LABSS INFORMATION PAPER INFOP05 – 2026 (Version 12)

External Wall Insulation Applications Applicable to Domestic Buildings only in relation to Administration and Supporting Information.

Information for verifiers

This information paper has been produced by the Scottish Building Standards Hub on behalf of Local Authority Building Standards Scotland.

Disclaimer – The information contained within this document is for general information purposes only. The decision to accept or reject any proposal submitted as part of a building warrant application rests with the relevant Local Authority Verifier.

Document Version Control.

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Aim

To support Designers and Verifiers in the effective processing of Building Warrants, CCNPs, and Completion Certificates related to External Wall Insulation (EWI) installations.

Background

The Scottish Government acknowledges that the UK Government's Energy Company Obligation (ECO) places legal duties on certain energy suppliers to meet annual carbon emission and heat reduction targets—often achieved through measures such as installing external wall insulation (EWI) in homes. As EWI installations require a building warrant, delays in the warrant process can impede progress toward these targets. Recognising this, the original version of this information paper aimed to support efforts to streamline the process. A workshop hosted by the Building Standards Division (BSD) on 19 December 2012 at Denholm House, Livingston was part of that initiative.

While the original paper was developed with these objectives in mind, it is now acknowledged that the content has become dated. The Scottish Building Standards Hub (SBSH) has therefore revisited the resource, gathering feedback from verifiers and stakeholders to ensure the information remains relevant and useful. This updated version continues to support the same intent, with revisions aimed at improving clarity and effectiveness for all parties involved.

Conclusion

To support the efficient verification of building warrant applications for external wall insulation (EWI), several key measures are recognised as ensuring best practice:

1. **National Checklist** - A standardised checklist to guide submissions.
2. **Grouped Applications** - Allowing multiple dwellings under a single application.
3. **High-Quality Submissions** - Including standard details, elevation photos, third party certification, dewpoint calculations, etc.
4. **Prioritisation** - Local authorities should prioritise EWI-related applications.
5. **Submission Quality Matters** - The time to grant a warrant depends on submission quality and any required site-specific consultations.

To assist with this, guidance has been structured into three main sections:

- **Section 1**: **Procedural Items on Submission** - Outlines initial submission requirements.
- **Section 2**: **Technical Assessment** - Details relevant parts of the Domestic Technical Handbook for compliance.
- **Section 3**: **Procedural Items Post Approval** - Covers the Construction Compliance and Notification Plan (CCNP) and completion certificate process.
- **Supporting Appendices** including FAQs, worked examples, and wind loading calculation checks to further aid applicants and verifiers.

Section 1: **Procedural Items on Submission**

Item	Comments
Application form	• Submit via the EBS portal along with all technical/supporting information which is detailed below. • Please note any additional supporting information after assessment should also be submitted via the portal.
Fee	• Based on the value of the work as per the prescribed fee scale. • Please note that the verifier may ask for justification of any costs should they appear insufficient for the proposed work.
Geographical / Street Identification	• Applicants or agents must contact the specific Local Authority verifer where the development is planned to confirm how to submit building warrant applications. • Many Local Authority IT systems in Scotland require applications to be tied to individual street addresses. For example, if a development spans three different streets, three separate applications may be needed. • **Important:** Procedures can vary between authorities, so it's essential to speak to your Local Authority before submitting to avoid delays or errors.
Owner Details	• In most cases, the applicant is not the property owner. Often, the contractor acts as both applicant and agent. • When the applicant is not the owner, all individual property owners affected by the works must be formally notified once the BW is granted. • A list of owners can be submitted to the verifier any time before the warrant is granted. • If additional properties are added after approval, they must be included via an amendment to the warrant, and this should be discussed with the verifier beforehand. • Although owners are notified of the BW being issued, they may not receive a copy of the warrant. This could result in future requests for copies from owners, especially when selling the altered properties.
Location/Site plans	• **Location Plan**: Provide a plan at a scale of **1:2500** (Ordnance Survey or equivalent) to show the broader geographical context of the development. • **Block Plan (Site Plan)**: Submit a plan at a **minimum scale of 1:500** to clearly identify every house included within the project development area.
Drawings or photographs	• **Elevations:** Provide sufficient drawings or digital photographs of each elevation for every house type within the project to clearly define the scope of the application.

	• **Unique Features:** Additional drawings or photos should be included for unique or one-off features within the development area. • **Complex Developments:** For more complex applications, such as flatted developments, drawings may be required to support the submission.

Specification documents	• **Existing Wall Construction**: A **detailed specification** of the existing wall construction is essential.
	• Refer to Section 2 – Technical Assessment for specific requirements.
	• **EWI Product(s)**: A fully detailed specification of the EWI system to be installed must be provided.
	• **Standard Detail Book**: Must be specific to the existing wall construction and should include large-scale detailing (1:20 or equivalent) for:
	  • Windows and doors (cill, head, ingoes)
	  • Service ducting (pipes, boiler flues, overflows)
	  • Wall sections
	  • DPC level detailing
	  • Cavity barriers and wall/soffit junctions
	  • Junctions at separating walls/floors
	  • Project-specific details
	  • Weathering (flashings, copings)
	  • Rainwater goods (reduced swan neck to allow for EWI, fixing of downpipe brackets, and downpipe connection to gully pot)

Certification & Fixings Requirements for EWI Installations	**1. SER Certification**
	• Refer to Section 2 – Technical Assessment for guidance on when Structural Engineers Registration (SER) certification is required.
	2. Third-Party Accreditation
	• Submit confirmation of valid third-party certification for products and installations, such as:
	  • BBA Certificates
	  • KIWI / BDA Agrement
	  • UKAS-accredited body certificates
	  • European Accredited Test House (EA) certification
	• **Important Notes**:
	  • Only one certificate per system should be submitted.
	  • If multiple systems are used, each certificate must be clearly identified and matched to the relevant part of the project.
	  • Clarify any mixed certification (e.g., KIWA and BBA) to avoid confusion.
	3. Fixings Schedule & Testing
	• The number and spacing of fixings should be determined by the certificate holder, provided:

	• The substrate wall is suitable • Fixings are covered by an appropriate European Technical Assessment (ETA) • A detailed fixings schedule must accompany the submission, including: • Site-specific pull-out load testing regime • Testing requirements apply with or without SER certification
Structural Testing Requirements	• **Proof Load Tests (PLTs)**: • Required to validate fixing strategies. • Number of PLTs should follow Annex D of ETAG 014. • PLTs must be conducted for each substrate type in the development. • **Cavity Wall Construction**: • Include a specification for inspection/testing of existing wall ties to confirm structural integrity. • **Additional Testing**: • Pull-over/through tests should be considered. • Pull-out test results must be provided. • **Evidence of Load Correlation**: • Local Authority verfier may request test evidence beyond manufacturer data.
Preapplication Discussion	For projects involving "hard to treat" buildings i.e. Orlit, Swedish Timber, No-fines concrete, steel framed etc, or where there is significant complexity or uniqueness, Scottish local authority verifiers may offer pre-application advice and guidance. This support is facilitated through the LABSS Consortia Technical Working Group (CTWG). In addition, applicants and/or their agents are encouraged to seek further technical advice from an Approved Certifier of Design (Structures) under the scheme operated by SER Ltd, where appropriate.
Use of PAS	Although not a mandatory requirement for building warrant purposes, installers may choose to follow a relevant PAS when carrying out External Wall Insulation (EWI) works, as a means of demonstrating good practice.

Section 2: Technical Assessment - Details relevant parts of the Domestic Technical Handbook for compliance.

Issue	Technical Handbook	Comment
Procedural		1. Elevations or photographs should clearly show details such as gutters, downpipes, and the positioning of satellite dishes. It may also be helpful to include a note confirming that all proposed works are contained within the site boundary, and that any vents, flues, or overflows will be retained and maintained. 2. Please ensure that all drawings are uploaded to the portal as separate files rather than as a combined set, unless an alternative arrangement has been agreed with the verifier. Doing so will help avoid delays during the assessment stage of your application.
Regulation 8 (0.8)	Regulation 8 – durability, workmanship and fitness of materials.	1. In all situations the use of highly combustible metal composite material panels referred to and defined in Regulation 8 of the Building (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2022 is **prohibited.**
Regulation 13 (0.13)	Regulation 13 requires that building sites are fenced off in such a way as to protect the public.	1. A note should be added to the specification to cover this item.
Regulation 14 (0.14)	Regulation 14 requires the keeping free from mud or dust footpaths adjacent to building sites.	1. A note should be added to the specification to cover this item.
Structure Mandatory Standard 1.1	**For ALL "high rise" (over 18m); and** **For no- fines concrete/timber clad/hard to treat walls (of any height)** A detailed fixings schedule should accompany any	1. SER Certification supported by a fully detailed engineering specification as detailed under the specification and certification documents above is recommended. **Please note** Structural engineering drawings would usually accompany the SER certificate or reference drawing package where applicable.

	submission, and a pullout load/testing regime should be specified irrespective of SER Certification to confirm: • Pull out test results (each wall type) • The number and spacing of the supplementary fixings should be determined by the Certificate holder provided the substrate wall is suitable, and the fixings are covered by an appropriate ETA, for the wall type • Detail types of fixings • Detail expansion joints • EWI and building attachments (e.g. satellite dishes, rainwater goods, etc) • Pull through tests **Pull out** tests relate to the mechanical fixing and the substrate. They test the ability of the fixing to remain anchored in the substrate under an applied tensile loading. **Pull through** tests assess the suitability of the anchored material to resist tearing or breaking under the applied load, leaving the fixing in place. It may be sufficient to provide confirmation of an ETA certificate. If a product doesn't have an ETA, pull through testing would be required. Rather than each wall type it would be acceptable to be each attached material type.	2. Alternatively, Structural drawings and calculations prepared and checked by a competent Chartered Structural/Civil Engineers with the relevant experience of the types of structure specified may be provided. When considering the structural design of a building not certified by approved certifiers of design, comprehensive large-scale details of all aspects of construction and associated elements require to be provided. **Please note This will vary from verifier to verifier and may adversely affect the assessment time.** 3. An engineered approach is required for these installations, including wind load calculations. In addition, there is need for a competent Chartered Structural/Civil Engineer or other appropriately qualified person to carry out a structural assessment of the building. 4. Pull out test must be relevant for the planned usage and substrate. 5. Results must not be at the expense of other failure mechanisms such as 'pull through' or bond failure. Calculations should present and demonstrate all failure cases are complied with (must be relevant for the planned usage and substrate). 6. The system should only be installed by specialised contractors who have successfully undergone training and registration by the Certificate holder Note: The BBA operates a UKAS-accredited Approved Installer Scheme for external wall insulation; details of approved installer companies are included on the BBA's website. 7. For further information refer to: Building cladding - wind loading: building standards advice.

		8. Reference may also be made to this document in respect of Wind Load Design Considerations for EWI Systems.
Structure Mandatory Standard 1.1	**For walls under 18m** A detailed fixings schedule should accompany any submission, and a pullout load/testing regime should be specified irrespective of SER Certification to confirm: • Pull out test results • The number and spacing of the supplementary fixings should be determined by the Certificate holder provided the substrate wall is suitable, and the fixings are covered by an appropriate ETA, for the wall type • Detail types of fixings • Detail expansion joints • EWI and building attachments (e.g., satellite dishes, rainwater goods, etc) • Pull through tests **Pull out** tests relate to the mechanical fixing and the substrate. They test the ability of the fixing to remain anchored in the substrate under an applied tensile loading. **Pull through** tests assess the suitability of the anchored material to resist tearing or breaking under the applied load, leaving the fixing in place. It may be sufficient to provide confirmation of an ETA certificate. If a product doesn't have an ETA, pull through testing would be required.	1. It is not expected that an SER Certification should be necessary for low rise (under 18m) buildings. The submission of a SER Ltd Certificate of Design is not mandatory but is considered highly desirable. Structural calculations can be submitted but will mean a delay in building warrant approval while these are checked by the verifier. In general, lower-risk buildings do not require the same level of assessment as higher-risk structures. 2. An engineered approach is required for these installations also, including wind load calculations. In addition, there is need for an appropriately qualified person to carry out a structural assessment of the building. 3. When considering the structural design of a building not certified by approved certifiers of design, comprehensive large-scale details of all aspects of construction and associated elements require to be provided. 4. Structural drawings and calculations prepared and checked by Chartered Structural/Civil Engineers with the relevant experience of the types of structure specified may be provided. 5. Pull out test must be relevant for the planned usage and substrate. Results must not be at the expense of other failure mechanisms such as 'pull through' or bond failure. Calculations should present and demonstrate all failure cases are complied with (must be relevant for the planned usage and substrate).

	Rather than each wall type it would be acceptable to be each attached material type.	6. The system should only be installed by specialised contractors who have successfully undergone training and registration by the Certificate holder. Note: The BBA operates a UKAS-accredited Approved Installer Scheme for external wall insulation; details of approved installer companies are included on the BBA's website. 7. **Please note** where the BBA for the EWI insulation states the following… For application to second storey walls and above, it is recommended that the designer includes at least one stainless steel fixing per square metre as advised in BRE Report BR 135 : 2013. Second storey walls is understood to relate to walls at a height of more than 4.5m or above first storey level. 8. No prescribed requirement exists within guidance to support the Mandatory Standards. Requirements should be established through an assessment by a competent person considering the nature of the system to be installed and the construction of the existing building. This will be checked by the verifier as part of the assessment of the building warrant application, unless the application is support by SER certification of design. 9. For further information refer to: Building cladding - wind loading: building standards advice. 10. The following can be important factors in the assessment of structural design by those responsible for designing and installing the system: • The designed system is demonstrated to be capable of resisting the calculated wind loading. • Insulation to render bond strength is adequately considered in render systems.

		• Design pull-through values are considered and used appropriately. • Fixing numbers / pattern are correctly specified and defined. • Design pull out value is correctly calculated at all levels of the building. • The correct safety factors are applied as set out in relation to the specific system being used. • The methodology for installation and design is clearly expressed. • Sufficient detail of the building and its site context is available. • Sufficient data is available to enable a detailed assessment to be carried out. • Consideration is given to the need for a detailed site survey to be undertaken including specific pull out and / or adhesion tests. • Wind pressure zones on the building are adequately described. • Care is taken to avoid calculation errors resulting in over engineering of the system (which can cause failure e.g. where pull out zones overlap). 11. Reference may also be made to this document in respect of Wind Load Design Considerations for EWI Systems.
Fire Mandatory Standard 2.2	The application of external cladding MUST NOT negate the fire resisting separation required between houses and flats at junctions with separating floors and walls.	For the retrofit of external wall insulation (EWI), it is generally expected that the existing building will be considered compliant with Mandatory Standard 2.2. Where this is not the case, or where the installation of EWI negatively affects the performance of any junction detail, additional information may be required. Please also refer to the guidance associated with Mandatory Standard 2.7.
Mandatory Standard 2.4 **Clauses 2.4.1, 2.4.2 and 2.4.7**	Define European Classification of EWI Indicate position and type of cavity barrier (including fixings) to meet 2.4.1, 2.4.2 & 2.4.7.	Confirmation of 3rd party accreditation such as: • BBA Certificates or • KIWI / BDA Agrement or • other UKAS Body Certificates or

		• any European Accredited Test House (EA) certification (product/installation) • Manufacturers information For the retrofit of external wall insulation (EWI), it is generally expected that the existing building will be considered compliant. However, where a cavity is created in timber clad properties details of cavity barriers / fire stops, and requirement to ventilate cavity should be provided. The LABSS Information Paper 9 should be referred to in these regards.
Clause 2.4.4 Cavities in external walls of domestic buildings with a storey at a height of 11m or more above the ground.		In order to satisfy Standard 2.4, thermal insulation material situated or exposed within an external wall cavity, or in a cavity formed by external wall cladding, should be constructed of products which achieve European Classification A1 or A2" (see Technical Standards Annexe 2.B). For the retrofit of external wall insulation (EWI), it is generally expected that the existing building will be considered compliant with Mandatory Standard 2.2. Where this is not the case, or where the installation of EWI negatively affects the performance of any junction detail, additional information may be required. Please also refer to the guidance associated with Mandatory Standard 2.7.
Mandatory Standard 2.6	Reference should be made to the Domestic Technical Handbook when considering constructions close to boundaries, in buildings with a storey height above 11m, limitations on combustibility, and the assessment of unprotected areas. Please also refer to LABSS Information Paper 39 for more information. **See appendices for worked example and FAQs.**	External wall cladding to a house need not achieve European Classification A1 or A2 where the external wall has the appropriate fire resistance, and the cladding achieves European Classification B. In such cases the cladding may be excluded from the unprotected area calculation regardless of openings. For flats (incl. Colony/Cottage/Maisonette types) unprotected area calculations may need to be considered. **All situations** – The use of highly combustible metal composite material panels referred to and defined in Regulation 8 of the Building

		(Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2022 is prohibited. Where confirmation of the build-up of an existing property is required to assess the performance of construction materials - such as brickwork or concrete, reference may be made to BR128. In cases where it is necessary to evaluate the fire performance of existing external walls, BR128 can also be referred to. Although this document has now been archived by BRE and should therefore be used with caution, it remains a useful source of reference for understanding the fire performance characteristics of traditional construction materials.
Mandatory Standard 2.7	Indicate position and type of cavity barrier to meet 2.4.1, 2.4.2 and 2.7.1 as appropriate. (i.e. if over cladding is forming a cavity)	**External wall cladding not more than 1m from a boundary** should achieve European Classification A1 or A2 except cladding to a house where: • the cladding achieves a European Classification B, and • the wall behind the cladding has the appropriate fire resistance duration from both sides. It is thought that the if the existing wall was already not more than 1m from a boundary the internal fire resistance duration would already be in place. However, Careful consideration should be made in the case of older properties and non-traditional construction. The consideration would be to ensure the EWI did not adversely affect the external fire resistance duration. **See worked example and FAQ's in Appendices.** **Storey height more than 11m** – Where the building has a storey at a height of more than 11m above the ground the external wall cladding system should be constructed of products achieving European Classification A1 or A2.

Mandatory Standard 2.9 Clause 2.9.4 Escape within dwellings – escape windows	Confirm escape windows are unaffected	Ability for escape should not be worsened
Environment: Mandatory Standard 3.4	Indicate existing dpc level and ensure insulation does not bridge the dpc. Ensure horizontal render stop bead above DPC level. Confirm underfloor solum vents are unaffected or show remedial works to maintain ventilation.	
Mandatory Standards 3.6 and 3.7	Indicate the position of any rainwater downpipes. Indicate the position of any foul and waste pipes.	Detail any alterations needed to assess the implications of re-positioning soil vent pipes, rainwater downpipes & other associated drainage (including underground drainage arrangements caused by installation of EWI).
Mandatory Standard 3.10	Confirm suitability of EWI to resist wind driven rain and precipitation	Confirmation of 3rd party accreditation such as • BBA Certificates or • other UKAS Body Certificates or • any European Accredited Test House (EA) certification (product/installation). Specification documents should include weathering details as part of the information pack - for example, flashing and coping details, sill details, and similar elements - to ensure the insulation is protected from saturation caused by inappropriate detailing. This includes measures to minimise icicle formation on shallow-angle sills and ensuring they are insulated behind and reinstated to prevent cold bridging. *For example: where sills are extended to accommodate EWI, the overhang must be sufficient, and the existing drip groove must remain exposed, as covering the drip groove would prevent it from functioning correctly and may allow water to track back into the wall.*
Mandatory Standard 3.14	Confirm impact if the installation of the EWI	Is existing ventilation strategy fit for purpose?

	significantly alters the buildings airtightness resulting in higher moisture levels within properties?	A ventilation strategy will typically be submitted as part of the application process, with measures proposed to improve the existing ventilation provisions. While the strategy is not required to meet the standards applicable to new-build developments, it is important to note that enhancements may have been considered or implemented, as outlined in the accompanying ventilation report.
Mandatory Standard 3.15	Provide condensation analysis and dew point calculations Check roof void ventilation	The guidance given in BS5250: 2002 is helpful in preventing both interstitial and surface condensation. Ensure installation of EWI does NOT adversely affect roof void. Any existing roof void ventilation should be indicated on details within the standard details pack.
Mandatory Standard 3.19	Indicate the position of any flues or ducts through the EWI	Detail any alterations needed to flues etc caused by installation of EWI.
Mandatory Standard 3.21	Air for combustion	Ensure installation of EWI does not adversely affect any requirement for the supply of air to combustion appliances.
Mandatory Standard 3.23	Fuel storage – protection from fire	An EWI proposal within 1.8m of an oil tank should be Euro Class A, i.e., unless an intervening barrier is provided. Reference may be made to Table 3.17 within Guidance Clause 3.23.1
Safety: Mandatory Standard 4.1/4.3	Detail the effect on existing stairway widths as appropriate Detail the effect on existing balconies, pends as appropriate	Detail any alterations needed to stairways, accessways, balconies, pends etc. caused by installation of EWI to ensure widths not reduced below minimum standards.
Mandatory Standard 4.5.	The specification should confirm that if any electrical works are carried out, appropriate BS7671 electrical certification will be provided along with the completion certificate submission.	
Energy: Mandatory Standard 6.2. **Clause 6.2.11 Alterations to**	The alteration is treated as an improvement to the existing building fabric and is not considered to result in the building failing to comply to any greater degree.	

insulation envelope	
Validity of tests and certification	Where reference is made on a plan or specification document to any Code of Practice, British or European Standard or manufacturer's instruction it shall be construed as a reference to such publication in the form in which it is in force at the date of the submission of the building warrant application.

Section 3: Procedural Items Post Approval - Covers the Construction Compliance and Notification Plan (CCNP) and completion certificate process.

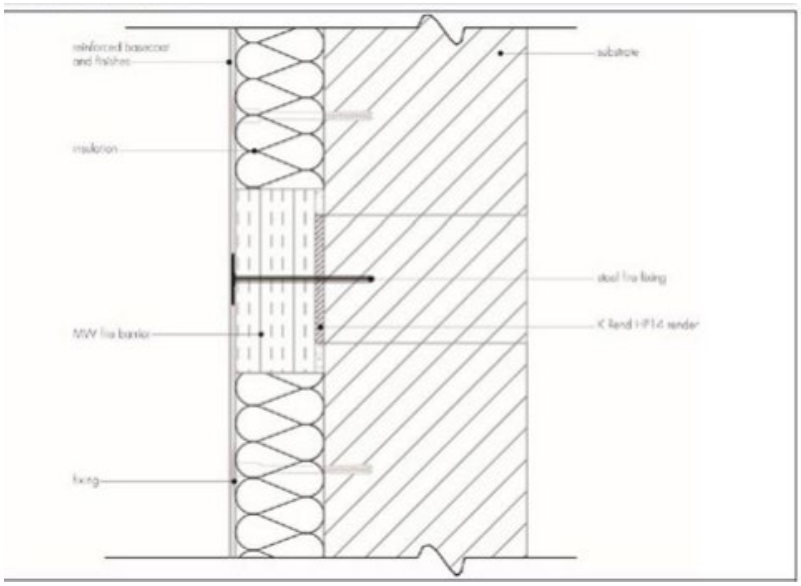
Issue	Comment
CCNP/ Reasonable Inquiry	Construction Compliance and Notification Plans (CCNPs) are formal agreement documents between the local authority verifier and the developer, intended to record key construction stage checks and ensure compliance with building standards. As standard practice, a separate CCNP is issued for each individual housing unit, including houses, flats, and maisonettes. These are provided by the local authority verifier at the time the Building Warrant is granted, in line with the procedures outlined in the Verification During Construction Handbook. Developers should give careful consideration to the level of inspection regime appropriate for the site to allow for the competent submission of a Completion Certificate. Please note that variations may apply depending on the nature and scope of the development. It is therefore strongly recommended to consult with your local authority verifier prior to submission.
Submission of and Acceptance of Completion Certificates	LABSS understands that, similar to the provision of Construction Compliance and Notification Plans (CCNPs), ECO developers often require a separate Completion Certificate and Notification of Acceptance (NACC) for each individual housing unit, including houses, flats, and maisonettes. A NACC must be issued by the local authority verifier for every unit or plot covered by the Building Warrant. In most cases, the certificate will be issued to the Relevant Person or Agent, who is often the contractor or scheme provider. Where the owner is not the Relevant Person, they must be formally notified when the NACC is issued. However, it is anticipated that the certificate itself may not always be forwarded to the owner, which could result in future requests for copies - particularly when owners seek to sell the altered properties. Contractors are therefore advised to provide a copy of the NACC to each owner promptly upon receipt. It is likely that all owners or occupiers of individual dwellings will require a Completion/Acceptance document. Under this scheme, it is the developer's responsibility to ensure that such documents are distributed to each householder (Relevant Person). Where a Building Warrant covers multiple buildings, the regulations permit submission of either: • A single completion certificate for all buildings (only applicable to existing dwellings in the same ownership), or • Individual completion certificates for each building.

	This flexibility, introduced through the 2007 amendments to the Building (Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2004, is intended to support projects such as the upgrading of social housing estates, where a single certificate may be more practical. For multi-house projects not in the same ownership, a separate Completion Certificate submission is required for each individual dwelling.
Deviations from Approval	Where any properties are permanently omitted from the scope of the original Building Warrant approval, an amendment to the warrant must be submitted prior to the submission of the Completion Certificate. This ensures that the warrant accurately reflects the final scope of works and supports proper verification and acceptance procedures.

Supporting Appendices
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's) in respect of EWI assessments

Question 1: Following a query from a verifier discussion was undertaken with the BSD to validate the traditional approach when installing EWI to existing domestic buildings which is to include an A1 band of insulating material along lines of separation. This approach was in respect of the changes from the 1 June 2022 with a greater emphasis on cladding and junction detailing.

Response: Note this discussion relates to a specific substrate and different considerations may apply should an external wall cladding system perform a more integral function with regards to separation and junction detailing as considered by guidance clause 2.2.10. Related typical standard detail noted below:



Question 2: Are A2 rated cladding systems required where timber frame structures are less than 6m to a boundary?

Response: The considerations related to cladding systems, timber frame structures and boundary distances are covered in Mandatory Standard 2.6 - Spread to neighbouring buildings, guidance clause 2.6.4 in particular.

I've assumed that the scenario in question relates to the application of EWI to an existing Swedish timber frame, or similar building, as opposed to any new building, which would have different considerations.

In the above scenario, the existing building is deemed to comply with current regulations, in terms of the requirements of 2.6.1 which requires short fire resistance duration for the wall where more than 1m from any boundary (medium duration if within 1m to the boundary). This means that, in terms of standard 2.6 and distance to a boundary, the consideration is focused on the performance of the EWI cladding system, which would be considered an unprotected area as outlined in clause 2.6.4. The 6m distance comes from clause 2.6.3 in terms of the simple geometry approach whereby if you are more than 6m from a boundary the amount of unprotected is unlimited. Clause 2.6.3 also outlines

consideration where the amount of unprotected area (cladding) (in square metres) may be equivalent to six times the distance (in metres) to the boundary.

LABSS have introduced an information paper which covers the above, this paper also includes consideration of the comparable heat flux from a cladding system fire, compared to a full compartment fire within the building and introduces a 50% reduction of the cladding area in certain circumstances. Where a cladding system is A1/A2, it would not be considered to add any fire load so would not be considered an unprotected area, this also applies to houses with class B cladding but only where the wall behind has the required fire resistance, which generally would not apply to older timber framed properties. While the wall is deemed to comply as noted above, this would not extend to the allowance for Class B within 1m of a boundary, where in such situations the fire resistance of the wall must be confirmed i.e. masonry, no fines etc.

While the information paper covers a number of scenarios, it doesn't include specific consideration of an EWI retrofit scenario.

Supporting Appendices
Worked Example for an EWI retrofit on a timber frame building

This worked example has been provided to help summarise and clarify the fire resistance and boundary considerations when selecting the appropriate cladding rating.

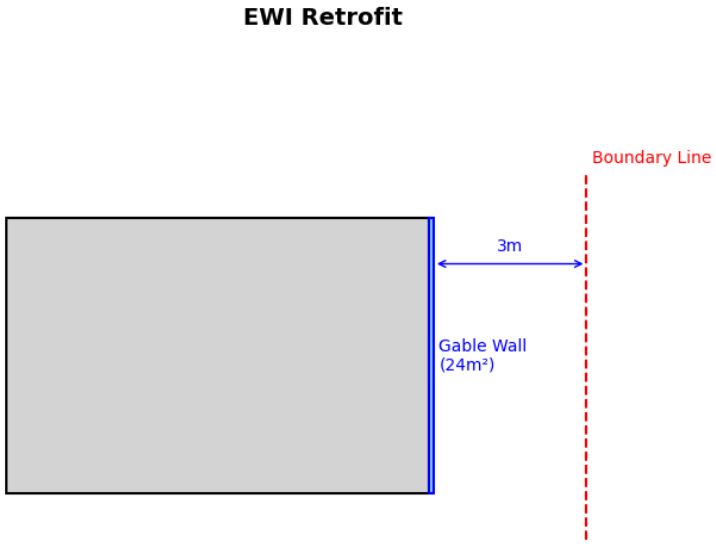


Figure 1 – EWI Retrofit

Table 1 – Retrofit Calculations

Parameter	Value
Wall Area	24m2
Distance to Boundary	3m
Simple Geometry Limit (6 x Distance)	18m2
Actual Wall Area vs Limit	24m2 >18m2 = Use Enclosing Rectangle
Enclosing Rectangle Height	3m
Enclosing Rectangle Width	12m
Unprotected Area Percentage	24/(3x12) = 67%
Minimum Distance from Table B	2.8m
Permissible Cladding Classes	B,C,D,E

The alternative to calculated approach where the simple geometry approach is exceeded would be to adopt cladding of A1/A2.