

## WHY CLADDING & INSULATION MATTER TO INSURERS

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Since the tragic Grenfell Tower fire in 2017, cladding and insulation materials have become a major concern for insurers. Whether you own a residential block, commercial unit, or mixed-use building, insurers now require full disclosure of:

- The type of external cladding used
- The insulation material beneath or behind the cladding

Failing to provide this information – or providing incorrect details – can lead to:

- Higher premiums
- Cover exclusions
- Declined claims or refusal to quote

This guide breaks down the common materials, how to identify them, and how to stay compliant.

## COMMON CLADDING TYPES

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### 1. ACM (Aluminium Composite Material)

- Thin aluminium sheets with a polyethylene (plastic) core
- Widely used pre-Grenfell on high-rise and modern buildings

**Risk:** Extremely flammable in some forms – high fire risk

**Insurance Note:** Many insurers will not accept this unless removed or replaced

### 2. HPL (High-Pressure Laminate)

- Compressed wood or paper layers with a resin binder

**Risk:** Can be combustible depending on insulation used and installation

**Insurance Note:** Must be declared and may require risk assessments

### 3. Timber Cladding

- Visually attractive, especially on low-rise or eco builds

**Risk:** Flammable – fire risk can be managed with fire breaks and fire-retardant treatment

**Insurance Note:** Accepted with additional safety measures and limited height

### 4. Brick Slips / Masonry Cladding

- Real brick veneer applied to exterior walls

**Risk:** Low fire risk – considered safe and durable

**Insurance Note:** Usually favourable to insurers

### 5. Render Systems (e.g., EWl)

- Render applied to insulation board (External Wall Insulation)

**Risk:** Depends on insulation type used underneath

**Insurance Note:** Must be paired with non-combustible insulation for best results



## COMMON INSULATION TYPES (BEHIND CLADDING)

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### Rockwool / Mineral Wool

- Non-combustible
- Good fire performance

**Insurance View:** Low risk, often preferred

### Expanded Polystyrene (EPS)

- Lightweight and cheap
- Highly combustible if exposed to fire

**Insurance View:** May result in cover refusal or higher excess

### Polyisocyanurate (PIR)

- High thermal performance
- Combustible if not properly fire stopped

**Insurance View:** May be acceptable with fire break systems

### Phenolic Foam (e.g., Kingspan Kooltherm)

- Good thermal rating, low smoke emission

**Insurance View:** Higher scrutiny post-Grenfell – may need fire reports

## HOW TO FIND OUT WHAT YOU'VE GOT

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If you've purchased a building or manage one with unclear records:

### Start with your building documents:

- EPC reports
- Fire Risk Assessments (FRA)
- Planning/building control documents
- Leaseholder packs or O&M manuals

### Get a Fire Engineer or Surveyor

- Commission a cladding material and insulation survey
- Look for an EWS1 form (External Wall System Assessment) – especially for residential buildings over 18m tall

### Photograph Visible Areas

- Cladding panels, fixings, insulation (if exposed)
- Share with your broker or surveyor for help with identification

## WHY INSURERS NEED THIS INFO

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- **Fire safety is a critical risk factor** for underwriters
- Accurate details allow insurers to set fair terms and respond to claims
- Incomplete or false declarations may invalidate cover

Even if you "don't know" – insurers need that flagged. We can help guide how to state this properly to avoid issues.

## HOW QUDOS CAN HELP

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- Guide you through identifying your materials
- Liaise with underwriters on non-standard construction
- Place cover with insurers that accept specific cladding/insulation types
- Work with your surveyors or fire engineers

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