



Ministry of Housing,  
Communities &  
Local Government

# Building Safety Programme: Monthly Data Release

Data as at 31 March 2019

Coverage: England

## Summary of latest figures (as at 31 March 2019)

There are **89 high-rise residential and publicly-owned buildings in England that have finished remediation works to remove Aluminium Composite Material (ACM) cladding systems** (including receiving sign-off from building control where necessary) – an increase of 10 since the end of February. This comprises:

- **46 social sector residential buildings**, managed by local authorities or housing associations;
- **41 private sector buildings**, of which:
  - **10** are **private residential**, and
  - **31** are **student accommodation**.
- **2 publicly-owned buildings**, of which:
  - **1** is an **education building**, and
  - **1** is a **health building**.

This leaves a total of **345 high-rise residential and publicly-owned buildings with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations yet to be remediated**:

- **112** are **social sector residential buildings**;
- **226** are **private sector buildings**, of which:
  - **166** are **private residential**,
  - **29** are **student accommodation**, and
  - **31** are **hotels**.
- **7** are **publicly-owned buildings**, all health buildings.

Of the **112 social sector residential buildings** with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations yet to be remediated:

- **89** have started remediation;
- **22** have a remediation plan in place but works have not started; and
- **1** building has reported an intent to remediate and is developing plans.

Of the **226 private sector buildings** (residential, student accommodation, and hotels) with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations yet to be remediated:

- **16** have started remediation;
- **126** have a remediation plan in place but works have not started;
- **37** have reported an intent to remediate and are developing plans; and
- **47** buildings remain with unclear remediation plans – this number has fallen from over 200 buildings in June 2018.

There remain **15 private sector buildings** where the cladding status is still to be confirmed – this has fallen from approximately 170 buildings in June 2018.

# Building Safety Programme

Monthly Data Release

11 April 2019

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## Date of next publication:

9:30am on 9 May 2019

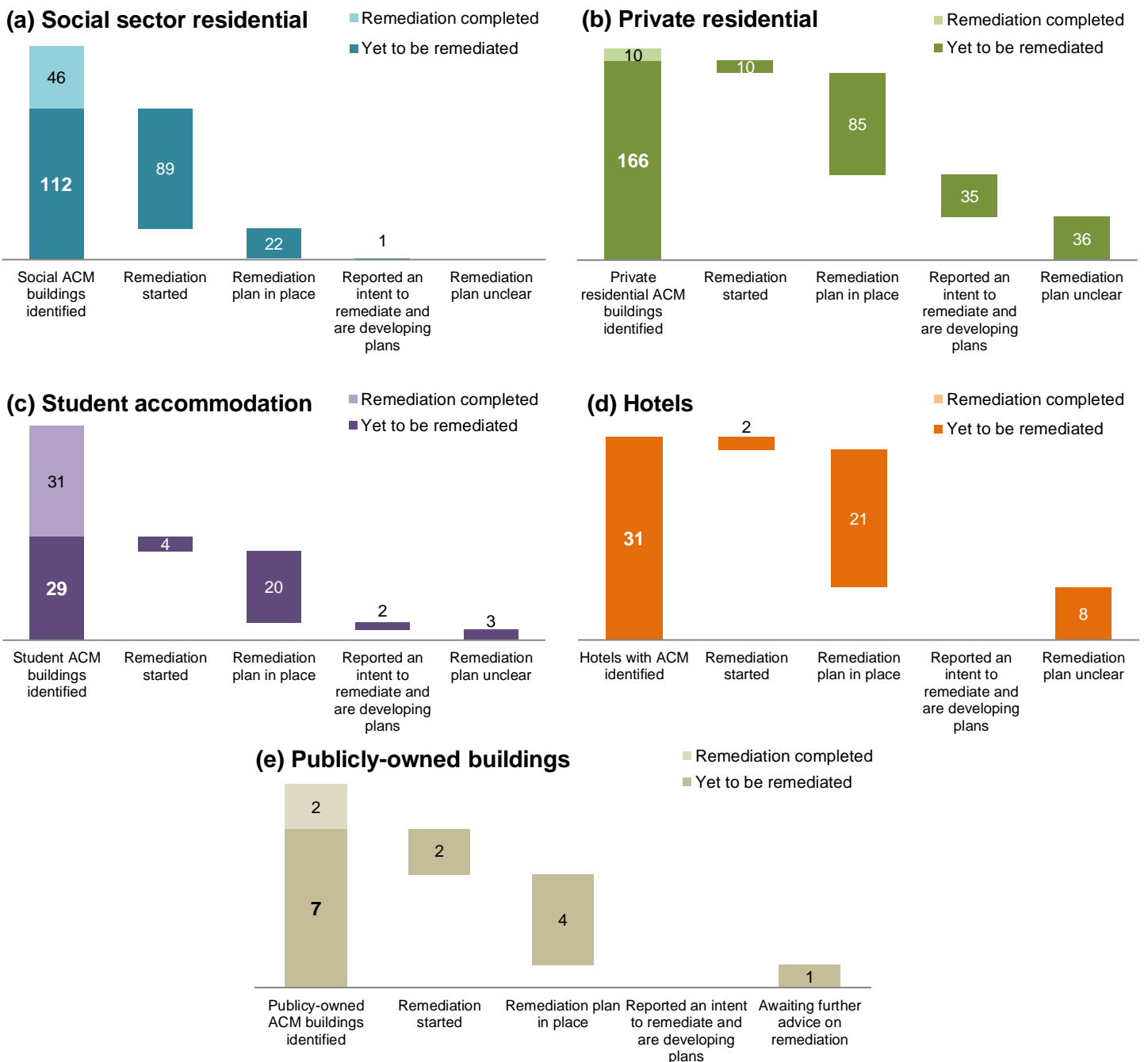
### Figure 1: 345 high-rise buildings with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations yet to be remediated

England, 31 March 2019



### Figure 2: Progress on remediation for buildings with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations yet to be remediated<sup>1</sup>

England, 31 March 2019



<sup>1</sup>In figures 2(a)-(d), buildings awaiting further advice on remediation are included in the remediation plan unclear category.

**Figure 3: Location of high-rise residential and publicly-owned buildings with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations yet to be remediated<sup>2</sup>**

England, 31 March 2019

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<sup>2</sup> 'Yet to be remediated' represents all buildings where remediation has started, there are plans in place, building owners have reported an intent to remediate or where remediation plans are unclear. Buildings where remediation is complete are not included on the map.

# 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. An independent Expert Panel was appointed to provide advice to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government on building safety measures.

This data release provides the latest data on high-rise (over 18 metres) residential buildings and publicly-owned buildings including:

- 1) those identified with Aluminium Composite Material (ACM) systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations; and
- 2) progress with remediation of these buildings and number of buildings yet to be remediated in each sector.

The data release uses data from several sources (see Appendix 1):

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

[The Government's independent Expert Panel 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. Screening tests at Building Research Establishment (BRE) identified whether ACM cladding samples from buildings met the limited combustibility requirements. The Government then commissioned a series of large-scale system tests, testing how different types of ACM panels behave in a fire with different types of insulation. 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 (see Tables 4 & 5 in the data tables published alongside this release).

The remediation of buildings with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations 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. [Advice for buildings with partially clad ACM cladding systems](#) was released to advise building owners, their professional advisers and fire and rescue services when considering whether it is safe to leave small or partial amounts of ACM cladding on a building.

[The government is banning combustible materials on new high-rise homes](#). The ban has been implemented through the [Building \(Amendment\) Regulations 2018](#) (laid on 29 November 2018). The regulations came into force on 21 December with a two-month transitional period. The Government has also published the [full consultation response document](#) and [Impact Assessment](#).

The ban does not apply to existing buildings where no building work is being carried out. In these instances, we consider that a case-by-case risk-based approach to fire safety in existing buildings is most appropriate in line with the advice already issued by the Department and the Expert Panel.

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

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government will publish further data releases on:

- 9 May 2019,
- 10 June 2019, and
- 11 July 2019.

These will refer to the situation at the end of the previous calendar month.

# Overview and updates

## 1) Number of high-rise residential and publicly-owned buildings identified with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations

MHCLG uses data from several sources to confirm whether a high-rise building has an Aluminium Composite Material (ACM) cladding system unlikely to meet Building Regulations (Appendix 1), including:

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

There were 434 high-rise residential buildings and publicly-owned buildings identified as having ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations, representing an increase of one building since the end of February. The change reflects three private sector buildings which have fallen out of scope<sup>3</sup>, plus the identification of four further private sector buildings – leading to a net positive change of one.

**Table 1: Number of buildings identified with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations, by tenure England, 31 March 2019**

	31 March 2019	28 February 2019	Monthly change
<b>Social sector residential</b>	158	158	0
<b>Private sector</b>	267	266	+1
<b>Publicly-owned buildings</b>	9	9	0
<b>Total</b>	434	433	+1

We have collected data on over 6,000 private sector high-rise buildings. There remain 15 private sector buildings for which the cladding status is still to be confirmed – compared with approximately 170 in June 2018.

<sup>3</sup> Work with local authorities and building owners over the last few months to verify data quality has resulted in some buildings now falling out of scope as they have been confirmed as being lower than 18 metres tall or the ACM cladding systems comply with Building Regulations.

Enforcement notices have now been issued on the vast majority of these remaining buildings to get information on building construction from owners. Based on current evidence and the identification rate to date, we expect a handful of the remaining buildings to have ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations.

Once buildings with ACM cladding systems 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

**Table 2: Remediation status of buildings with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations, by tenure  
England, 31 March 2019**

	<b>Buildings that were identified with ACM cladding systems (unlikely to meet Building Regulations)</b>	Completed Remediation	<b>ACM cladding systems (unlikely to meet Building Regulations) yet to be remediated</b>	Started Remediation	Remediation plans in place	Reported an intent to remediate and are developing plans	Remediation plan unclear	Awaiting further advice on remediation
<b>Social sector residential buildings</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Private sector buildings, of which:</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>47</b>	
Private: residential	176	10	166	10	85	35	36	
Private: student accommodation	60	31	29	4	20	2	3	
Private: hotels	31	0	31	2	21	0	8	
<b>Publicly-owned buildings, of which:</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
Schools	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Health	8	1	7	2	4	0	0	1

### 2.1) Social sector residential remediation

Of the 158 social sector residential buildings identified with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations, as at 31 March 2019, 46 buildings (29%) have finished remediation – including receiving sign-off from building control where necessary. This leaves 112 buildings yet to be remediated. The number of finishes has increased by five since the end of February data release. A further 89 buildings (56%) have started the process of remediation – an increase of five since last month. There are plans in place for another 22 social sector residential buildings. One further building has applied for the government’s social sector ACM cladding removal fund and is currently developing plans.



Funding for the remediation of 144 of these 158 buildings is provided from the government's social sector ACM cladding removal fund (launched on 17 May to help remediate social sector residential buildings). Remedial works for the remaining 14 buildings are being funded through a combination of existing funds and litigation action.

## 2.2) Private sector remediation

Of the 267 private sector buildings identified with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations, as at 31 March 2019 remediation is complete (including building control sign-off) for 41 buildings (15%) – an increase of three buildings since 28 February. This leaves 226 private sector buildings yet to be remediated. A further 16 buildings have started remediation and an additional 126 buildings have plans in place for remediation – a total of 183 private sector high-rise buildings which are either remediated or where respondents have informed us of remediation plans.

### **Private: Residential**

There were 176 private residential buildings identified with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations, of which 10 have finished remediation. This leaves 166 buildings yet to be remediated. Remedial works have started in a further 10 buildings – an increase of one since February.

The building owner/developer has made a commitment to fund the cost of remediation or has had a warranty claim accepted for 83 buildings (47%), an increase of two since February. In the remaining 93 buildings, it is currently unclear who will cover the costs of remediation.

### **Private: Student Accommodation**

Of the 60 student accommodation buildings identified with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations, 31 (52%) have finished remediation. This is an increase of three buildings since the end of February and means that just over half of student blocks have now been remediated. This leaves 29 buildings yet to be remediated.

### **Private: Hotels**

For the 31 hotels identified with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations, remediation works have started on two buildings, and there are plans in place for an additional 21 buildings. None of the hotels identified have completed remediation works.

### 2.3) Publicly-owned buildings remediation

Of the nine publicly-owned buildings (publicly-owned schools and health buildings) with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations, two buildings have completed remediation works this month. This comprises one school and one health building. A further two buildings have started remediation. Remediation plans are in place at this stage for a further four. We are awaiting further advice on remediation for the remaining one building.

The Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) and Department for Education (DfE) are working with building owners on appropriate remedial work whilst taking account of building users' needs.

## Appendix 1: Data sources for identifying buildings with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations

MHCLG uses data from several sources to confirm whether a high-rise building has an ACM cladding system unlikely to meet Building Regulations including:

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

### *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 systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations have been identified. The BRE test data for private sector, social sector residential and publicly-owned buildings have been published in data releases since December 2017.

### *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 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.

Many approaches have been adopted by MHCLG and local authorities over the last year 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>4</sup> against building owners, with a cut-off date at end May 2018. The data release of 28 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 Building Regulations 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 building is confirmed as being less than 18 metres tall or the ACM cladding systems comply with Building Regulations.

As of 11 February 2019, the questionnaire used to collect information on high-rise residential buildings in England with ACM cladding systems was updated to provide increased precision in answer options concerning the status of remediation. This might result in marginal changes in the

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<sup>4</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.

data as further updates are collected. Additional questions were added which do not impact the data in this release.

#### *Discussions with responsible stakeholders*

Since Spring 2018 MHCLG have been talking with building owners, developers and agents to ascertain updates on remediation. When this information has been confirmed by local authorities (for starts, completions and buildings which are out of scope), it is included in the data release.

## Appendix 2: Buildings in local authority areas with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations yet to be remediated

Table 3 sets out local authority areas with high-rise residential buildings and publicly-owned buildings that are yet to be remediated – these areas are grouped into bands. The bands used are; one to five buildings, 6 to 10 buildings, 11 to 20 buildings, and more than 20 buildings. The buildings included all have ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations and is either a residential building over 18 metres tall or a publicly-owned building.

As at 31 March there are 75 local authorities in England where such buildings were identified as (see Table 6 in the data tables published alongside this release), of which 66 local authorities have at least one such building yet to be remediated within their boundaries.

Local authorities with fewer than 10 high-rise residential buildings (regardless of whether or not they have cladding) have been removed from the table below, as their inclusion could lead to the identification of one or more buildings with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations in these areas – hence 59 local authorities are listed below.

### **Table 3: Number of buildings with ACM cladding systems unlikely to meet Building Regulations yet to be remediated<sup>5</sup>, by local authority England, 31 March 2019**

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<sup>5</sup> 'Yet to be remediated' represents all buildings where remediation has started, there are plans in place, building owners have reported an intent to remediate or where remediation plans are unclear; only buildings where remediation is complete are excluded.

## Appendix 3: 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, Government Operational Research 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 date for this data release. As part of our continuous improvement, the data cut-off date for Data Releases now aligns to the end of the calendar month.</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, building owners / developers / managing agents, the DHSC, DfE and the 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 DHSC or DfE are published.</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, building owners / developers / managing agents, DHSC, 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><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> <p>For transparency, we also published the Building Safety data tables for the first time in the November data release.</p>

<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 BRE are shared with Fire and Rescue Services and Local Authorities once MHCLG are aware of issues. 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>To assist with public accessibility the data tables underpinning this data release are now published as .csv files.</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, BRE 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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