
The Grenfell Tower fire was a devastating tragedy, and our deepest sympathies are extended to the relatives, survivors and all those who have been affected by the events of 14 June 2017.

Since the publication of the Phase 2 report, and ever since the fire, the victims continue to be in our thoughts as we develop as an organisation through the decisions we make.

We now take time to review the report in detail.

We won't be taking any questions at this point relating to the report and its findings.

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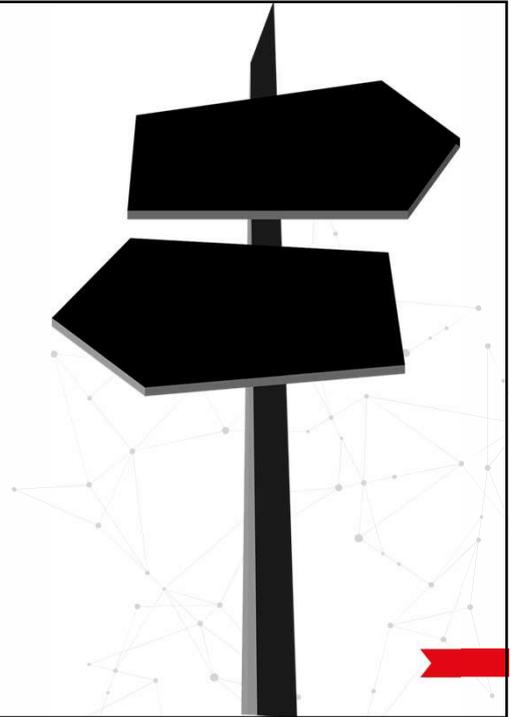


Certification processes in evolving regulatory landscapes

Julie Bregulla FEng
Chief Operating Officer

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Navigating technical challenges in a rapidly evolving regulatory landscape



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- Overhaul of planning system announced
- New, mandatory housing targets, paving the way to deliver 1.5 million more homes
- Grow economy, build 50% homes and infrastructure

MHCLG announcement, 30th July 2024



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Construction products are a pivotal part of the housing and infrastructure supply chain and make up 13% of the United Kingdom's (UK) entire manufacturing base by turnover. **Ensuring continuing supply of products is critical to delivering house building targets** and wider infrastructure ambitions. These products must be safe. **Evidence to the Grenfell Tower Inquiry revealed the scale of concern about construction products** – products which are vital to all our buildings and infrastructure – and the system that oversees them remains inadequate.

Ministerial statement, 2 September 2024 by Rushanara Ali

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The regulatory landscape and changes in recent years (not exhaustive)

- Planning system overhaul and right-to-buy, affordable homes and local planning rules
- Building Regulations- many changes and updates to most parts of Approved Documents (incl. ADB, ADL)
- Fire Safety Act 2021 and Fire Safety (England) Regulations 2022, additional guidance for places in England where the Regulatory Reform Fire Safety Order 2005 applies
- Building Safety Act (2022)
- Building Safety Regulator (BSR)
- The Construction Products Regulator
- The construction products regime under OPSS
- UKCA / CE marking modalities
- Also reviews
 - Building a safer future (The Dame Judith Hackitt report, 2018)
 - Testing for a safer future report (The Morell/Day report, 2023)
 - GTI Phase 2 report (September 2024)

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[Approved Document B \(fire safety\) volume 1: Dwellings, 2019 edition](#)
 Ref: ISBN 978-1-85946-915-6
 PDF, 2.75 MB, 180 pages

[Approved Document B \(fire safety\) volume 2: Buildings other than dwellinghouses, 2006 edition incorporating amendments up to April 2019](#)
 PDF, 4.54 MB, 172 pages

[November 2018 amendment to Approved Document B \(fire safety\) volume 2: buildings other than dwellinghouses](#)
 PDF, 314 KB, 12 pages

[May 2020 amendments to Approved Document B, vol 1 and volume 2](#)
 PDF, 172 KB, 12 pages

[2013 amendment Documents](#)
 PDF, 479 KB, 51 pages

[2026 amendment to Approved Document B, volume 1 and volume 2](#)
 PDF, 246 KB

This file may not be suitable for users of assistive technology. This file is available in an accessible format.

[2025 amendments to Approved Document B, volume 1 and volume 2](#)
 PDF, 232 KB, 20 pages

[Approved Document B \(fire safety\) volume 2: Buildings other than dwellings, 2019 edition](#)
 Ref: ISBN 978-1-85946-916-3
 PDF, 2.94 MB, 204 pages

[December 2018 amendments to Approved Document B, Volume 1 and Volume 2](#)
 PDF, 146 KB, 12 pages

[Approved Document B: Fire safety - frequently asked questions](#)
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/approved-document-b-fire-safety-frequently-asked-questions>

[Approved Document B \(fire safety\) volume 1: dwellinghouses, 2006 edition incorporating amendments up to December 2018](#)
 PDF, 1.06 MB, 54 pages

[Regulations fire safety procedural \(2015 – 5th edition\)](#)
 PDF, 2.22 MB, 84 pages

labc.co.uk/guidance/resource-ical-guide-building-regulations-fire-safety-guidance

[Approved Document B \(fire safety\) volume 2: Buildings other than dwellings, 2019 edition incorporating 2020 amendments](#)
 PDF, 3.26 MB

And upcoming new versions

Fire safety: Approved Document B - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) accessed 14-09-24 16:30

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More changes are expected

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Most recently: The ministerial announcement of 2 September 2024

A review of potential impacts

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The main points

- A subset of construction products fall within scope of the Construction Products Regulation
- Sets out rules for placing construction products on the market
- Products must undergo an assessment of conformity
- Affixed with UKCA (UK Conformity Assessed) or a CE (Conformité Européenne) mark
- UK government guidance set out for recognition to end in June 2025
- The announcement extended the period of recognition of CE marking for construction products
- UK Conformity Assessment Bodies to work with government and the wider industry to strength conformity assessment market
- Need for certainty to support supply chains, any subsequent changes would be subject to a minimum 2-year transitional period

and more >

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Three updates to statutory guidance accompanying Building Regulations were also announced

- Withdrawal of the outdated National Classes for fire testing standards (also referred to as the BS476 series)
- Second staircases for tall residential buildings that are more than 18m in height
- Provision for sprinklers to be installed in new care homes

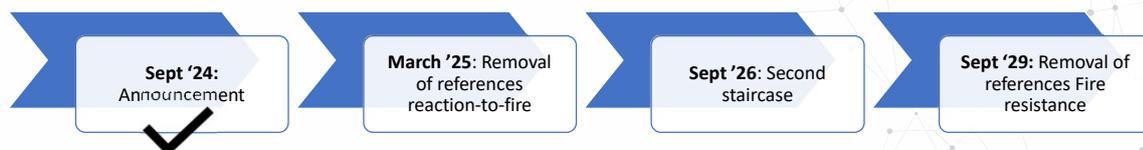
A closer look at roofing in this context for today's presentation

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Implementation of BS476 withdrawal

- No dual classification going forward, only recognition to BS EN13501
- Affects both reaction-to-fire and resistance-to-fire performance
- Transition
 - 6 months for reaction-to-fire information
 - 5 years for resistance-to-fire information



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Some examples

Approved Document B, Volume 1 Dwellings (2019 edition)

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Table B1 Reaction to fire classifications: transposition to national class

BS EN 13501-1 classification	Transposition
A1	Material that, when tested to BS 476-11 , does not either: a. flame b. cause a rise in temperature on either the thermocouple at the centre of the specimen or in the furnaces
A2-s1, d0	None
A2-s3, d2	Material that meets either of the following. a. Any material of density 300kg/m ³ or more, which, when tested to BS 476-11 , complies with both of the following: i. does not flame ii. causes a rise in temperature on the furnace thermocouple not exceeding 20°C b. Any material of density less than 300kg/m ³ , which, when tested to BS 476-11 , complies with both of the following: i. does not flame for more than 10 seconds ii. causes a rise in temperature on the thermocouple at the centre of the specimen or in the furnace that is a maximum of 35°C and on the furnace thermocouple that is a maximum of 25°C
B-s3, d2	Any material that meets both of the following criteria. a. Class 1 in accordance with BS 476-7 . b. Has a fire propagation index (I) of a maximum of 12 and sub-index (II) of a maximum of 6, determined by using the method given in BS 476-6 . Index of performance (I) relates to the overall test performance, whereas sub-index (II) is derived from the first three minutes of the test
C-s3, d2	Class 1 in accordance with BS 476-7
D-s3, d2	Class 3 in accordance with BS 476-7

NOTE: The national classifications do not automatically equate with the transposed classifications in the 'BS EN 13501-1 classification' column, therefore products cannot typically assume a European class unless they have been tested accordingly.

NOTE: A classification of s3, d2 indicates that no limit is set for production of smoke and/or flaming droplets/particles. If a performance for production of smoke and/or flaming droplets/particles is specified, then only the European classes can be used. For example, a national class may not be used as an alternative to a classification which includes s1, d0.

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B18 This document uses the European classification system for roof covering set out in **BS EN 13501-5**; however, there may be some products lawfully on the market using the classification system set out in previous editions. Where this is the case, Table B2 can be used for the purposes of this document.

Table B2 Roof covering classifications: transposition to national class

BS EN 13501-5 classification	Transposition to BS 476-3 classification
B _{roof} (t4)	AA, AB or AC
C _{roof} (t4)	BA, BB or BC
D _{roof} (t4)	CA, CB or CC
E _{roof} (t4)	AD, BD or CD
F _{roof} (t4)	DA, DB, DC or DD

NOTE: The national classifications do not automatically equate with the transposed classifications in the European column, therefore products cannot typically assume a European class unless they have been tested accordingly.

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BS 476 series

- The BS 476 series is a set of British Standards for fire **testing and classification** of building materials and structures.
- These standards have been used to assess the fire resistance and reaction to fire of construction products in the UK for the last two decades.
- BS EN 13501 series will replace the National Classes (for reaction-to-fire specifically) as the only route of specification within Approved Document B for fire safety

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- BS 476-3:2004. **Classification and method of test for external fire exposure to roofs**
- BS 476-4:1970. Non-combustibility test for materials
- BS 476-6:1989+A1:2009. Method of test for fire propagation for products
- BS 476-7:1997. Method of test to determine the classification of the surface spread of flame of products
- BS 476-10:2009. Guide to the principles, selection, role and application of fire testing and their outputs**
- BS 476-11:1982. Method for assessing the heat emission from building materials
- BS 476-12:1991. Method of test for ignitability of products by direct flame impingement
- BS 476-13:1987, Method of measuring the ignitability of products subjected to thermal irradiance
- BS 476-20:1987. Method for determination of the fire resistance of elements of construction (general principles)
- BS 476-21:1987. Methods for determination of the **fire resistance of load bearing elements of construction**
- BS 476-22:1987. Methods for determination of the **fire resistance of non-load bearing elements of construction**
- BS 476-23:1987. Methods for determination of the contribution of components to the fire resistance of a structure
- BS 476-24:1987, Method for determination of the **fire resistance of ventilation ducts**
- BS 476-31.1:1983. Methods for measuring smoke penetration through **doorsets and shutter assemblies.**
- BS 476-32:1989. Fire Guide to full scale fire tests within buildings
- BS 476-33:1993, Full-scale room test for surface products

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Potentially impacted products groups

- Fire doors (in future only to BS EN 1634-1)
- Intumescent seals and hardware protection
- Walls, floors and ceilings - previously tested to BS476
- Architectural hardware (such electronic access controls)

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Example: Roofing



Testing to CEN/TS 1187 & BS EN 13501 classification

- Test 1 leads to the classes Broof(t1), Froof(t1)
- Test 2 leads to the classes Broof(t2), Froof(t2)
- Test 3 leads to the classes Broof(t3), Croof(t3), Droof(t3), Froof(t3)
- Test 4 leads to the classes Broof(t4), Croof(t4), Droof(t4), Eroof(t4), Froof(t4)

B18 This document uses the European classification system for roof covering set out in **BS EN 13501-5**; however, there may be some products lawfully on the market using the classification system set out in previous editions. Where this is the case, Table B2 can be used for the purposes of this document.

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E _{roof} (t4)	AD, BD or CD
F _{roof} (t4)	DA, DB, DC or DD

NOTE: The national classifications do not automatically equate with the transposed classifications in the European column, therefore products cannot typically assume a European class unless they have been tested accordingly.



Roofing Test with Two Stages incorporating Burning Brands, Wind and Supplementary Radiant Heat – EN 1187 Test 4

[Fire Testing Technology \(fire-testing.com\)](https://www.fire-testing.com), accessed 14 September 2024 16:17

Approved Document B is expected to change to

Roofs

- B14** Performance of the resistance of roofs to external fire exposure is measured in terms of penetration through the roof construction and the spread of flame over its surface.
- B15** Roof constructions are classified within the European system as $B_{ROOF}(t4)$, $C_{ROOF}(t4)$, $D_{ROOF}(t4)$, $E_{ROOF}(t4)$ or $F_{ROOF}(t4)$ in accordance with **BS EN 13501-5**. $B_{ROOF}(t4)$ indicates the highest performance and $F_{ROOF}(t4)$ the lowest.
- B16** **BS EN 13501-5** refers to four separate roof tests. The suffix (t4) used in paragraph B15 indicates that Test 4 is to be used for the purposes of this approved document.
- B17** This document uses the European classification system for roof covering set out in **BS EN 13501-5**; however, there may be some products or systems whose performance will need to be assessed based on the recommendations of paragraphs B1 to B5 as being capable of meeting that performance classification.

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Potential impacts on the home building supply chain

- Fully understand the New Standards: Familiarize themselves with the BS EN 13501-5 standard and the TS 1187 test methods.
- Update the testing and certification cover: Ensure that their products are tested and certified according to the new standards. This might involve re-testing existing products and obtaining new certifications.
- Might have to invest in research and development: Develop new products or modify existing ones to meet the new standards.
- Training and education: Provide training on the change.
- Liaise with testing laboratories: Work closely with accredited testing laboratories to ensure that their products are tested accurately and efficiently. This can help streamline the certification process.

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What to look out for on BBA certificates



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Agrément Certification

The BBA's Agrément methodology involves the detailed assessment of a product or system that establishes in a quantifiable way, the performance of that product or system. The output of that assessment is in the form of the Agrément Certificate, which others in the supply chain use to evolve specifications.

- Test evidence
- On-site evaluations
- Building regulations compliance checks.
- Production inspections.
- Consideration of statutory or non-statutory requirements.
- The quality management system of the manufacturer
- Installation assessment



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What Agrément *doesn't* do

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The performance of a building is *not* just the sum of the performance of its parts.

- A building is created by an aggregation of products in combinations and configurations that a manufacturer & certification body cannot foresee.
- An Agrément certificate cannot (and shouldn't) be used to replace the duties of the designer, constructor, operator or maintainer
- Agrément serves as a critical *input* into the work of suitably qualified and experienced professionals in these roles.

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Example certificates



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Agrément Certificate
xx/xxxx
Product Sheet 1 Issue 1

KEY FACTORS ASSESSED

- Section 1. Mechanical resistance and stability
- Section 2. Safety in case of fire
- Section 3. Hygiene, health and the environment
- Section 4. Safety and accessibility in use
- Section 5. Protection against noise
- Section 6. Energy economy and heat retention
- Section 7. Sustainable use of natural resources
- Section 8. Durability

Examples

2 Safety in case of fire

Data were assessed for the following characteristics.

2.1 External fire spread

2.1.1 When tested to CEN/TS 1187 : 2012, Test 4 and classified to EN 13501-5 : 2016, the products given below in Table 2 achieved B_{roof}(t4) for slopes below 10°.

EN 13501 statement example

2.1.2 When tested to BS 476-3 : 2004 at 0° pitch, the construction given in Table 2 of this Certificate achieved a fire rating of EXT.F.AB.

BS 476 statement example

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MyBBA

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Some final thoughts

- 6 months deadline, expect challenges in lab availability
- In alignment with regulation and statutory guidance, certificates can come in a number of layouts (only BS, BS and EN, only EN)
- We will seek clarification from government on handling
 - Products not able to meet the deadline
 - Unclear on the deadline that applies for roofing
 - Will the change apply to England or the whole of the UK
 - When will the guidance to be updated across UK
 - Where to direct questions for clarification

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Thank you

