

Building Control Northern Ireland







BCNI - 25th Annual Fire Safety Conference

National Fire Safety Update –
Part *(Scotland)

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23 February 2023



Introduction

- Background
 - Political
 - Technical
- Key changes to Scottish building regulations since 1999
- Future



Garnock Court, Irvine (11 June 1999)

 Brian Donohoe MP for North Ayrshire

 UK Parliamentary
 Inquiry by the a subcommittee of Environment
 Transport and Regional Affairs



UK Government - Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs Committee

"....we do not believe that it should take a serious fire in which many people are killed before all reasonable steps are taken towards minimising the risks."

Published - 14 December 1999



Building Regs - 5th Amendment (2000)

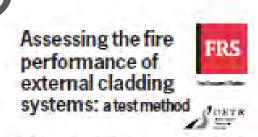
- Building Standards and Procedure Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 1999
- Laid before SP 14 December 1999, came into force on 17th April 2000.
- Class O cladding and non-combustible insulation introduced in external wall cavities in all high rise buildings > 18m



Building Regs – 6th Amendment (2002)

- Building Standards
 Amendment (Scotland)

 Regulations 2001
- Laid before SP 20 Sept 2001, came into force on 4 March 2002
- BRE Fire Note 9 Assessing the fire performance of external cladding systems (BRE, 1999)
- 30 min FR cavities barriers required to rainscreen cladding



Fire Note 9

SACowelland DJ Smit.

Pire Research Station



Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004

- Came into force 1 May 2005
- External wall cladding systems in high rise domestic buildings > 18m should be non-combustible or meet BR135 when tested in accordance with BS 8414
- Mandatory requirement for sprinklers in all high rise domestic buildings > 18m, care homes and sheltered housing



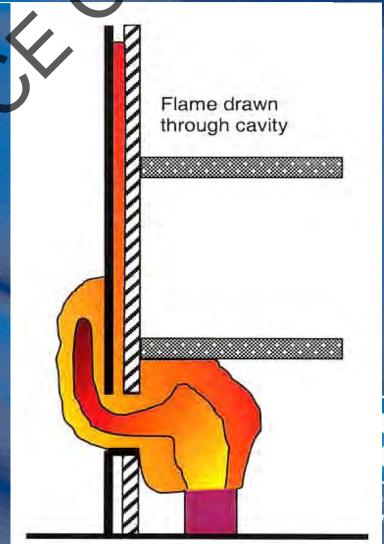
Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004

2.1 & 2.2 Compartmentation and separation (junctions)

2.4 Cavities

2.6 Spread to neighbouring buildings

2.7 Spread on external walls





Scottish Parliament - Education and Skills Committee





January 2016



Ministerial Working Group



June 2017

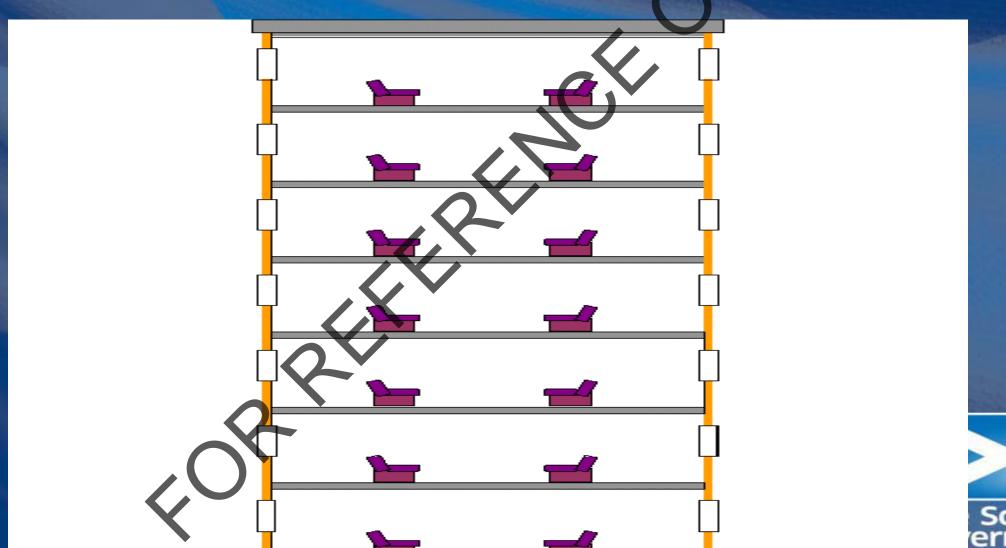


Ministerial Working Group

- Building Standards
 - Fire safety review panels
 - Compliance and Enforcement
- Fire alarms (tolerable standard)
- Fire safety regime review
- Building Inventory 780 HRDB > 18m
- Scottish Advice Note EWS
- Single Building Assessment and Scottish Safer Buildings Accord

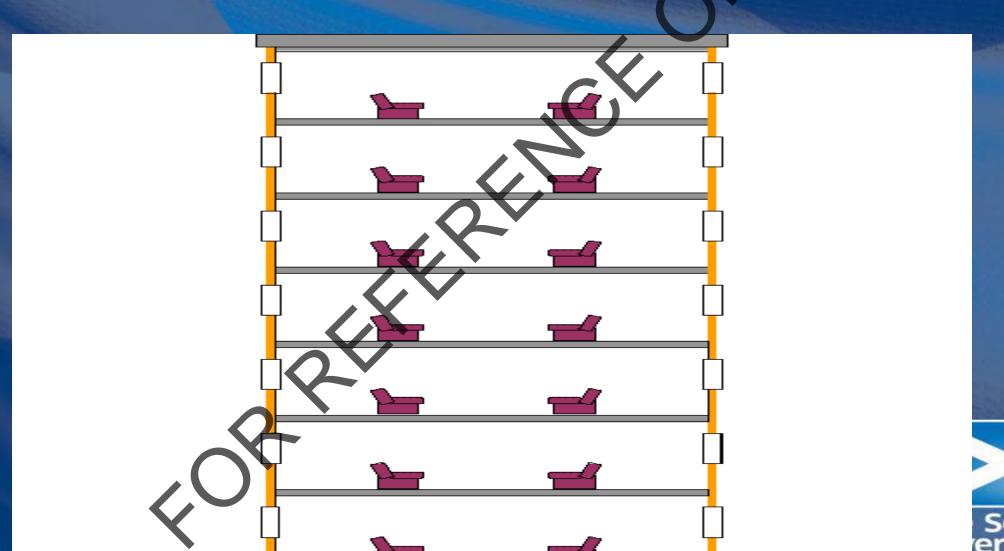


External wall systems Non-combustible building





Irvine Fire (June 1999)





Fire rarely spreads beyond the dwelling of fire origin



But when it does.....



• Fire spread into protected lobby

60 mins FR Sc
 Door in high rise
 flats



Safe refuge – stay put principle



Safe refuge within adjoining dwellings



Key Changes to Building Standards (post Grenfell)

October 2019

March 2021

June 2022



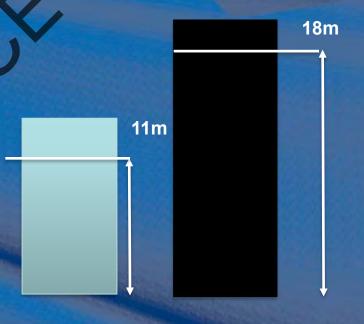
October 2019 – Cladding guidance

 Euro Class A1 (non-combustible) or A2 (limited combustibility) cladding and insulation in EWI for all buildings > 11m

 A1/A2 – Hospitals, Entertainment / Assembly buildings and Residential care buildings (any beight) -Exemptions for small buildings

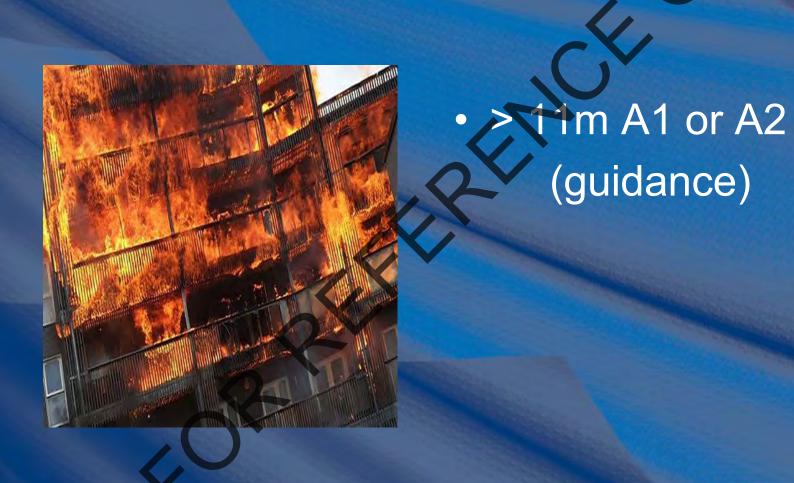
OR

• BS 8414 / BR 135





October 2019 – Specified attachments

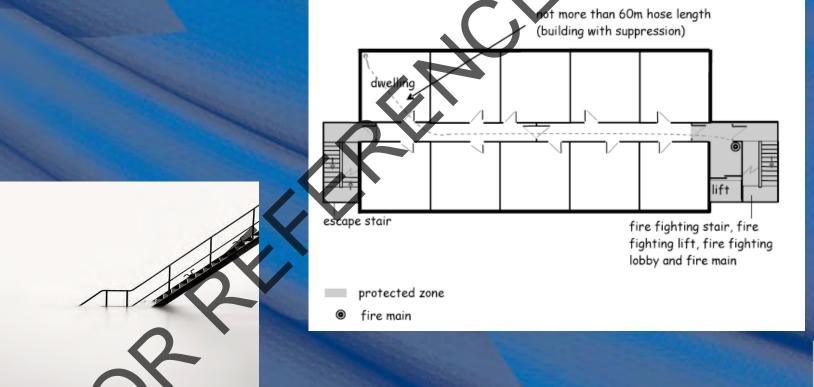




October 2019 - Two escape stair in new high rise domestic buildings > 18m

but not more than 60m

Typical upper floor - two escape routes - storey height more than 18m





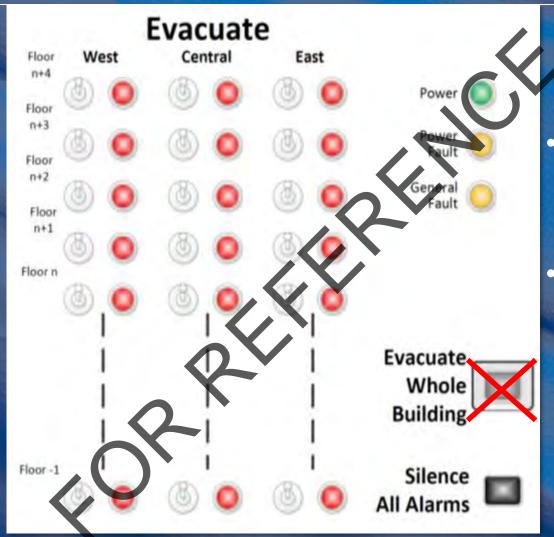
October 2019 - Evacuation systems for Fire and Rescue Service



High rise domestic buildings > 18m (BS 8629)



October 2019 - Multiple escape stair in high rise domestic building



Horizontally aligned

No evacuate whole building switch



October 2019 - Storey identification signs and dwelling indicator signs





March 2021 – Changes to Standard 2.15 Automatic Fire Suppression Systems

- All new social housing
- All new flats
- Shared multi-occupancy residential building
- Came into force 1 March 2021
- Challenges around conversions





Regulation 8 amended

- Relevant buildings > 11m cap only use A1 or A2 materials (no option to use BS 8414)
- Relevant buildings cwellings, hospitals, residential care buildings, assembly and entertainment buildings, sheltered housing complexes, shared multi-occupied residential buildings
- External wall systems explained in clause 2.7.1



Regulation 8 continued

- Highly combustible metal composite material prohibited for use in cladding and internal linings in any building at any height.
- 10mm thick max with two metal layers and combustible core material > 35 MJ/kg



Schedule 3

- Building warrant required for replacement cladding systems except minor repairs
- Can no longer replace entire cladding systems on a like for like basis



Mandatory standard 2.7 amended

Every building must be designed and constructed in such a way, having regard to the height, use and position of the building, that in the event of an outbreak of fire within the building, or from an external source, the spread of fire on the external walls of the building is inhibited.



Future

Standard 2:15 Automatic Fire Suppression Systems (Conversions and extensions)

Exemptions?

- low level conversions to flats
- Extensions to existing flats, care homes, sheltered housing complexes

Historic building fires



