



# Building Safety Programme: Monthly Data Release

Data as at 12 July 2018 unless otherwise stated  
Coverage: England

## Summary of latest figures (as of 12 July 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 474. This consists of 320 which have failed BRE tests and 154 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 320 buildings that have failed BRE tests:
  - 159 are social-sector residential buildings, managed by either local authorities or housing associations;
  - 147 are private-sector residential buildings, including hotels and student accommodation; and
  - 14 are publicly-owned buildings, including hospitals and schools.
- Local authorities assessed over 6,000 high-rise private sector buildings and identified an additional 154 buildings with similar ACM cladding systems to those which have failed large-scale tests. This is two fewer than reported in the data release of 28 June (see section 1.2 for more details).
- The cladding status of approximately 100 private sector residential buildings is still to be confirmed. Details on all of these buildings have been passed to fire and rescue services. Enforcement notices have now been issued for all bar a handful of these buildings 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 BRE 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, 114 buildings (72%) have started the process of remediation, and of these freeholders have reported that 13 buildings have finished remediation – including receiving sign-off from building control where necessary.
  - 301 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 77 buildings. Of these, 23 buildings have started remediation, of which four have completed (data as at 12 July).

# Building Safety Programme

Monthly Data Release

23 July 2018

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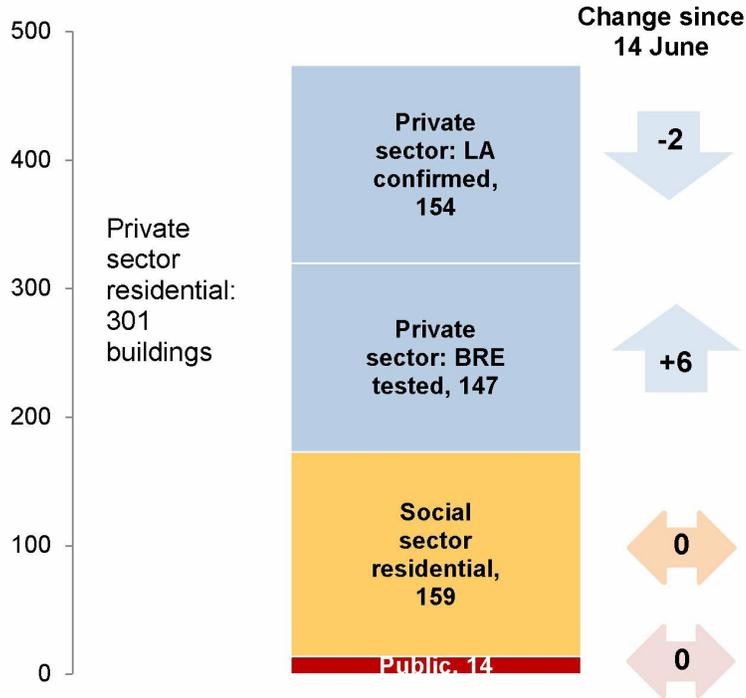
## Date of next publication:

Week commencing 20 August 2018

# Data summary

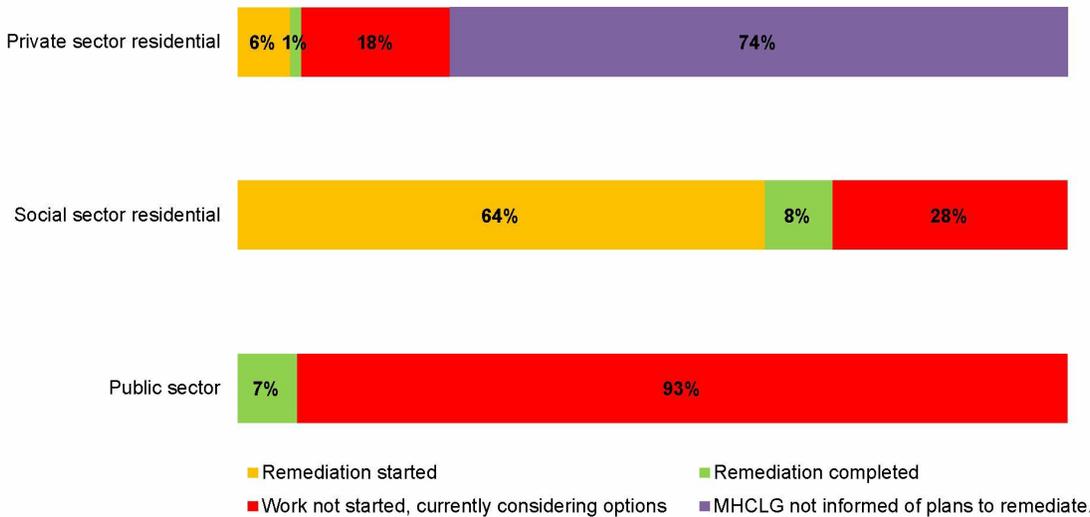
## Total buildings with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet current Building Regulations guidance,

England, 12 July 2018.



## Progress on remediation for buildings with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet current Building Regulations guidance

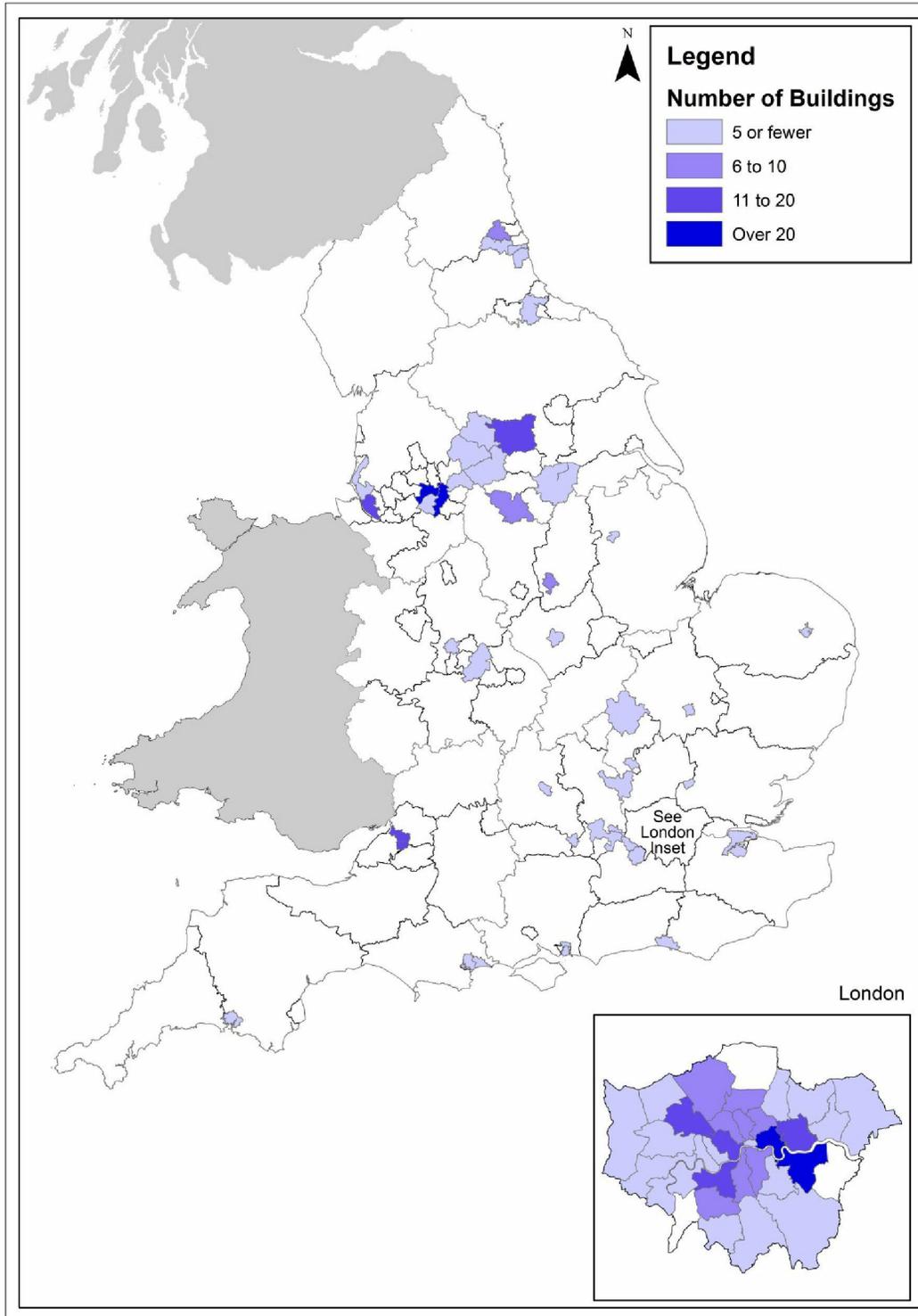
England, 12 July 2018



### Notes:

Local authorities have just started to track progress on remediation with private sector high-rise residential buildings. As such, as at 12 July 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.

**Summary: Location of social and private sector high-rise residential and publicly-owned buildings with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet current building regulations guidance. England, 12 July 2018**



Notes: Local authorities with fewer than ten high-rise residential buildings (regardless of whether or not they have cladding) have been removed from the map above, as their inclusion could lead to the identification of one or more buildings with ACM in these areas.

Further details on locations are listed in appendix 3.

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# 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 provides the latest data on:

- 1) numbers of high-rise residential buildings and publicly-owned buildings in England with Aluminium Composite Material (ACM) cladding systems which are unlikely to meet current Building Regulations guidance; and
- 2) progress with remediating the above buildings.

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** - 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.

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.

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** - 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.

**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:

- 20 August 2018; and
- 17 September 2018.

# Overview and updates

## 1) Identification of 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):

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

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 474.

<b>Summary: Social and private sector high-rise residential and publicly-owned buildings with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet current building regulations guidance England, 12 July 2018</b>			
	<b>12-Jul-18</b>	<b>14-Jun-18</b>	<b>Monthly change</b>
<b>Social sector residential</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Private sector residential, of which</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>4</b>
BRE tested	147	141	6
Local authority confirmed	154	156	-2
<b>Publicly-owned buildings</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>4</b>

We have collected data on over 6,000 buildings and there are approximately 100 private sector high-rise residential buildings for which the cladding status is still to be confirmed. 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 BRE tests.

### 1.1) Building Research Establishment tests

The number of buildings that have failed BRE tests and therefore are unlikely to meet current Building Regulations guidance has increased by six since 14 June to 320 buildings (Table 1). This increase includes three buildings that were confirmed as ACM by the local authority in the June date release.

**Table 1: Social and private sector high-rise residential, and publicly-owned buildings with Aluminium Composite Material cladding, BRE tests – 12 July 2018**

	12-Jul-18	14-Jun-18	Monthly change
<b>Buildings which have failed BRE test, of which:</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>+6</b>
Social sector residential buildings	159	159	0
Private sector residential buildings	147	141	+6
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.

### Tenure of buildings

Table 2 shows the dominant tenure of each of the 320 buildings that have failed BRE 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 154 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: Residential high-rise buildings in England which have failed BRE tests, by tenure of residents**

	Confirmed fail	Inferred fail – category 2 cladding	Inferred fail - category 3 cladding	Total
<b>Social sector residential buildings, of which:</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>159</b>
Local authority owned housing	43	0	2	45
Housing association owned housing	101	0	13	114
<b>Private sector residential buildings, of which:</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>147</b>
Private: residential	56	11	45	112
Private: student residential	21	5	9	35
<b>Publicly-owned buildings</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>320</b>

Notes:

These are buildings where ACM cladding has been tested by BRE. This excludes the additional 154 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.

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## Classification of buildings

Table 3 shows how the 320 buildings in England which have failed the BRE tests are classified using the large-scale system tests undertaken in August 2017. 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 154 private sector residential buildings confirmed by local authorities as having similar ACM cladding systems to those which have failed large-scale system tests (see section 1.2).

<b>Table 3: Descriptions of large-scale system tests undertaken by the BRE and the number of buildings with similar cladding systems</b>				
<b>Large-scale system test</b>	<b>ACM cladding category tested</b>	<b>Insulation type tested</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Number of buildings with similar cladding system in England on 12 July</b>
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	75
Na	Category 2	Not in a systems test	Inferred fail	18
Na	Category 1	Not in a systems test	Inferred pass	0
Subtotal: Total number of buildings failed BRE system test				320
Subtotal: Total number of buildings passed BRE system test				11
<b>Total number of buildings with confirmed ACM</b>				<b>331</b>

### 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 154 ACM buildings identified by local authorities.

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

## Location of buildings

In England, 66 local authority areas contain at least one residential building over 18 metres or publicly-owned building with ACM cladding systems that have failed BRE tests. Of these, 38 local authorities contain at least one social housing building, and 43 contain at least one private sector residential building (Table 4). The table does not include the additional 154 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.

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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**

	Confirmed fail	Inferred fail – category 2 cladding	Inferred fail - category 3 cladding	Total fail
<b>Social sector residential buildings</b> , of which:	37	0	8	<b>38</b>
Local authority owned housing	14	0	1	<b>15</b>
Housing association owned housing	26	0	7	<b>27</b>
<b>Private sector residential buildings</b> , of which:	30	12	24	<b>43</b>
Private: residential	23	7	20	<b>36</b>
Private: student residential	12	5	6	<b>18</b>
<b>Publicly-owned buildings</b>	6	2	5	<b>13</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>66</b>

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.

## 1.2) 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 BRE 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 local authority assessments have identified an additional **154 private sector residential buildings** with similar ACM cladding systems to those which have failed BRE tests. This is a decrease of two since the June data release. This reflects six buildings removed from this list: three buildings have since been tested at BRE and three others have been deemed out of scope

for reasons such as being under 18 metres. These were partially offset by four further buildings identified by local authorities.

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 301.**

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

We have collected data on over 6,000 buildings and there are approximately 100 private sector residential buildings for which the cladding status is still to be confirmed. Enforcement notices have now been issued on all but a handful of these buildings 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 BRE 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.

## 2) Progress in remediating buildings

The remediation of buildings with unsafe ACM cladding systems 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).

## 2.1) Social sector remediation

Of the 159 social-sector residential buildings with combinations of ACM and insulation that have failed BRE tests (Table 1), as of 12 July 2018, 114 buildings (72%) have started the process of remediation. Of these, local authorities and housing associations have reported that 13 buildings have finished remediation – including receiving sign-off from building control where necessary. This is an increase of three starts compared with the June data release. The decrease of two completed buildings since the June data release follows further investigation which identified that two buildings had not been signed off by their local authority's building control team. Although the cladding on these two buildings has been replaced they cannot be classified as fully remediated until building control has signed off the work.

## 2.2) Private sector remediation

Of the 301 private sector residential buildings with similar ACM cladding systems to those which have failed BRE tests, as of 12 July 2018, local authorities have told us about plans to remediate 77 buildings. Of these, 23 buildings have started remediation, of which four have completed (including building control sign-off). This is an increase of five notifications of remediation plans and two starts since the June data release.

## 2.3) Publicly-owned buildings remediation

Fourteen publicly-owned buildings with ACM cladding systems which failed BRE tests 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.

## 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 process<sup>1</sup> against building owners, with a cut-off date at end May. The cladding status of approximately 100 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.

The data release of 28<sup>th</sup> June 2018 was the first that included data confirmed by local authorities. MHCLG are confident that the vast majority of buildings with cladding systems which are unlikely to meet current Building Regulations guidance have been identified, and publishing the data ensures transparency on high rise building safety. However, additional quality checks by local authorities over the coming months might result in marginal changes in this data – for example, if a

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

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building turns out to be below 18 metres tall.

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 12 July, BRE had received 2,066 samples for testing under the programme established by MHCLG. Of these, 695 have been confirmed to be ACM.

The main reason that the number of samples confirmed as ACM by BRE (695) is larger than the number of residential high-rise buildings and publicly-owned buildings reported as having failed BRE tests (320) 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 2,014 samples, of which 680 had been confirmed as ACM. There has been an increase of 15 ACM samples tested between 14 June and 12 July 2018.

	Number of buildings
Samples received by BRE	2,066
Samples confirmed as ACM (tested)	695
Samples confirmed as non-ACM materials (untested)	1,371

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 320 buildings which have failed BRE large-scale system tests, whereas the data below also include the 154 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 83 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 71 local authorities are listed below.

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

## 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><b>Trustworthiness:</b> trusted people, processes and analysis</p>	<p><b>Honesty and integrity (T1):</b> 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 (<b>Professional capability – T5</b>).</p> <p><b>Independent decision making and leadership (T2):</b> 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><b>Orderly release (T3):</b> MHCLG pre-announces the publication week for this data release.</p> <p><b>Transparent processes and management (T4):</b> 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><b>Data Governance (T6):</b> MHCLG uses robust data collection and release processes to ensure data confidentiality. <a href="#">A published privacy notice</a> 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><b>High quality:</b> robust data, methods and processes</p>	<p><b>Suitable data sources (Q1):</b> 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>We believe that our dataset now contains the vast majority of high-rise buildings in England. We have collected data on over 6,000 buildings and there are approximately 100 for which the cladding status remains unconfirmed. We expect three to five per cent of these buildings to have a similar ACM cladding to those that failed a BRE large-scale systems test.</p> <p><b>Sound methods (Q2):</b> 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><b>Assured Quality (Q3):</b> 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>

Building Safety Programme Monthly Data Release, data as at 12 July 2018 unless otherwise stated.

<p><b>Public value:</b> supporting society's need for information and accessible to all</p>	<p><b>Relevance to users (V1):</b> 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><b>Accessibility (V2):</b> 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><b>Clarity and Insight (V3):</b> 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><b>Innovation and improvement (V4):</b> 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><b>Efficiency and proportionality (V5):</b> 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. 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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