



Development &
Planning Authority

Guernsey Technical Standard

Materials and workmanship

The Building (Guernsey) Regulations, 2012

To provide practical guidance
on Regulation 11

2012 edition
With May 2016 amendments

MAIN CHANGES MADE BY THE MAY 2016 AMENDMENTS

1. Text changes made to reflect the new structure of government post May 1st 2016. All references to Departments have been removed.

MAIN CHANGES MADE BY THE FEB 2013 AMENDMENTS

2. The general guidance on materials and workmanship and the Construction Products Directive has been edited to reflect the new EU Construction Products Regulation.

MAIN CHANGES IN THE 2012 EDITION

3. This Guernsey Technical Standard which takes effect on 1st July 2012 is issued under the Building (Guernsey) Regulations, 2012. From this date all previous editions of documents approved under the Building Regulations, 1992 i.e. (the UK Approved Document to support of regulation 7)) will no longer be valid except in relation to building work carried out in accordance with full plans deposited with States of Guernsey Building Control before that date.

How this Guernsey Technical Standard differs from the UK Approved Document to support UK regulation 7

4. In general there are different legislative references reflecting Guernsey legislation.
5. The UK Building (Approved Inspectors, etc.) Regulations 2010 are not in force in Guernsey. Therefore approved inspectors are not recognised on the Island and all references have been removed.

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Introduction

What is a Guernsey Technical Standard?

This document has been approved and issued Development and Planning Authority to provide practical guidance on ways of complying with regulation 11 of the Building (Guernsey) Regulations, 2012 (GSI, 2012 No.11) . The Building (Guernsey) Regulations, 2012 are referred to throughout the remainder of this Document as ‘the Building Regulations’.

The intention of issuing Guernsey Technical Standards is to provide guidance about compliance with specific aspects of the Building Regulations in some of the more common building situations. They include examples of what, in ordinary circumstances, may be reasonable provision for compliance with the relevant requirement(s) of the Building Regulations to which they refer.

If guidance in a Guernsey Technical Standard is followed this may be relied upon as tending to show compliance with the requirement(s) covered by the guidance. Similarly a contravention of the standard may be relied upon as tending to establish a breach of the requirements. However, this is not conclusive, so simply following guidance does not guarantee compliance in an individual case or a failure to follow it meaning that there is necessarily a breach. It is also important to note that there may well be other ways of achieving compliance with the requirements. There is therefore no obligation to adopt any particular solution contained in this Guernsey Technical Standard if you would prefer to meet the relevant requirement in some other way. However, persons intending to carry out building work should always check with Building Control, that their proposals comply with Building Regulations.

The guidance contained in this Guernsey Technical Standard relates only to the particular requirements of the Building Regulations that the document addresses, (see ‘Requirements’ below). However, building work may be subject to more than one requirement of the Building Regulations and there may be an obligation to carry out work on a material change of use. In such cases the works will also have to comply with any other applicable requirements of the Building Regulations and work may need to be carried out which applies where a

material change of use occurs.

This document is one of a series that has been approved and issued for the purpose of providing practical guidance with respect to the requirements of the Building Regulations in particular of regulations 6, 8 and 11 and Schedule 1.

At the back of this document is a list of all the documents that have been approved and issued for this purpose.

How to use this Guernsey Technical Standard

In this document the following conventions have been adopted to assist understanding and interpretation:

- a. Texts shown against a yellow background are extracts from the Building Regulations, and set out the legal requirements that relate to compliance with the requirements of **regulation 11** of the Building Regulations. It should be remembered however that, as noted above, building works must comply with all the other applicable provisions of the Building Regulations.
- b. Key terms are defined in annex A at the rear of this document.
- c. Details of technical publications referred to in the text of this document will be presented in *italics* and repeated in standards referred to as an annex at the rear of this document. A reference to a publication is likely to be made for one of two main reasons. The publication may contain additional or more comprehensive technical detail, which it would be impractical to include in full in this Document but which is needed to fully explain ways of meeting the requirements; or it is a source of more general information. The reason for the reference will be indicated in each case. The reference will be to a specified edition of the document. The Guernsey Technical Standard may be amended from time to time to include new references or to refer to revised editions where this aids compliance.

Where you can get further help

If you require clarification on any of the technical guidance or other information set out in this Guernsey Technical Standard and the additional detailed technical references to which it directs you, there are a number of routes through which you can seek further assistance:

- The States of Guernsey website:
www.gov.gg/planning
- If you are the person undertaking the building work you can seek advice from Building Control Surveyors to help ensure that, when carried out, your work will meet the requirements of the Building Regulations.
- Businesses registered with a competent person self-certification scheme may be able to get technical advice from their scheme operator. A full list of competent persons schemes are included as Schedule 3 of the Building Regulations.
- If your query is of a highly technical nature you may wish to seek the advice of a specialist, or industry technical body, in the area of concern.

Responsibility for compliance

It is important to remember that if you are the person (e.g. designer, builder, installer) carrying out building work to which any requirement of Building Regulations applies you have a responsibility to ensure that the work complies with any such requirement. The building owner or occupier will also have a responsibility for ensuring compliance with Building Regulation requirements and could be served with a compliance notice in cases of non-compliance or with a challenge notice in cases of suspected non-compliance.

REGULATION 11 MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP

The Requirement

This Guernsey Technical Standard deals with regulation 11 of the Building Regulations.

<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Limits on application</i>
Materials and workmanship	
11. So much of any building work as is required to comply with any relevant requirement must be carried out -	
(a) with proper materials which are -	
(i) 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.	

Guidance

Performance

0.1 The requirements of regulation 11 will be met where materials are:

- a. of a suitable nature and quality in relation to the purposes and conditions of their use;
- and the workmanship is such that
- b. where relevant, materials are adequately mixed or prepared; and
 - c. applied, used or fixed so as to perform adequately the functions for which they are intended.

Materials include products, components, fittings, naturally occurring materials, e.g. stone, timber and thatch, items of equipment and backfilling for excavations in connection with building work.

Environmental impact of building work

0.2 The environmental impact of building work can be minimised by careful choice of materials, and where appropriate the use of recycled and recyclable materials should be considered. The use of such materials must not have any adverse implications for the health and safety standards of the building work.

Continuing control

0.3 Generally there are no provisions under the Building Regulations for continuing control over the use of materials following the completion of building work.

The exception being regulation 12 Use of materials unsuitable for permanent buildings, under which Building Control may fix a period of time after which a building must be removed. Building Control also has the power to extend such fixed period.

Section 1 - Materials

1.1 Guernsey Technical Standards contain references to materials or products covered by British Standards, by certificates issued by European Technical Approvals issuing bodies, or by other technical specifications but the references are not exclusive and other materials or products may be suitable in the particular circumstances.

Ways of establishing the fitness of materials

1.2 There are a number of ways in which the suitability of a material for use for a specific purpose may be assessed. The following are aids which may be used for establishing this:

a. British Standards

The material conforms to the relevant provisions of an appropriate British Standard.

Note: Nearly all British Standards relating to construction products will be revised to become the British 'transposition' of the new European Standards (ENs) presently being drafted. Traditionally, where an EN has been transposed and has replaced a British Standard on more-or-less the same material (but possibly a radically changed technical content), it has taken the previous number. The BSI numbering policy now is to adopt the CEN numbering, prefaced with BS. Again, each new EN may contain different characteristics and requirements from the superseded British Standard.

British Standards are normally withdrawn when their equivalent European Standards are published but, under certain circumstances, arrangements may be made for a deferred withdrawal of the British Standard.

Because it is impossible to change everything simultaneously, there will be a period during which the old British Standards will have to co-exist with the new. Some will be 'withdrawn' but remain available for work which has already commenced; some will be retained as 'obsolescent' where, for example, they are referred to in Guernsey Technical Standards not yet revised; some will co-exist for some years, fully maintained alongside the new transposed European originated standards (as with some of the structural codes).

Detailed enquiry will have to be made as to applicability in each context. Where the old standard remains applicable, it may reasonably be presumed that relevant products comply with regulation 11. Where there is a new standard, it may again be necessary to check applicability during the transitional period, following which compliance may reasonably also be presumed.

The EN's will have specifically identified clauses, i.e. those which relate to the 'harmonised' requirements containing the (largely health and safety) requirements relevant to the Building Regulations, and 'non-harmonised' requirements containing additional matters relating to trading requirements of concern to the construction industry, but not relevant to the requirements of regulation 11. The reference in this Guernsey Technical Standard to the EN's only applies to the 'harmonised' requirements.

b. Other national and international technical specifications

The material conforms to the national technical specifications of Member States other than the UK which are members of the European Economic Area, as long as such specifications provide in use at least an equivalent level of performance to the relevant British Standard. Where necessary, it is up to the person intending to carry out the work to provide translations and to demonstrate equivalence. It should be noted that the technical specifications of other Member States of the EEA may, for the same reason, be in a process of change paralleling that of British Standards.

c. Technical approvals

The material is covered by a national or European certificate issued by a European Technical Approvals issuing body, and the conditions of use are in accordance with the terms of the certificate. Where necessary it is up to the person intending to carry out the work to provide translations and to demonstrate equivalence.

d. CE marking

The material has CE marking (see Diagram 1). The CE marking gives a presumption of conformity with the stated minimum legal requirements when placed on the market, in accordance with

the Construction Products Regulation (305/2011/EU-CPR). These requirements include compliance with a harmonised European Standard as formally announced in the Official Journal of the European Communities (or with part of a European Standard) or with a European Technical Approval, coupled with the appropriate attestation procedure.

If used appropriately and in satisfactory conditions, a product bearing CE marking shall be presumed by Building Control to satisfy the relevant requirements unless there are reasonable grounds for suspecting otherwise. In this context relevant requirements are defined in relation to the essential requirements of the Construction Products Regulation (305/2011/EU-CPR), and are:

- mechanical resistance and stability;
- safety in case of fire;
- hygiene, health and the environment;
- safety in use;
- protection against noise;
- energy economy and heat retention.

Depending on the intended use of the product and the particular regulatory requirements all, or some, of the essential requirements may be relevant.

A CE marked material can only be rejected if either its performance does not, in fact, conform to the particular technical specification against which the CE marking has been claimed or, in the case of a declared value or a class of performance, the resultant value does not meet the relevant requirements of the Building Regulations. If Building Control has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a CE marked material does not conform to the specification against which CE marking has been claimed, it would have to prove this.

It should be noted that not all materials will necessarily be CE marked under the Construction Products Regulation (305/2011/EU-CPR), and it will not, in any case, be possible for all products to be CE marked until all relevant technical specifications have become available. However, there are some products where CE marking is compulsory in the EU under other Directives/Regulations (e.g. oil

boilers, which should fully comply with all relevant Directives/Regulations and should be installed in accordance with the appliance manufacturer's instructions). Building Control considers that for such materials to be appropriate for the purposes of the Regulations they should comply with the relevant EU Directives/Regulations

Diagram 1 CE marking



e. Independent schemes of certification and accreditation

Since the performance of a system, product, component or structure is dependent upon satisfactory site installation, testing and maintenance, independent schemes of certification and accreditation of installers and maintenance firms will provide confidence in the appropriate standard of workmanship being provided.

Confidence that the required level of performance can be achieved will be demonstrated by the use of a system, material, product or structure which is provided under the arrangements of a product conformity certification scheme and an accreditation of installer scheme.

Third party accredited product conformity certification schemes not only provide a means of identifying materials and designs of systems, products and structures which have demonstrated that they reach the requisite performance, but additionally provide confidence that the systems, materials, products and structures are actually provided to the same specification or design as that tested or assessed.

Third party accreditation of installers of systems, materials, products and structures provides a means of ensuring that installations have been conducted by knowledgeable contractors to appropriate standards, thereby increasing the reliability of the anticipated performance.

Many certification bodies that approve such schemes are accredited by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service.

Certification of products, components, materials or structures under such schemes may be accepted as evidence of compliance with the relevant standard. Similarly the certification of installation or maintenance of products, components, materials and structures under such schemes as evidence of compliance with the relevant standard may be acceptable. Nonetheless Building Control will wish to establish in advance of the work, that any such scheme is adequate for the purpose of the Building Regulations.

f. Tests and calculations

It can be shown by tests, by calculation or by other means that the material will be capable of performing the function for which it is intended. The Accreditation Scheme for Testing Laboratories run by UKAS together with similar schemes run by equivalent certification bodies, including accreditation schemes operated by other Member States of the EU, and recognised by that State's government, provide a means of ensuring that such tests can be relied on.

g. Past experience

The material can be shown by experience, such as in a building in use, to be capable of performing the function for which it is intended.

h. Sampling

Building Control have the power to take samples of materials to be used in building work. regulation 29 allows Building Control to take such samples as they consider necessary to establish compliance with the provisions of the Regulations.

Short-lived materials

1.3 Some materials, in the absence of special care, may be considered unsuitable because of their rapid deterioration in relation to the expected life of the building. Regulation 12 provides for particular actions that Building Control may take when dealing with materials considered to be unsuitable for permanent buildings.

1.4 A short-lived material which is readily accessible for inspection, maintenance and replacement may meet the requirements of the Regulations provided that the consequences of failure are not likely to be serious to the health or safety of persons in and around the building.

1.5 Where a short-lived material is not readily accessible for inspection, maintenance or replacement and the consequences of failure are likely to be serious for health or safety, it is most unlikely that the material will be suitable/appropriate.

Materials susceptible to changes in their properties

1.6 Some materials may undergo changes to their properties when they are exposed to certain environmental conditions which may affect their performance over time.

Some examples are concrete made with cements containing a high proportion of calcium aluminates (HAC), certain stainless steels, structural silicone sealants and intumescent paints for enhancing fire resistance of building elements.

Such materials can be used in works where these changes do not adversely affect their performance. They will meet the requirements of the Regulations provided that their final residual properties, including their structural properties, can be estimated at the time of their incorporation in the work. It should also be shown that these residual properties will be adequate for the building to perform the function for which it is intended for the expected life of the building.

Resistance to moisture

1.7 Any material which is likely to be adversely affected by condensation, by moisture from the ground or by rain or snow will meet the requirements if:

- a. the construction will resist the passage of moisture to the material; or
- b. the material is treated or otherwise protected from moisture.

Resistance to substances in the subsoil

1.8 Any material in contact with the ground or in the foundations will meet the requirements if it is capable of resisting attacks by deleterious material in the subsoil such as sulphates (see Section 2 of Guernsey Technical Standard C: Site preparation and resistance to contaminants and moisture).

REGULATION 11

Section 2 - Workmanship

Ways of establishing the adequacy of workmanship

2.1 It may be useful to consider the following aids for establishing the adequacy of workmanship:

a. Standards

- i. The method of carrying out the work is included in the recommendations of a British Standard Code of Practice. Note that *BS 8000 Workmanship on building sites* gathers together guidance from other BSI Codes and Standards; or
- ii. The method conforms to an equivalent technical specification which may include a national technical specification of other EU Member States which are contracting parties to the European Economic Area.

b. Technical approvals

The workmanship is specified for a material covered by a national or European certificate issued by a European Technical Approvals issuing body, and the conditions of use are in accordance with the terms of the certificate.

Alternatively the workmanship may be covered by an equivalent technical approval (including a technical approval of any other member of the European Organisation for Technical Approvals, EOTA), which provides an equivalent level of performance, and the conditions of use are in accordance with the terms of the technical approval. It is up to the person who intends to carry out the work to show that the method of workmanship will provide the equivalent level of protection and performance.

c. Management systems

The workmanship is covered by a scheme which complies with the relevant recommendations of *BS EN ISO 9000* Quality management systems, and related standards. There are a number of such UKAS accredited schemes. These schemes relate to products and processes for which there may also be a suitable British or other technical standard.

There are also independent schemes for accreditation and registration of installers of materials, products and services that provide a means of ensuring that work has been carried out by knowledgeable contractors to appropriate standards.

d. Past experience

It can be shown by experience, such as in a building in use, that the method of workmanship is capable of performing the function for which it is intended.

e. Tests

Building Control has the power to test sewers and drains in or in connection with buildings. Regulations 17 and 28 allows Building Control to make such tests as they consider necessary to establish compliance with the requirements of Part H of Schedule 1 to the Regulations.

The requirements of Part H of Schedule 1 to the Regulations include requirements relating to:

- i. foul water drainage;
- ii. cesspools, septic tanks and settlement tanks; and
- iii. rainwater drainage.

The Guernsey Technical Standard for Part H (Drainage and waste disposal) contains guidance on testing drainage installations.

Annex A - Key Terms

British Board of Agrément (BBA)

PO Box 195
Bucknalls Lane, Garston, Watford WD2 7NG
Tel: 01923 665300
Fax: 01923 665301
E-mail: bba@btinternet.com
Website: www.bbacerts.co.uk

See European Technical Approval issuing body.

British Standards (BSs)

British Standards are issued by the British Standards Institution. To achieve British Standard status the draft document is submitted for public consultation and all comment received, considered and consensus reached.

BSI

British Standards Institution
389 Chiswick High Road, London W4 4AL
Tel: 020 8996 9001
Fax: 020 8996 7001
E-mail: info@bsi.org.uk
Website: www.bsi.org.uk

CE marking

The CE marking is more fully described in Annex III 'Attestation of conformity with technical specifications' of the Construction Products Directive. The marking may be on the product, a label, the packaging or accompanying commercial documentation. It will be accompanied by a reference to the technical specification to which it conforms, and, where appropriate, by indications to identify the characteristics of the product.

CEN

Comité Européen de Normalisation. The European standards body recognised by the Commission to prepare harmonised standards to support the Construction Products Directive. The members comprise the standards bodies of participating members of the EU and of EFTA (European Free Trade Association).

European Economic Area (EEA)

The European Economic Area consists of those states which signed the Agreement at Oporto on 2 May 1992 together with the Protocol adjusting that Agreement signed at Brussels on 17 March 1993. The states are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

EOTA

European Organisation for Technical Approvals is the umbrella organisation for bodies issuing European Technical Approvals for individual products. It operates over the same area as CEN. EOTA complements the work of CEN in that the guidelines it produces are for products for which standards do not exist as yet, possibly due to the innovative nature of the product.

General Secretary based in Brussels
Tel: 0032 2 502 6900
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European Commission

The executive organisation of the EU, based in Brussels. It ensures implementation and observance of Community rules, has the sole power to propose legislation based on the Treaties and executes the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers.

EN

European standards are implemented as identical national standards in each of the Member States, and in the United Kingdom as BS ENs. The British Standard will include additional guidance about its relationship with other standards in the family and possibly about the use of the standard. An EN does not have a separate existence as a formally published document.

European Technical Approval

A favourable technical assessment of the fitness for use of a construction product for an intended use, issued for the purposes of the Construction Products Directive by a body authorised by a Member State to issue European Technical Approvals for those purposes and notified by that Member State to the European Commission.

REGULATION 11 KEY TERMS

European Technical Approval issuing body

A body notified to the EU Commission under Article 10 of the Construction Products Directive as being approved to issue European Technical Approvals. The details of these institutions are published in the 'C' series of the Official Journal of the European Communities.

At the present time the listing for the United Kingdom is the British Board of Agrément and WIMLAS Ltd. An up to date listing can be found on the Building Regulations pages of the ODPM website www.odpm.gov.uk.

EU

The 27 countries of the European Union, namely Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, , Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

ISO

International Organisation for Standardisation. The worldwide standards organisation, some of whose standards may be adapted for use with the Construction Products Directive. Standards are identified by 'ISO' and a number. These may be transposed into the UK as BS ISO, or adopted as European standards and implemented as BS EN ISO. ISO standards are separately published standards (unlike ENs).

Technical specification

A standard or a European Technical Approval Guide. It is the document against which compliance can be shown in the case of a standard and against which an assessment is made to deliver the European Technical Approval.

UKAS

United Kingdom Accreditation Service
21–47 High Street
Feltham, Middlesex TW3 4UN
Tel: 020 8917 8400
Fax: 020 8917 8500

Standard, A BS EN, etc.

WIMLAS
WIMLAS Limited
St Peter's House, 6–8 High Street, Iver
Buckinghamshire SL0 9NG
Tel: 01753 737744
Fax: 01753 792321
E-mail: wimlas@compuserve.com

See European Technical Approval issuing body

Annex B - Standards referred to

BS 8000-1:1989

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for excavation and filling.

BS 8000-2-1:1990

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for concrete work. Mixing and transporting concrete. AMD 9324 1997.

BS 8000-2-2:1990

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for concrete work. Sitework with in situ and precast concrete.

BS 8000-3:1989

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for masonry. AMD 6195 1990.

(Withdrawn and superseded by BS 8000-3:2001 Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for masonry.)

BS 8000-4:1989

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for waterproofing.

BS 8000-5:1990

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for carpentry, joinery and general fixings.

BS 8000-6:1990

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for slating and tiling of roofs and claddings.

BS 8000-7:1990

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for glazing.

BS 8000-8:1994

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for plasterboard partitions and dry linings.

BS 8000-9:1989

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for cement/sand floor screeds and concrete floor toppings.

(Withdrawn and superseded by BS 8000-9:2003 Workmanship on building sites. Cementitious levelling screeds and wearing screeds. Code of practice.)

BS 8000-10:1995

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for plastering and rendering. AMD 9271 1996.

BS 8000-11:1989

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for wall and floor tiling.

BS 8000-11-1:1989

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for wall and floor tiling. Ceramic tiles, Terrazzo tiles and mosaics (confirmed 1995).

BS 8000-11-2:1990

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for wall and floor tiling. Natural stone tiles. AMD 8623 1995.

BS 8000-12:1989

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for decorative wallcoverings and painting.

BS 8000-13:1989

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for above ground drainage and sanitary appliances.

BS 8000-14:1989

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for below ground drainage.

BS 8000-15:1990

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for hot and cold water services (domestic scale).

BS 8000-16:1997

Workmanship on building sites. Code of practice for sealing joints in buildings using sealants.

BS EN ISO 9000:2000

Quality management and systems. Fundamentals and vocabulary.

(Withdrawn and superseded by BS EN ISO 9000:2005 Quality management systems. Fundamentals and vocabulary.)

BS EN ISO 9001:1994

Quality systems, Model for quality assurance in design, development, production, installation and servicing.

(Withdrawn and superseded by BS EN ISO 9001:2000 Quality management systems. Requirements.)

BS EN ISO 9002:1994

Quality systems, Model for quality assurance in production, installation and servicing.

(Withdrawn and superseded by BS EN ISO 9001:2000 Quality management systems. Requirements.)

GUERNSEY TECHNICAL STANDARDS

The following documents have been approved and issued Development and Planning Authority for the purpose of providing practical guidance with respect to the requirements of the Building Regulations

Guernsey Technical Standard A: Structure, 2012 edition with May 2016 amendments.

Guernsey Technical Standard B: Fire Safety - Volume 1 - Dwellinghouses, 2012 edition with May 2016 amendments.

Guernsey Technical Standard B: Fire Safety - Volume 2 - Buildings other than dwellinghouses, 2012 edition with May 2016 amendments.

Guernsey Technical Standard C: Site preparation and resistance to contaminants and moisture 2012 edition with May 2016 amendments.

Guernsey Technical Standard D: Toxic substances 2012 edition with May 2016 amendments.

Guernsey Technical Standard E: Resistance to the passage of sound, 2012 edition with May 2016 amendments.

Guernsey Technical Standard F: Ventilation, 2012 edition with May 2016 amendments.

Guernsey Technical Standard G: Health, hygiene and water efficiency, 2012 edition with May 2016 amendments.

Guernsey Technical Standard H: Drainage and waste disposal, 2012 edition with May 2016 amendments.

Guernsey Technical Standard J: Heat producing appliances and fuel storage systems, 2012 edition with May 2016 amendments.

Guernsey Technical Standard K: Safe means of access and egress, 2012 edition with May 2016 amendments.

Guernsey Technical Standard L1: Conservation of fuel and power – Dwellings, 2012 edition with May 2016 amendments.

Guernsey Technical Standard L2: Conservation of fuel and power – Buildings other than dwellings, 2012 edition with May 2016 amendments.

Guernsey Technical Standard M: Access to and use of buildings, 2012 edition with May 2016 amendments.

Guernsey Technical Standard N: Glazing - Materials and protection, 2012 edition with May 2016 amendments.

Guernsey Technical Standard P: Roads - Layout design and construction, 2012 edition with May 2016 amendments.

Guernsey Technical Standard Regulation 11: Materials and Workmanship, 2012 edition with May 2016 amendments.



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