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HM Government

The Building Regulations 2010

Amendments to the Approved Documents

This document contains amendments to the following Approved Document made between November 2018 and April 2019:

Approved Document B: Fire safety
Volume 1 – Dwellinghouses
Volume 2 – Buildings other than dwellinghouses
2006 edition incorporating 2007, 2010 and 2013 amendments

April 2019

For use in England

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Introduction

This document sets out amendments to guidance previously published in Approved Document B: Fire safety, Volume 1 – Dwellinghouses and Volume 2 – Buildings other than dwellinghouses, 2006 edition as amended in 2007, 2010 and 2013.

This document also sets out a correction to amendments issued in November 2018. This is referred to as the April 2019 amendments.

These amendments are incorporated in the on-line available Approved Document B Volume 1 and Volume 2 in April 2019. Previous hard copy versions will need to be amended as per the changes listed in this document.

November 2018 amendments (see page 3)

Amendments to Volume 2 – Buildings other than dwellinghouses were issued in November 2018.

The Approved Document containing the November 2018 amendments took effect on 21 December 2018 for use in England. The 2006 edition as amended in 2007, 2010 and 2013 will continue to apply where a building notice or an initial notice has been given to, or full plans deposited with, a local authority before 21 December 2018 and either the building work to which it relates:

(a) has started before that day; or

(b) started within the period of two months beginning on that day.

December 2018 amendments (see pages 11 and 15)

Amendments to Volume 1 – Dwellinghouses and Volume 2 – Buildings other than dwellinghouses were issued in December 2018.

The Approved Document containing the November 2018 and December 2018 amendments took effect on 21 January 2019 for use in England. The 2006 edition as amended in 2007, 2010, 2013 and November 2018 will continue to apply where a building notice or an initial notice has been given to, or full plans deposited with, a local authority before 21 January 2019 and either the building work to which it relates:

(a) has started before that day; or

(b) started within the period of two months beginning on that day.

April 2019 amendments (see page 19)

Amendments to Volume 2 – Buildings other than dwellinghouses were issued in April 2019.

The Approved Document containing the November 2018, December 2018 and April 2019 amendments took effect on 16 April 2019 for use in England. This amendment will apply on the date of publication without transitional arrangements.

Please note that “building notice”, “initial notice” and “full plans” have the meanings given in the Building Regulations 2010.

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Approved Document B: Fire safety
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List of amendments
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B4: The Requirement

Page 91 **Replace** the requirement text with the following.

Requirement

Requirement	*Limits on application*
External fire spread	
B4. (1) The external walls of the building shall adequately resist the spread of fire over the walls and from one building to another having regard to the height, use and position of the building.	
(2) The roof of the building shall adequately resist the spread of fire over the roof and from one building to another, having regard to the use and position of the building.	

Regulation

Materials and workmanship

7. (1) Building work shall be carried out—

(a) with adequate and proper materials which—

(i) are appropriate for the circumstances in which they are used,

(ii) are adequately mixed or prepared, and

(iii) are applied, used or fixed so as adequately to perform the functions for which they are designed; and

(b) in a workmanlike manner.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), building work shall be carried out so that materials which become part of an external wall, or specified attachment, of a relevant building are of European Classification A2-s1, d0 or A1, classified in accordance with BS EN 13501-1:2007+A1:2009 entitled "Fire classification of construction products and building elements. Classification using test data from reaction to fire tests" (ISBN 978 0 580 59861 6) published by the British Standards Institution on 30th March 2007 and amended in November 2009.

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(3) Paragraph (2) does not apply to—

(a) cavity trays when used between two leaves of masonry;

(b) any part of a roof (other than any part of a roof which falls within paragraph (iv) of regulation 2(6)) if that part is connected to an external wall;

(c) door frames and doors;

(d) electrical installations;

(e) insulation and water proofing materials used below ground level;

(f) intumescent and fire stopping materials where the inclusion of the materials is necessary to meet the requirements of Part B of Schedule 1;

(g) membranes;

(h) seals, gaskets, fixings, sealants and backer rods;

(i) thermal break materials where the inclusion of the materials is necessary to meet the thermal bridging requirements of Part L of Schedule 1; or

(j) window frames and glass.

(4) In this regulation—

(a) a "relevant building" means a building with a storey (not including roof-top plant areas or any storey consisting exclusively of plant rooms) at least 18 metres above ground level and which—

(i) contains one or more dwellings;

(ii) contains an institution; or

(iii) contains a room for residential purposes (excluding any room in a hostel, hotel or boarding house); and

(b) "above ground level" in relation to a storey means above ground level when measured from the lowest ground level adjoining the outside of a building to the top of the floor surface of the storey.

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Section 12: Construction of external walls

Pages 93 and 94 **Replace** the whole of Section 12 with the following.

Introduction

12.1 The external wall of a building should not provide a medium for fire spread if that is likely to be a risk to health and safety. Combustible materials and cavities in external walls can present such a risk, particularly in tall buildings. The guidance in this section is designed to reduce the risk of vertical fire spread in tall buildings and the risk of ignition from flames coming from adjacent buildings.

Fire resistance

12.2 This section does not deal with fire resistance for external walls. An external wall may need fire resistance to meet the requirements of Section 5 (general provisions), Section 7 (loadbearing elements of structures) or Section 13 (space separation).

Portal frames

12.3 Portal frames are often used in single storey industrial and commercial buildings where there may be no need for fire resistance of the structure (Requirement B3). However, where a portal framed building is near a relevant boundary, the external wall near the boundary may need fire resistance to restrict the spread of fire between buildings.

It is generally accepted that a portal frame acts as a single structural element because of the moment-resisting connections used, especially at the column/rafter joints. Thus, in cases where the external wall of the building cannot be wholly unprotected, the rafter members of the frame, as well as the column members, may need to be fire protected.

Following an investigation of the behaviour of steel portal frames in fire, it is considered technically and economically feasible to design the foundation and its connection to the portal frame so that it would transmit the overturning moment caused by the collapse, in a fire, of unprotected rafters, purlins and some roof cladding, while allowing the external wall to continue to perform its structural function. The design method for this is set out in the SCI publication *P313 Single storey steel framed buildings in fire boundary conditions*, 2002 (ISBN: 1 85942 135 0).

Note 1: The recommendations in the SCI publication for designing the foundation to resist overturning need not be followed if the building is fitted with a sprinkler system in accordance with paragraph 0.16.

Note 2: Normally, portal frames of reinforced concrete can support external walls requiring a similar degree of fire resistance without specific provision at the base to resist overturning.

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Note 3: Existing buildings may have been designed to the following guidance which is also acceptable:

a. the column members are fixed rigidly to a base of sufficient size and depth to resist overturning;
b. there is brick, block or concrete protection to the columns up to a protected ring beam providing lateral support; and
c. there is some form of roof venting to give early heat release. (The roof venting could be, for example, PVC rooflights covering some 10 per cent of the floor area and evenly spaced over the floor area.)

Combustibility of external walls

12.4 The external walls of buildings other than those described in Regulation 7(4) of the Building Regulations should either meet the guidance given in paragraphs 12.5 to 12.8 or meet the performance criteria given in the BRE Report *Fire performance of external thermal insulation for walls of multistorey buildings* (BR 135) for external walls using full-scale test data from BS 8414-1:2015 or BS 8414-2:2015.

The total amount of combustible material may also be limited in practice by the provisions for space separation in Section 13.

External surfaces

12.5 The external surfaces of walls should meet the provisions in Diagram 40, but where Regulation 7(2) applies, that regulation prevails over the provisions in the diagram.

Insulation materials/products

12.6 In a building with a storey 18m or more in height (see Diagram C6) any insulation product, filler material (not including gaskets, sealants and similar) etc. used in the construction of an external wall should be of limited combustibility or better (see Appendix A). This restriction does not apply to masonry cavity wall construction which complies with Diagram 34 in Section 9. Where Regulation 7(2) applies, that regulation prevails over all the provisions in this paragraph.

Note 1: Whilst the guidance above applies to any insulation product, filler material (not including gaskets, sealants and similar) etc. used in the construction of an external wall, consideration should be given to the choice of material used for any other parts of an external wall or attachments to the wall which could impact on the risk of fire spread over the wall.

Note 2: Best practice guidance for green walls (also called living walls) can be found in *Fire Performance of Green Roofs and Walls*, published by the Department for Communities and Local Government.

Cavities and cavity barriers

12.7 Cavity barriers should be provided in accordance with Section 9.

See page 19 April 2019 amendments

12.8 Surfaces which face into cavities should also meet the provisions of Diagram 40, and provisions in Section 9, but where Regulation 7(2) applies, that regulation prevails over the guidance provided in Diagram 40 and Section 9.

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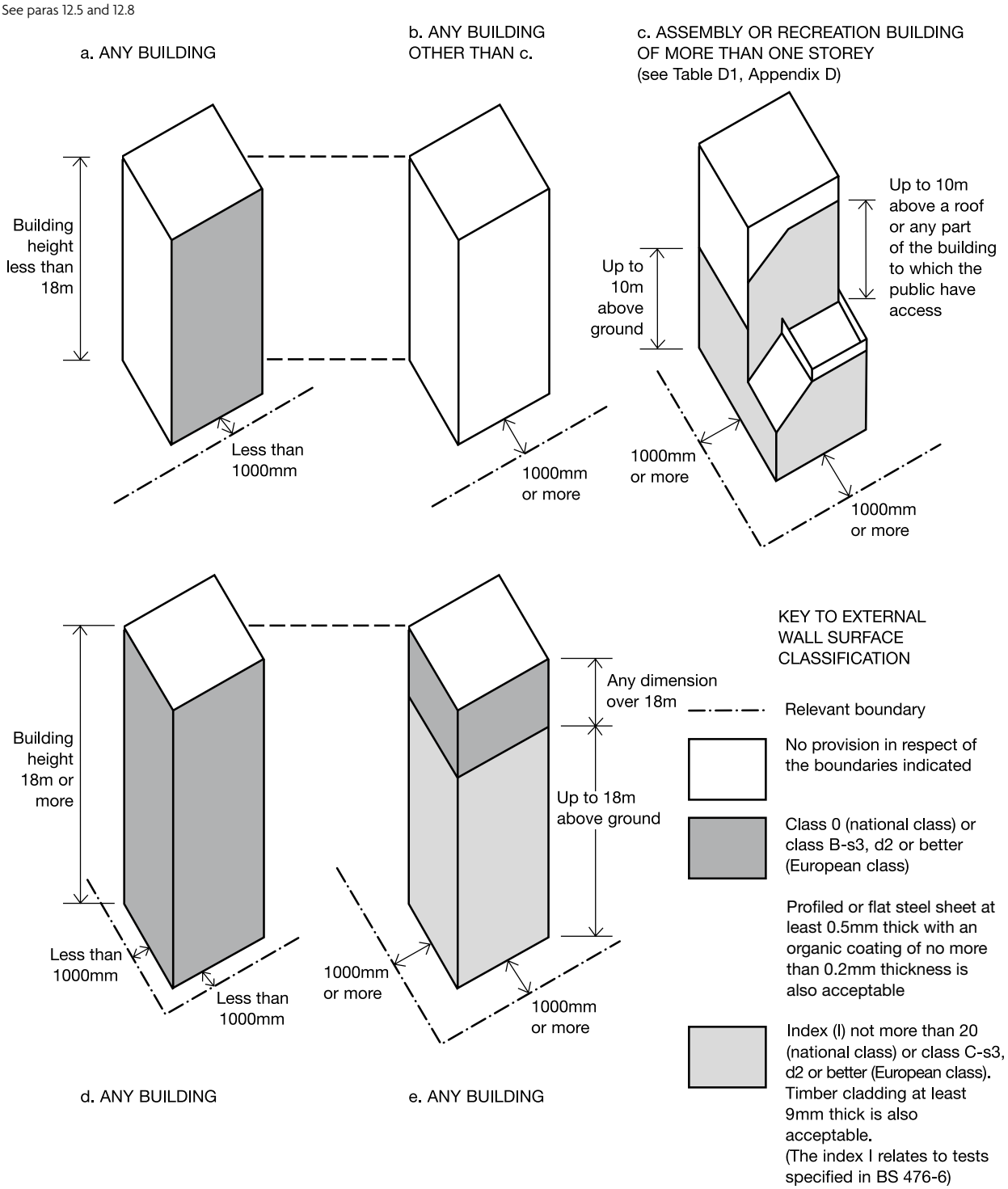
See paras 12.5 and 12.8



Notes:

1 The national classifications do not automatically equate with the equivalent European classifications, therefore, products cannot typically assume a European class unless they have been tested accordingly.
2 When a classification includes "s3, d2", this means that there is no limit set for smoke production and/or flaming droplets/particles.
3 Where a mixed-use building includes Assembly and Recreation Purpose Group(s) accommodation, the external surfaces of walls should meet the provisions in Diagram 40c.
4 Where Regulation 7(2) applies, it prevails over the provisions in this diagram.

Diagram 40 Provisions for external surfaces or walls

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Regulation 7

Materials

12.9 Regulation 7(1)(a) requires that materials used in building work are appropriate for the circumstances in which they are used. Regulation 7(2) sets requirements in respect of external walls and specified attachments in relevant buildings.

Note: Guidance on Regulation 7(1) can be found in Approved Document 7.

12.10 Regulation 7(2) applies to any building with a storey at least 18m above ground level (as measured in accordance with Diagram C6) and which contains one or more dwellings; an institution; or a room for residential purposes (excluding any room in a hostel, hotel or a boarding house). It requires that all materials which become part of an external wall or specified attachment achieve European Class A2-s1, d0 or Class A1, other than those exempted by Regulation 7(3).

Note 1: The above includes student accommodation, care homes, sheltered housing, hospitals and dormitories in boarding schools.

Note 2: The requirement in Regulation 7(2) is limited to materials achieving European classification Class A2-s1, d0 or Class A1. Therefore materials achieving limited combustibility cannot be deemed to meet the requirement using an alternative classification method.

12.11 External walls and specified attachments are defined in Regulation 2 and these definitions include any parts of the external wall as well as balconies, solar panels and sun shading.

12.12 Regulation 7(3) provides an exemption for certain components found in external walls and specified attachments.

Material change of use

12.13 Regulations 5 and 6 provide that, where the use of a building is changed such that the building becomes a building described in Regulation 7(4), the construction of the external walls, and specified attachments, must be investigated and, where necessary, work must be carried out to ensure they only contain materials achieving European Class A2-s1, d0 or Class A1, other than those exempted by Regulation 7(3).

Further considerations

12.14 The provisions of Regulation 7 apply **in addition** to the requirements of B4. Therefore, for buildings described in Regulation 7(4), the potential impact of any products incorporated into or onto the external walls should be carefully considered with regard to their number, size, orientation and position. Particular attention is drawn to the following points.

a. Membranes used as part of the external wall construction should achieve a minimum classification of European Class B-s3, d0.

b. Internal linings should comply with the guidance provided in Section 6.

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c. Any part of a roof should achieve the minimum performance as detailed in Section 14.

d. As per Regulation 7(3), window frames and glass (including laminated glass) are exempted from Regulation 7(2). Window spandrel panels and infill panels must comply with Regulation 7(2).

e. Thermal breaks are small elements used as part of the external wall construction to restrict thermal bridging. There is no minimum performance for these materials. However, they should not span two compartments and should be limited in size to the minimum required to restrict the thermal bridging (the principal insulation layer is not to be regarded as a thermal break).

f. Regulation 7(2) only applies to specified attachments. Shop front signs and similar attachments are not covered by the requirements of Regulation 7(2), although attention is drawn to paragraph 12.14(g).

g. Whilst Regulation 7(2) applies to materials which become part of an external wall or specified attachment, consideration should be given to other attachments to the wall which could impact on the risk of fire spread over the wall.

Page 130 Table A7, column 1, item 8: **Replace** 'paragraph 12.7' with 'paragraph 12.6'.

Appendix E: Definitions

Page 142 Definition 'External wall (or side of a building)': **Replace** with the following.

*** External wall**
The external wall of a building includes a reference to:

(i) anything located within any space forming part of the wall;

(ii) any decoration or other finish applied to any external (but not internal) surface forming part of the wall;

(iii) any windows and doors in the wall; and

(iv) any part of a roof pitched at an angle of more than 70 degrees to the horizontal if that part of the roof adjoins a space within the building to which persons have access, but not access only for the purpose of carrying out repairs or maintenance.

Page 144 **Insert** definition of 'Specified attachment' as follows.

*** Specified attachment**
Specified attachment means:

(i) a balcony attached to an external wall;

(ii) a device for reducing heat gain within a building by deflecting sunlight which is attached to an external wall; or

(iii) a solar panel attached to an external wall.

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Appendix H: Standards and other publications referred to

Page 151 BS 8414-1:2002: **Replace** the reference with the following.

> **BS 8414-1:2015+A1:2017**
> Fire performance of external cladding systems. Test method for non-loadbearing external cladding systems applied to the masonry face of a building

BS 8414-2:2005: **Replace** the reference with the following.

> **BS 8414-2:2015+A1:2017**
> Fire performance of external cladding systems. Test method for non-loadbearing external cladding systems fixed to and supported by a structural steel frame

Page 152 Under Building Research Establishment Ltd (BRE), **replace** the entry for BRE report BR 135 with the following.

> BRE report (BR 135) *Fire performance of external thermal insulation for walls of multistorey buildings* 2013 ISBN: 978 1 84806 234 4

Page 153 Under Department for Communities and Local Government, **insert** the following publication.

> *Fire Performance of Green Roofs and Walls* 2013 ISBN: 978 1 4098 3997 2

Page 154 Note: no amendments are provided for the index. Some paragraph numbers in the index will become incorrect because of the renumbering of paragraphs in Section 12.

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B2: Guidance

Page 23 Paragraph B2.v: **Delete** '(see paragraphs 7-20)' and **insert** '(see paragraphs 10 to 23)'.

Section 3: Wall and ceiling linings

Page 24 Paragraph 3.8: **Delete** '(see Appendix A, paragraph 17)' and **insert** '(see Appendix A, paragraph 20)'; **delete** 'in Appendix A, paragraph 20' and **insert** 'in Appendix A, paragraph 23'.

Section 9: Space separation

Page 43 Paragraph 9.8: **Delete** '(see Appendix A, paragraphs 7 and 13)' and **insert** '(see Appendix A, paragraphs 10 and 16)'.

Appendix A: Performance of materials, products and structures

Page 53 **Replace** paragraphs 1 and 2 with the following text.

Introduction

1 Much of the guidance in this document is given in terms of performance classifications in relation to British or European Standards. In such cases, it will be necessary to demonstrate that a system or product can meet the relevant performance classification. This will be achieved if the system or product:

a. is in accordance with a specification or design that has been shown by specific test(s) to be capable of meeting that performance classification; or

b. has been assessed from relevant test evidence, in lieu of a specific test(s), as being capable of meeting that performance classification; or

c. has been designed by using relevant design standards that are capable of meeting that performance classification.

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2 Any test evidence used to demonstrate the fire performance classification of a product or system should be carefully checked to ensure that it is applicable to the intended use. Small differences in detail, such as fixing method, joints, dimensions, the introduction of insulation materials and air gaps (ventilated or not), can significantly affect the performance.

3 Assessments should not be regarded as a way to avoid a test where one is necessary. They should only be carried out where sufficient relevant test evidence is available. Relevant test evidence is unlikely to be provided by test standards which have different classification criteria.

4 Where it is proposed to assess the classification of a product or system in lieu of carrying out a specific test (as in paragraph 1(b)), this should be done in accordance with the relevant standard for extended application for the test in question and should include details of the test evidence that has been used to support the assessment.

For performance classifications where there is no specific standard for extended application, assessment reports should be produced in accordance with the principles of BS EN 15725:2010 and should include details of the test evidence that has been used to support the assessment. Further information on best practice is provided in the Passive Fire Protection Federation's *Guide to undertaking assessments in lieu of fire tests.*

5 Tests and assessments should be carried out by organisations with the necessary expertise. For example, organisations listed as "notified bodies" in accordance with the European Construction Products Regulation or laboratories accredited by UKAS for the relevant test standard can be assumed to have the necessary expertise.

Note: Standard fire tests do not directly measure fire hazard. They measure or assess the response of a material or system to exposure to one or more aspects of fire conditions. Performance in fire tests is only one of a number of factors that should be taken into account

Pages 53 to 57 Paragraphs 3 to 21: **Renumber** as paragraphs 6 to 24.

Page 56 Paragraph 14: **Replace** 'see paragraph 9' with 'see paragraph 12'.

Paragraph 19: **Replace** 'in paragraphs 11 to 16' with 'in paragraphs 14 to 19'.

Paragraph 20: **Replace** 'in paragraphs 11 to 16' with 'in paragraphs 14 to 19'.

Page 62 Table A7, column 1, item 3: **Replace** 'paragraph 13(a)' with 'paragraph 16(a)'.

Page 63 Table A8, column 2, item 1: **Replace** 'paragraph 13(b)' with 'paragraph 16(b)'.

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Appendix B: Fire Doors

Page 64 **Insert** new note in paragraph 1 as follows.

The requirement (in either case) is for test exposure from each side of the door separately, except in the case of lift doors which are tested from the landing side only.

Note 1: Both BS 476-22 and BS EN 1634-1 acknowledge that it may not always be necessary to carry out tests from both sides of a doorset. Clause 13.4 of BS EN 1634-1 gives more detailed guidance on this issue, and Annex C of the guidance sets out the rationale for that guidance. Clause 13.4 of BS EN 1634-1 should be followed regardless of whether the doorset is being classified to BS 476-22 or BS EN 1634-1.

Note 1: **Renumber** as 'Note 2'.

Note 2: **Renumber** as 'Note 3'.

Page 65 Table B1, note 1: **Replace** 'paragraph 5' with 'paragraph 8'.

Appendix E: Definitions

Page 68 Definition 'Class 0': **Replace** 'paragraph 13' with 'paragraph 16'.

Page 69 Definition 'External wall (or side of a building)': **Replace** with the following.

*** External wall**
The external wall of a building includes a reference to:

(i) anything located within any space forming part of the wall;

(ii) any decoration or other finish applied to any external (but not internal) surface forming part of the wall;

(iii) any windows and doors in the wall; and

(iv) any part of a roof pitched at an angle of more than 70 degrees to the horizontal if that part of the roof adjoins a space within the building to which persons have access, but not access only for the purpose of carrying out repairs or maintenance.

Page 69 Definition 'Material of limited combustibility': **Replace** 'paragraph 9' with 'paragraph 12'.

Definition 'Non-combustible material': **Replace** 'paragraph 8' with 'paragraph 11'.

Page 70 Definition 'Thermoplastic material': **Replace** 'paragraph 17' with 'paragraph 20'.

Appendix F: Standards and other publications referred to

Page 72 After BS EN 13823:2002, **insert** the following standard.

BS EN 15725:2010
Extended application reports on the fire performance of construction products and building elements

Page 73 Under Passive Fire Protection Federation, **insert** the following publication.

Guide to undertaking assessments in lieu of fire tests 2000 ISBN: 1 870409 90 6

Page 75 Note: no amendments are provided for the index. Some paragraph numbers in the index will become incorrect because of the renumbering of paragraphs in Appendix A.

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December 2018

B2: Guidance

Page 62 Paragraph B2.v: **Delete** '(see paragraphs 7 to 20)' and **insert** '(see paragraphs 10 to 23)'.

Section 6: Wall and ceiling linings

Page 64 Paragraph 6.10: **Delete** '(see Appendix A, paragraph 17)' and **insert** '(see Appendix A, paragraph 20)'; **delete** 'in Appendix A, paragraph 20' and **insert** 'in Appendix A, paragraph 23'.

Section 8: Compartmentation

Page 76 Paragraph 8.29: **Delete** '(see Appendix A, paragraph 6)' and **insert** '(see Appendix A, paragraph 9)'.

Section 13: Space separation

Page 98 Paragraph 13.9: **Delete** '(see Appendix A, paragraphs 7 and 13)' and **insert** '(see Appendix A, paragraphs 10 and 16)'.

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Appendix A: Performance of materials, products and structures

Page 117 **Replace** paragraphs 1 and 2 with the following text.

Introduction

1 Much of the guidance in this document is given in terms of performance classifications in relation to British or European Standards. In such cases, it will be necessary to demonstrate that a system or product can meet the relevant performance classification. This will be achieved if the system or product:

a. is in accordance with a specification or design that has been shown by specific test(s) to be capable of meeting that performance classification; or

b. has been assessed from relevant test evidence, in lieu of a specific test(s), as being capable of meeting that performance classification; or

c. has been designed by using relevant design standards that are capable of meeting that performance classification.

2 Any test evidence used to demonstrate the fire performance classification of a product or system should be carefully checked to ensure that it is applicable to the intended use. Small differences in detail, such as fixing method, joints, dimensions, the introduction of insulation materials and air gaps (ventilated or not), can significantly affect the performance.

3 Assessments should not be regarded as a way to avoid a test where one is necessary. They should only be carried out where sufficient relevant test evidence is available. Relevant test evidence is unlikely to be provided by test standards which have different classification criteria.

4 Where it is proposed to assess the classification of a product or system in lieu of carrying out a specific test (as in paragraph 1(b)), this should be done in accordance with the relevant standard for extended application for the test in question and should include details of the test evidence that has been used to support the assessment.

For performance classifications where there is no specific standard for extended application, assessment reports should be produced in accordance with the principles of BS EN 15725:2010 and should include details of the test evidence that has been used to support the assessment. Further information on best practice is provided in the Passive Fire Protection Federation's *Guide to undertaking assessments in lieu of fire tests.*

Note: Regulation 7(2) limits components used in or on the external walls of certain buildings to materials achieving European classification Class A2-s1, d0 or Class A1 (see Section 12). Assessments cannot be used to demonstrate compliance with this requirement.

5 Tests and assessments should be carried out by organisations with the necessary expertise. For example, organisations listed as "notified bodies" in accordance with the European Construction Products Regulation or laboratories accredited by UKAS for the relevant test standard can be assumed to have the necessary expertise.

Note: Standard fire tests do not directly measure fire hazard. They measure or assess the response of a material or system to exposure to one or more aspects of fire conditions. Performance in fire tests is only one of a number of factors that should be taken into account.

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Pages 117 to 121 Paragraphs 3 to 21: **Renumber** as paragraphs 6 to 24.

Page 120 Paragraph 14: **Replace** 'see paragraph 9 above' with 'see paragraph 12 above'.

Paragraph 19: **Replace** 'in paragraphs 11 onwards' with 'in paragraphs 14 onwards'.

Paragraph 20: **Replace** 'in paragraphs 11 onwards' with 'in paragraphs 14 onwards'.

Page 130 Table A7, column 1, item 6: **Replace** 'paragraph 13(a)' with 'paragraph 16(a)'.

Page 131 Table A8, column 2, item 1: **Replace** 'paragraph 13(b)' with 'paragraph 16(b)'.

Appendix B: Fire Doors

Page 132 **Insert** new note in paragraph 1 as follows.

> The requirement (in either case) is for test exposure from each side of the door separately, except in the case of lift doors which are tested from the landing side only.
>
> **Note 1:** Both BS 476-22 and BS EN 1634-1 acknowledge that it may not always be necessary to carry out tests from both sides of a doorset. Clause 13.4 of BS EN 1634-1 gives more detailed guidance on this issue, and Annex C of the guidance sets out the rationale for that guidance. Clause 13.4 of BS EN 1634-1 should be followed regardless of whether the doorset is being classified to BS 476-22 or BS EN 1634-1.

Note 1: **Renumber** as 'Note 2'.

Note 2: **Renumber** as 'Note 3'.

Page 134 Table B1, note 1: **Replace** 'paragraph 5' with 'paragraph 8'.

Appendix E: Definitions

Page 141 Definition 'Class 0': **Replace** 'paragraph 13' with 'paragraph 16'.

Page 143 Definition 'Material of limited combustibility': **Replace** 'paragraph 9' with 'paragraph 12'.

Definition 'Non-combustible material': **Replace** 'paragraph 8' with 'paragraph 11'.

Page 144 Definition 'Thermoplastic material': **Replace** 'paragraph 17' with 'paragraph 20'.

Appendix H: Standards and other publications referred to

Page 152 After BS EN 13823:2002, **insert** the following standard.

> **BS EN 15725:2010**
> Extended application reports on the fire performance of construction products and building elements

Page 153 Under Passive Fire Protection Federation, **insert** the following publication.

> *Guide to undertaking assessments in lieu of fire tests* 2000 ISBN: 1 870409 90 6

Page 154 Note: no amendments are provided for the index. Some paragraph numbers in the index will become incorrect because of the renumbering of paragraphs in Appendix A.

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April 2019

Section 12: Construction of external walls

Replace the amended paragraph 12.8 (November 2018) with the following.

12.8 In the case of an external wall construction, of a building which, by virtue of paragraph 9.10d (external cladding system with a masonry or concrete inner leaf), is not subject to the provisions of Table 13 *Maximum dimensions of cavities in non-domestic buildings,* the surfaces which face into cavities should also meet the provisions of Diagram 40, and provisions in Section 9, but where Regulation 7(2) applies, that regulation prevails over the guidance provided in Diagram 40 and Section 9.

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List of approved documents

The following publications give practical guidance on how to meet the Building Regulations.
You can find the date of the edition approved by the Secretary of State at www.gov.uk.

Approved Document A
Structure

Approved Document B
Fire safety
Volume 1: Dwellinghouses
Volume 2: Buildings other than dwellinghouses

Approved Document C
Site preparation and resistance to contaminants and moisture

Approved Document D
Toxic substances

Approved Document E
Resistance to the passage of sound

Approved Document F
Ventilation

Approved Document G
Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency

Approved Document H
Drainage and waste disposal

Approved Document J
Combustion appliances and fuel storage systems

Approved Document K
Protection from falling, collision and impact

Approved Document L1A
Conservation of fuel and power in new dwellings

Approved Document L1B
Conservation of fuel and power in existing dwellings

Approved Document L2A
Conservation of fuel and power in new buildings other than dwellings

Approved Document L2B
Conservation of fuel and power in existing buildings other than dwellings

Approved Document M
Access to and use of buildings
Volume 1: Dwellings
Volume 2: Buildings other than dwellings

Approved Document P
Electrical safety – Dwellings

Approved Document Q
Security – Dwellings

Approved Document R
Physical infrastructure for high-speed electronic communications networks

Approved Document 7
Materials and workmanship

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