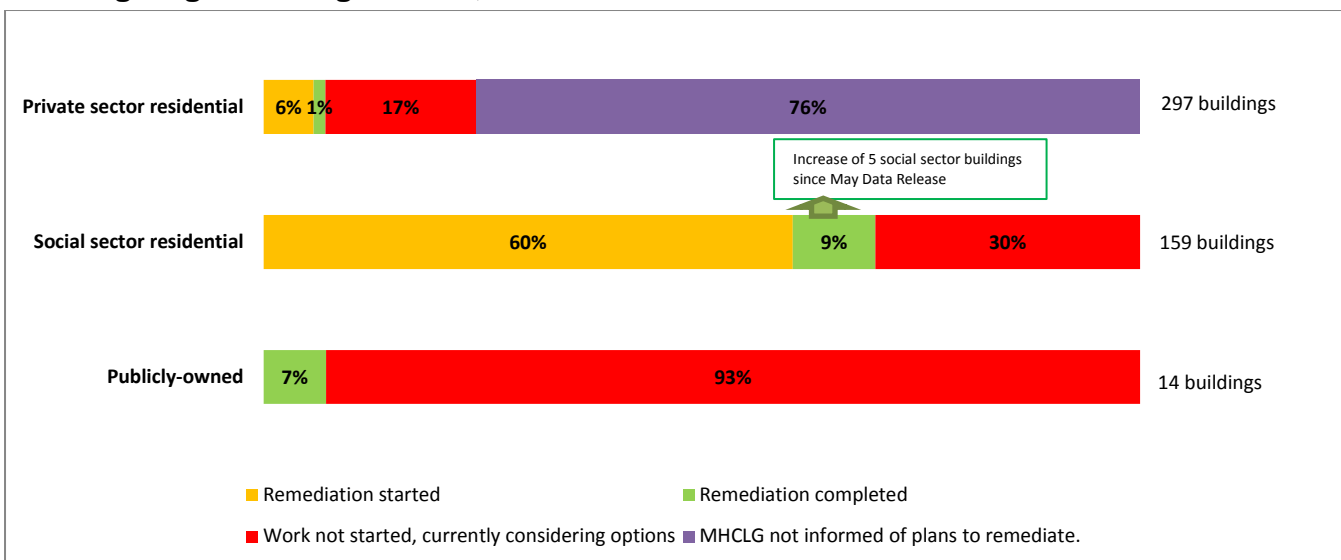


Total buildings with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet current Building Regulations guidance

	14 June	22 May	Change
Social-sector residential buildings	159	159	0
Private-sector residential buildings, of which:	297	138	na
a) BRE tested	141	138	+3
b) Local authority confirmed	156	na	na
Publicly-owned buildings	14	14	0
Total ACM buildings	470	311	na

Note: The data for May does not include private sector buildings confirmed by local authorities as having similar ACM cladding systems to those which have failed large-scale system tests, as these data were not available at this stage.

Progress on remediation for buildings with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet current Building Regulations guidance, 20 June 2018



Notes:

Local authorities have just started to track progress on remediation with private sector high-rise residential buildings. As such, as at 20 June MHCLG are aware of the remediation plans for just under a quarter of private sector buildings. Data might not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Introduction

Following the Grenfell Tower tragedy, the Government established a Building Safety Programme with the aim of ensuring that residents of high-rise residential buildings are safe, and feel safe from the risk of fire, now and in the future.

This data release gives the number of high-rise residential buildings and publicly-owned buildings in England with confirmed Aluminium Composite Material (ACM) cladding, and the number of buildings with cladding systems similar to those that have failed large-scale system tests (see Appendix 1 for explanation).

The data release uses data from two sources to confirm whether a high-rise building has a combination of ACM cladding and insulation which are unlikely to meet current Building Regulations guidance:

- **Building Research Establishment (BRE) tests** - on the advice of the expert panel (see Appendix 2 for explanation) since Summer 2017 MHCLG have been funding the testing of cladding from high-rise residential buildings at the BRE (at no cost to building owners). This establishes the category of ACM cladding, which, along with insulation type, determines compliance with Building Regulations.

During August 2017 a series of large-scale wall system fire tests were conducted (to British Standard 8414) in which each of the three main types of ACM were tested with different types of insulation – a type of foam and a type of mineral wool. In the case of Category 2 ACM, a third test was arranged to distinguish between use of PIR foam and phenolic foam.

ACM cladding has been tested at BRE for all ACM-clad high-rise social sector residential and publicly-owned buildings we are aware of. The cladding has been tested at BRE for approximately a quarter of all high-rise private sector residential buildings we are aware of.

- **Local authority confirmation** (which is being published for the first time in this release) - since Autumn 2017, local authorities have been working with private sector building owners to ascertain combinations of ACM cladding and insulation on high rise private sector residential buildings which have not been tested by BRE. Local authorities have used information from sources such as local fire and rescue services, building plans, ACM tests undertaken elsewhere, knowledge of similar buildings where BRE tests have confirmed ACM cladding, and/or building inspections.

This data release also gives information on the work being undertaken to remediate social and private sector residential buildings with confirmed ACM cladding.

The figures in this publication are correct as of the specified dates, but work is on-going to remove and replace ACM cladding systems. This means that the figures include some buildings that have since removed ACM cladding.

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government will publish further data releases during weeks commencing:

- 23 July, 2018;
- 20 August, 2018; and
- 17 September, 2018.

Overview and updates

Residential and publicly-owned buildings with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet current Building Regulations guidance.

MHCLG uses data from two sources to confirm whether a high-rise building has a combination of ACM cladding and insulation which are unlikely to meet current Building Regulations guidance (Appendix 1):

- a) **Building Research Establishment tests**; and
- b) **Local authority confirmation**, following local authorities working with building owners and agents to identify any cladding issues.

a) *Building Research Establishment tests*

Table 1: Social and private sector high-rise residential, and publicly-owned buildings with Aluminium Composite Material cladding, BRE tests – 14 June 2018

	14 June	22 May	Change
Buildings which have failed BRE test (a+b+c)	314	311	+3
a) Social-sector residential buildings	159	159	0
b) Private-sector residential buildings	141	138	+3
c) Publicly-owned buildings	14	14	0

Notes:

These are buildings where ACM cladding has been tested by BRE.

Publicly-owned buildings comprise of health and education buildings.

This table excludes 11 buildings which have passed BRE large-scale wall system tests.

The number of buildings that have failed BRE large-scale wall system tests and therefore are unlikely to meet current Building Regulations guidance has increased by three since 22 May to 314 buildings. This excludes buildings which have not been tested by BRE.

b) *Local authority confirmed ACM buildings*

MHCLG has been working with local authorities to collect data on additional private sector buildings with similar combinations of ACM cladding and insulation to those which have failed large-scale system tests, but which have not been tested by BRE. Local authorities have assessed over 6,000 high rise private sector residential buildings using a combination of information from local fire and rescue services, building plans, ACM tests undertaken elsewhere, knowledge of similar buildings where BRE tests have confirmed ACM, and / or building inspections. These figures could change over the coming months as further clarity is sought. Appendix 1 sets out the approach for collecting this data.

These data are being published for the first time in this release as we are now confident that the vast majority of buildings with similar ACM cladding systems to those which have failed large-scale system tests have been identified.

These local authority assessments have identified an additional **156 private sector residential buildings** with similar ACM cladding systems to those which have failed large-scale system tests. This takes the **total number of private sector residential buildings we are aware of with combinations of ACM cladding and insulation which are unlikely to meet current Building Regulations guidance to 297**.

Remaining private sector high-rise buildings where cladding status is still to be confirmed

The cladding status of approximately 170 private sector residential buildings is still to be confirmed. For the majority of these buildings, enforcement notices have now been issued to get information on building construction from owners. Based on current evidence and the identification rate to date, we expect three to five per cent of the remaining buildings to have similar ACM cladding systems to those which have failed large-scale system tests.

Once buildings with ACM cladding are identified, local authorities work with fire and rescue services to ensure that interim safety measures are in place and to ensure that the buildings are remediated to comply with Building Regulations.

Progress in remediating buildings

The remediation of buildings with ACM cladding is a complex process. Remediation work involves addressing any issues with the exterior cladding system and broader fire safety systems for each building. All of this work takes time and varies considerably depending on the building structure, extent of cladding, and existing fire safety systems. For many buildings this is a complex job involving major construction work which needs to be planned, consulted on and carried out carefully. The government has worked with the Industry Response Group and Expert Panel to develop an [information note](#) to assist building owners in carrying out remediation work.

For all of those high-rise buildings that have been confirmed as having ACM cladding that does not meet the limited combustibility requirements set out in building regulations guidance, the relevant fire and rescue service has been notified. They work with local authorities, housing associations, and building owners to ensure that immediate steps are taken to make buildings safe and that, in the longer term, cladding which is deemed to be unsafe is remediated as quickly as possible.

The Government's independent Expert Panel has advised that the clearest way of ensuring an external wall system adequately resists external fire spread is either for all of the relevant elements of the wall to be of limited combustibility, or to use an external wall system which can be shown to have passed a large-scale test conducted to BS8414 classified to the BR135 standard set out in current building regulations guidance (see Appendix 2).

Social sector remediation

Of the 159 social-sector residential buildings with combinations of ACM and insulation that have failed large-scale system tests (Table 1), as of 20 June 2018, 111 buildings (70%) have started the process of remediation. Of these, local authorities and housing associations have reported that 15 buildings have finished remediation – including receiving sign-off from building control where necessary. This is an increase of four starts compared with the May data release, and an additional five buildings which have completed remediation (including building control sign-off).

Private sector remediation

Of the 297 private sector residential buildings with similar ACM cladding systems to those which have failed large-scale system tests, as of 20 June 2018 local authorities have told us about plans to remediate 72 buildings. Of these, 21 buildings have started remediation, of which four have completed (including Building Control sign off).

Publicly-owned buildings remediation

Fourteen publicly-owned buildings failed large-scale system tests on their cladding systems, and moved immediately to put in place temporary interim fire-safety measures approved by the local fire and rescue service. One building has now completed the remediation process, including removal and replacement of its ACM cladding. The other building owners are working with the relevant fire and rescue service and other specialists to consider remedial work, and are taking account of building users' needs when they do so.

Buildings which have failed BRE large-scale system tests

This section covers all buildings which have failed large-scale system tests undertaken by the BRE and funded by MHCLG. It does not include the additional 156 private sector residential buildings confirmed by local authorities reported in the earlier section as these buildings have not been tested by BRE.

Classification of buildings

Table 2 shows how the 314 buildings in England which have failed the large-scale system tests have been classified. A breakdown of samples received and tested by BRE under the testing programme established by MHCLG is at Appendix 2. The table does not include the additional 156 private sector residential buildings confirmed by local authorities as having similar ACM cladding systems to those which have failed large-scale system tests.

Table 2: Descriptions of large-scale system tests undertaken by the BRE and the number of buildings with similar cladding systems

See Appendix 2 for an explanation of what is denoted in the tables throughout the release by the terms "pass", "fail", and "inferred fail".

Large-scale system test	ACM cladding category tested	Insulation type tested	Result	Number of buildings with similar cladding system in England on 14 June
1	Category 3	Foam Insulation	Fail	90
2	Category 3	Mineral Wool	Fail	105
3	Category 2	PIR foam	Fail	9
4	Category 2	Mineral Wool	Pass	11
5	Category 1	Foam Insulation	Pass	0
6	Category 1	Mineral Wool	Pass	0
7	Category 2	Phenolic Foam	Fail	23
na	Category 3	Not in a systems test	Inferred fail	70
na	Category 2	Not in a systems test	Inferred fail	17
na	Category 1	Not in a systems test	Inferred pass	0
Subtotal: Total number of buildings failed BRE system test				314
Subtotal: Total number of buildings passed BRE system test				11
Total number of buildings with confirmed ACM				325

Notes:

These are buildings where ACM cladding has been tested by BRE. A few of these buildings were proxy tests – where similar buildings were tested at the beginning of the programme.

This excludes the additional 156 ACM buildings identified by local authorities.

Table 3 shows the dominant tenure of each of the 314 buildings that have failed BRE large scale system tests. When the insulation of the building is not known or is an unusual type, it is listed as an “inferred fail” (see Appendix 2 for more information). The table does not include the additional 156 private sector residential buildings confirmed by local authorities as having similar ACM cladding systems to those which have failed large-scale system tests.

Table 3: Residential high-rise buildings in England with BRE test results that show failure of a large-scale systems test, by tenure of residents

Tenure	Confirmed fail	Inferred fail – category 2 cladding	Inferred fail - category 3 cladding	Total
Social sector residential buildings, of which:	144	0	15	159
• Local authority owned housing	43	0	2	45
• Housing association owned housing	101	0	13	114
Private sector residential buildings, of which:	77	15	49	141
• Private: residential	56	11	42	109
• Private: student residential	21	4	7	32
Publicly-owned buildings	6	2	6	14
Total	227	17	70	314

Notes:

These are buildings where ACM cladding has been tested by BRE. This excludes the additional 156 ACM buildings identified by local authorities. A number of building owners have removed ACM cladding as part of their remedial work, but these are still included in this data.

Location of buildings

In England, 65 local authority areas contain at least one residential building over 18 metres or publicly-owned building with ACM cladding systems that have failed large-scale system tests. Of these, 38 local authorities contain at least one social housing building, and 42 contain at least one private sector residential building (Table 4). The table does not include the additional 156 private sector residential buildings confirmed by local authorities as having similar ACM cladding systems to those which have failed large-scale system tests.

Precise address details are not published. However, occupiers of these buildings should have been notified by their building owner or other responsible person.

Appendix 3 sets out BRE test results by local authority in which the building is located.

Table 4: Numbers of local authority areas in England with at least one residential high-rise building, or one publicly-owned building, with ACM cladding systems that have failed large-scale system tests, by tenure

Large Scale Tests						
	Confirmed fail	Inferred fail – category 2 cladding	Inferred fail - category 3 cladding	Total fail	Confirmed pass	Total
<i>Number of local authority areas in England with at least one BRE result for....</i>						
Social sector residential buildings, of which:	37	0	8	38	4	40
• Local authority owned housing	14	0	1	15	1	16
• Housing association owned housing	26	0	7	27	3	28
Private sector residential buildings, of which:	30	11	22	42	3	42
• Private: residential	23	7	18	35	2	35
• Private: student residential	12	4	5	17	1	18
Publicly-owned buildings	6	2	5	13	1	14
Total	55	13	29	65	8	65

Notes:

These are buildings where ACM cladding has been tested by BRE. This excludes the additional 156 ACM buildings identified by local authorities.

A number of building owners have removed ACM cladding as part of their remedial work, but these are still included in this data.

The rows are not mutually exclusive as some local authorities have buildings in more than one group. Therefore, the numbers in the "Overall" row are not the sum of the numbers in the rows above. Similarly, the Total column is not the sum of the numbers in the columns to the left, as it is possible for a local authority to have buildings with different test results.

Appendix 1: Data sources for identifying buildings with ACM cladding

MHCLG uses data from two sources to confirm whether a high rise building has a combination of ACM cladding and insulation which are unlikely to meet current Building Regulations guidance:

- **Building Research Establishment tests**; and
- **Local authority confirmation**, following local authorities working with building owners to identify any cladding issues.

Building Research Establishment tests

Since Summer 2017 MHCLG have been funding the testing of cladding from high rise residential buildings at the BRE. This establishes the category of ACM cladding, which, along with insulation type, determine compliance with Building Regulations. MHCLG are reasonably confident that all social-sector high-rise residential and publicly-owned buildings with ACM cladding have been identified. The BRE test data for private and social residential buildings, and publicly-owned buildings, have been published in data releases since December 2017 – further information on this is provided in Appendix 2.

Local authority confirmed ACM buildings

Since Autumn 2017, local authorities have been working with private sector building owners to ascertain combinations of ACM cladding and insulation on high rise private sector residential buildings which have not been tested by BRE. Local authorities have used information from sources such as local fire and rescue services, building plans, ACM tests undertaken elsewhere, knowledge of similar buildings where BRE tests have confirmed ACM cladding, and / or building inspections. MHCLG has been running a continuous data collection on this private sector information, to build a comprehensive picture of high rise residential buildings with unsafe combinations of cladding and insulation.

Many approaches have been adopted by MHCLG and local authorities over the last few months to identify the cladding and insulation status of the remaining private sector buildings. This has included the payment of an allowance to local authorities for identifying buildings or starting an enforcement process¹ against building owners, with a cut-off date at end May. The cladding status of approximately 170 private sector residential buildings remains unclear. For the majority of these buildings, enforcement notices have now been issued to get information on building construction from owners.

Given we are now confident that the vast majority of buildings with cladding systems which are unlikely to meet current Building Regulations guidance have been identified, and to ensure transparency on high rise building safety, now is an appropriate time to publish this data. However, additional quality checks by local authorities over the coming months might result in marginal changes in this data – for example, if a building turns out to be below 18 metres tall.

¹ Local authority enforcement powers under the 2004 Housing Act include Section 235 powers to demand documents from building owners, and Section 239 powers to take a sample of a building for testing.

Note that the framework used for BRE tests (Appendix 2) is not applicable to cases of ACM cladding that have been identified by local authorities. As such, whilst local authority identified private residential buildings with combinations of ACM cladding and insulation which are unlikely to meet current building regulations are included in this data release, they are not included in data tables 1 to 4.

Appendix 2: Buildings with ACM cladding identified by the Building Research Establishment

As of 14 June, BRE had received 2,014 samples for testing under the programme established by MHCLG. Of these, 680 have been confirmed to be ACM.

The main reason that the number of samples confirmed as ACM by BRE (680) is larger than the number of residential high-rise buildings and publicly-owned buildings which have failed large-scale systems tests (314) is that more than one sample can be submitted for testing for the same building. This data also includes samples from commercial buildings and buildings outside of England. Many of the remaining cases could not be tested because they were not made of ACM (e.g. brick, stone).

At the time of the last data release BRE had received 1,988 samples, of which 669 had been tested. There has been an increase of 11 ACM samples tested between 22 May 2018 and 14 June 2018.

	Number of buildings
Samples received by BRE	2,014
Samples confirmed as ACM (tested)	680
Samples confirmed as non-ACM materials (untested)	1,334

When a building has a BRE test, the ACM can be classified as one of the following categories:

- Category 1: A2 filler
- Category 2: fire-retardant polyethylene filler
- Category 3: polyethylene filler

When considered together with the building's insulation, the category of ACM determines the correspondence to the large-scale systems tests undertaken at BRE between 28 July and 21 August 2017. This is displayed in Table 2 of the main release. Some definitions of the terms used in this section of the release are shown below.

Expert Panel: Following the Grenfell Tower tragedy, the government appointed an independent Expert Panel to provide advice to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government on immediate building safety measures.

The Expert Panel, chaired by Sir Ken Knight, was established to recommend to the government any immediate action it thinks is necessary to improve public safety and help identify buildings of concern.

The panel has a wealth of experience in fire and building safety, including testing processes, and is drawing on wider technical expertise as necessary to inform this advice.

Large-scale system test: On the basis of the screening test results, and on advice from the Expert Panel, the government commissioned a series of large scale system tests, testing how different types of ACM panels behave in a fire with different types of insulation. The British Standard test used for the large scale tests (BS8414) is a way of demonstrating that a wall system meets Building Regulations guidance for buildings over 18m. Seven tests were undertaken in priority order, taking into consideration which systems were likely to present most risk, so urgent advice could be provided to building owners.

Fail: Any building over 18 metres tall fitted with cladding materials that did not adequately resist the spread of fire on a large-scale systems test.

On the large-scale system tests, the wall systems did not adequately resist the spread of fire over the wall to the standard required by the current Building Regulations guidance and which is set out in BR135. These combinations of materials present a notable fire hazard on buildings over 18 metres.

Based on the test results, the Expert Panel's advice is that they do not believe that any wall system containing an ACM category 3 cladding panel, even when combined with limited combustibility insulation material, would meet current Building Regulations guidance, and are not aware of any tests of such combinations meeting the standard set by BR135.

In the absence of any other large-scale test evidence, it is unlikely that any combination of ACM cladding with fire retardant polyethylene filler (category 2 in screening tests) and rigid polymeric foam insulation would pass the BS8414-1 test, and therefore it would fail to meet current Building Regulations guidance.

Pass: Any building over 18 metres tall fitted with cladding materials that adequately resisted the spread of fire on a large-scale systems test.

The wall systems with A2 filler (category 1) passed the test, which means they adequately resisted the spread of fire over the wall to the standard required by the current Building Regulations guidance and which is set out in BR135.

However, the composition of different products from different manufacturers will vary and it is possible that products from different manufacturers may behave differently in a fire. Equally, it is important to note that the materials used may have been fitted or maintained differently to how the tests were specified and constructed, which can affect the safety of the cladding system.

On the large-scale system tests, the wall system with fire retardant polyethylene filler (category 2) and stone-wool insulation adequately resisted the spread of fire over the wall to the standard required by the current Building Regulations guidance and which is set out in BR135.

However, it is important to note that there are many different variants of this cladding and insulation and it is possible that products from different manufacturers may behave differently in a fire. The composition of ACM panels with fire retardant polyethylene filler can vary between manufacturers. The average of the calorific values of the fire retardant panels used in the test was 13.6 MJ/kg. Building owners with this combination of materials should consult their screening tests to check how their category 2 values compare. A higher value will indicate greater combustibility

than the panel used, and vice versa.

Equally, it is important to note that materials may have been fitted or maintained differently, to how the tests were specified and constructed, which can affect the safety of the cladding system. Fixing details and the provision of cavity barriers are also important. Building owners should seek professional advice that looks at the specific circumstances of their building.

Inferred Fail: a case where either a building over 18 metres tall has an untested wall system or the building owner has not disclosed details of the wall system. In these cases, the result is inferred from the ACM cladding alone. In cases of category 2 or category 3 cladding, this is inferred as a fail.

If the ACM cladding were category 1, the case would be an **Inferred Pass**. There have been no such cases received by BRE under the Building Safety Programme.

Appendix 3: Local authority areas with high rise residential buildings and publicly-owned buildings with ACM cladding systems.

The tables below set out local authority areas with high rise residential buildings and publicly owned buildings with ACM cladding systems that are unlikely to meet current Building Regulations guidance. Table 4 (earlier) is based on the 314 buildings which have failed BRE large-scale system tests, whereas the data below also include the 156 buildings with similar ACM cladding systems to those which have failed large-scale tests.

Tables are grouped by bands for the number of buildings in each area. The bands used are 1 to 5 buildings, 6 to 10 buildings, and 11 or more buildings. The buildings included are all either a residential building over 18 metres tall or a publicly-owned building and have an ACM cladding system corresponding to those tested in large-scale system tests 1, 2, 3 and 7 (the cases where the systems failed to prevent the spread of fire), or have a cladding system that has been inferred to have failed.

There are 80 local authorities in England with at least one such building within their boundaries.

Local authorities with fewer than ten high-rise residential buildings (regardless of whether or not they have cladding) have been removed from the tables below, as their inclusion could lead to the identification of one or more buildings with ACM in these areas – hence 66 local authorities are listed below.

Local authorities with 1 to 5 buildings with a cladding system that failed large-scale tests (any sector)		
Barking and Dagenham	Harrow	Reading
Bedford	Havering	Redbridge
Birmingham	Hillingdon	Richmond upon Thames
Bournemouth	Hounslow	Sandwell
Brighton and Hove	Kensington and Chelsea	Sefton
Bromley	Kirklees	Slough
Calderdale	Leicester	Stockton-on-Tees
Cambridge	Lewisham	Sunderland
City of London	Lincoln	Sutton
Croydon	Medway	Trafford
Ealing	Norwich	Waltham Forest
Elmbridge	Oldham	Windsor and Maidenhead
Gateshead	Plymouth	Wolverhampton
Hammersmith and Fulham	Poole	
Harlow	Portsmouth	
Local authorities with 6 to 10 buildings with a cladding system that failed large-scale tests (any sector)		
Barnet	Islington	Nottingham
Bradford	Lambeth	Sheffield
Camden	Liverpool	Southwark
Hackney	Merton	
Haringey	Newcastle upon Tyne	
Local authorities with 11 or more buildings with a cladding system that failed large-scale tests (any sector)		
Brent	Newham	
Bristol	Salford	
Greenwich	Tower Hamlets	
Leeds	Wandsworth	
Manchester	Westminster	

Appendix 4: Voluntary compliance with the Code of Practice for Statistics

[The Code of Practice for Statistics](#) was published in February 2018 to set standards for organisations in producing and publishing official statistics and ensure that statistics serve the public good.

Whilst MHCLG's Building Safety Programme Data Release is not National Statistics, the principles of transparency of high-quality analytical outputs to inform decision making and the public underpin this data release.

<p>Trustworthiness: trusted people, processes and analysis</p>	<p>Honesty and integrity (T1): The Building Safety Programme Data Release is managed by professional analysts in MHCLG – this involves design of data collection tools, checking of provided data, and analysis. All work is undertaken by professionally qualified and experienced data analysts - professional members of the Government Statistical Service or Government Social Research, where all staff have Personal Development Plans focussed on their long-term professional development (Professional capability – T5).</p> <p>Independent decision making and leadership (T2): The work is governed by the Analysis and Data Directorate in MHCLG, accountable to MHCLG's Chief Analyst and Head of Profession for Statistics.</p> <p>Orderly release (T3): MHCLG pre-announces the publication week for this data release.</p> <p>Transparent processes and management (T4): MHCLG has robust, transparent, data-management processes.</p> <p>All data are provided by local authorities, housing associations, the NHS, Department for Education (DfE) and the Building Research Establishment (BRE). Responsibility for the data lies with the data provider - as such only data either provided by BRE following testing or data verified by local authorities, housing associations, the NHS or DfE are published.</p> <p>Currently, we are not publishing information on private sector buildings provided by local authorities as the quality of this data is not clear.</p> <p>Data Governance (T6): MHCLG uses robust data collection and release processes to ensure data confidentiality. A published privacy notice clearly sets out why data are collected, data sharing, and the legal basis for processing data. This is consistent with the General Data Protection Regulation.</p>
<p>High quality: robust data, methods and processes</p>	<p>Suitable data sources (Q1): Data originates from a number of sources outside the control of MHCLG: local authorities, local Fire and Rescue Services, housing associations, NHS, DfE, BRE. Data are triangulated, where possible, and data are always verified by these bodies – who are ultimately responsible for the quality of their data. Where the quality of data is unclear, it is either not published or quality issues are highlighted.</p> <p>At present, the dataset on all high rise buildings remains incomplete. Work is in hand to address this over the coming months.</p> <p>Sound methods (Q2): Data collection tools and processes are robustly designed and tested prior to use, learning lessons from previous Building Safety Programme data collections and best practice from across the government analytical community.</p> <p>Assured Quality (Q3): All data are quality-assured prior to publication.</p> <p>As the quality of data improves, it is our intention to publish further data on the safety of high rise and complex buildings.</p>

<p>Public value: supporting society's need for information and accessible to all</p>	<p>Relevance to users (V1): The nature of building safety means this data release is of high value to the public, to residents of high rise buildings and building owners/developers. However, the data release balances disclosure control (risks of disclosing individual buildings) with informing the public and keeping people safe.</p> <p>Accessibility (V2): Given the immediate nature of building-safety issues, and the need to develop interim solutions and longer-term remediation, data from the Building Research Establishment are shared with Fire and Rescue Services and Local Authorities once MHCLG are aware of issues.</p> <p>Officials and Ministers also use the data prior to publication to monitor progress and develop timely interventions. This enables immediate action to be taken. Therefore, the data may be used for operational purposes before publication in this data release.</p> <p>Clarity and Insight (V3): Complex data are clearly explained in the Data Release – see Appendix 2 for definitions of key terms. Where insight and interpretation are offered, these have been verified with local authorities, Building Research Establishment and other knowledgeable bodies.</p> <p>Innovation and improvement (V4): This data release series started in December 2017. As the quality of data improves, it is our intention to publish further data on the safety of high rise and complex buildings.</p> <p>Efficiency and proportionality (V5): Burdens on data providers have been considered, and MHCLG has worked to minimise the burden. Given the nature of building safety, MHCLG feels the current burden on data providers is appropriate.</p> <p>Given issues of public safety, only aggregate level data are published. Hence, further analysis of primary data is not possible.</p>
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