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A purpose-led professional services business with law at the core

Objectives

By the end of this session attendees will be able to....

- Understand the changes to the legislation brought in by the Building Safety Act 2022
- Understand what is required under the various 'Gateway' phases
- Understand what is required under the new role of 'Accountable Person' and 'Principle Accountable Person'.
- Have a better understanding of what will be required moving forwards under the new Building Safety Regulator.

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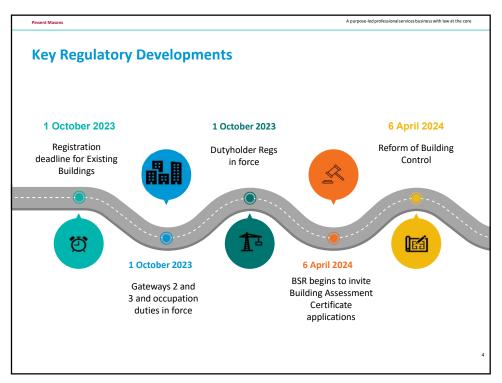
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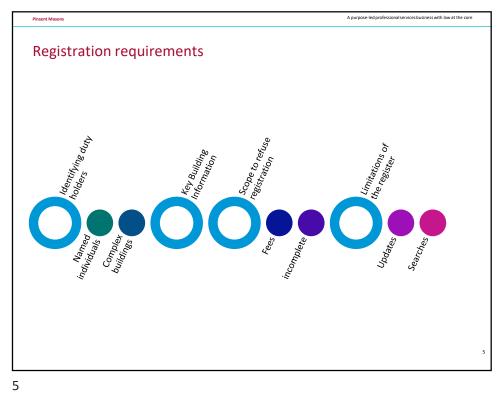
Agenda

- · Timescale of key regulatory developments
- · The New Building Safety Regulator- functions, duties and powers
- Building Safety Act 2022
- Construction Phase- Gateways, change control, Golden Thread
- Occupation Phase- Accountable Person and Principal Accountable Person
- · Safety case report
- · Resident engagement
- Fire Safety Act 2021 and Fire Safety (England) Regulations 2022



Laura White Senior Associate







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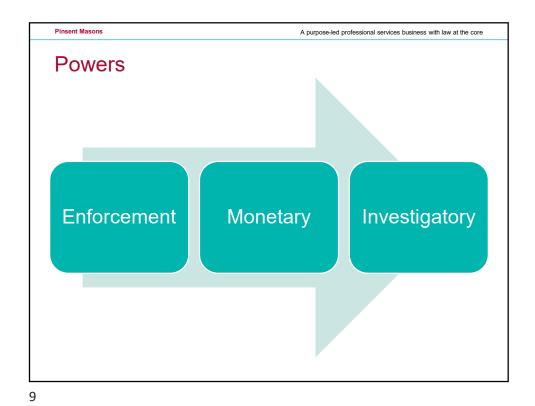
Building Safety Regulator Overview

- Creation
- Statutory basis
- · Relationship with HSE
- Structure
- https://www.hse.gov.uk/buildingsafety/regulator.htm



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Functions Overseeing safety and standards of all buildings Helping the built environment industry and building control professionals to improve their competence Leading implementation of the new regulatory framework for high rise buildings Building safety - HSE



Duties

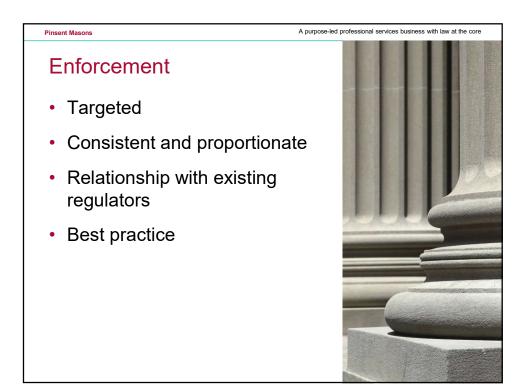
To facilitate building safety: higher risk buildings (s4)

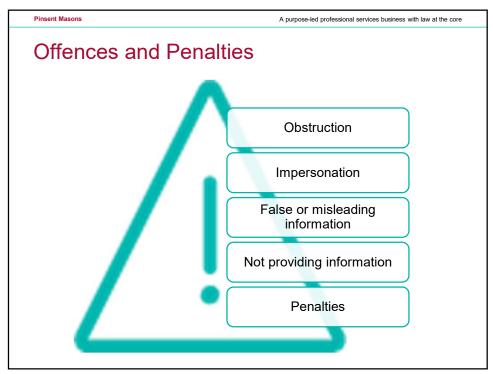
To keep safety and standard of buildings under review (s5)

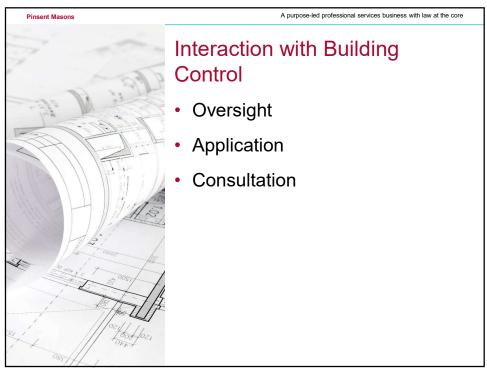
To facilitate improvement in competence of industry and building inspectors (s6)

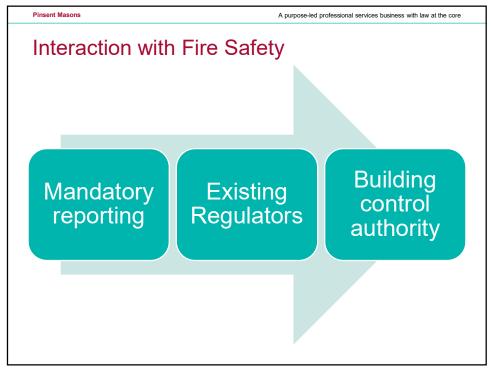
To establish system for giving of building safety information (s8)

BSR may also make proposals and consultation relating to regulations (s7)









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What has BSR done so far?

- Building Advisory Committee
- Interim Industry Competence Committee
- Recruitment
- Sign up for HSE's BSR eBulletin:
- HSE eBulletin service Subscribe to HSE's BSR eBulletin (govdelivery.com)





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Definition of a higher-risk building

BSA 2022 - Meaning of "higher-risk building" means a building in England that is at least 18 metres in height or has at least 7 storeys, and contains at least 2 residential units

It includes multi-occupied residential buildings, mixed use buildings with a residential element, student accommodation and educational accommodation. The design and construction duties will also apply to new hospitals and care homes.

In relation to the **occupation phase** the definition of an occupied building is as follows:

A high-risk building will be occupied when people are living in at least 2 residential units. A residential unit includes a flat or a bedroom in halls of residence.

In relation to the occupation phase, the definition does **not** include hospitals and care settings in occupation. These will continue to be regulated under existing legislation.

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Higher-Risk Buildings (Descriptions and Supplementary Provisions) Regulations 2023

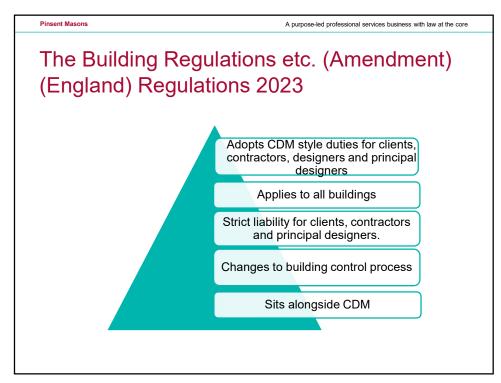
- · Came into force on 6th April 2023
- Reg. 2 Supplements definition of HRB found in sections Part 3 s.31 BSA 2022 /S.120D of 1984 Act. and Part 4 s.65 of BSA 2022
- Specified descriptions of buildings for HRB for design and construction part of BSA 2022
- Reg 4 deals with meaning of 'building' broadly defined to allow BSR to consider entire structure or set of structures when being built

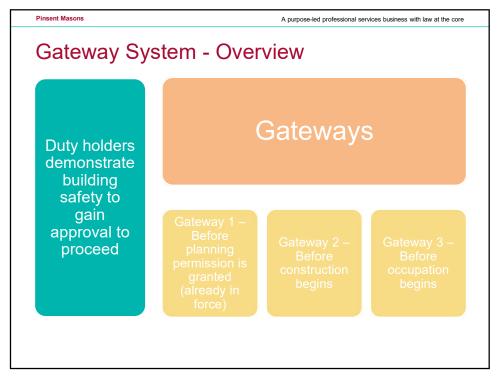
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Higher-Risk Buildings (Descriptions and Supplementary Provisions) Regulations 2023 - continued

- Reg 5 measure the height of a building i.e. from ground level to top of floor surface of top storey
- Reg 6 how storeys are to be counted & storeys to be ignored e.g. storeys below ground level and those which are for roof-top plant/machinery
- Reg 7 exclusions from HRB definition for design & construction part of regime:
 - secure residential institution e.g. prisons
 - hotels
 - military barracks & MOD living accommodation
- Reg 8 exclusions from HRB definition for in-occupation part of regime:
 - the above plus hospitals and care homes







Regulating Construction

The Building (Higher-Risk Buildings Procedures)
(England) Regulations [2023]

Gateway 2 approvals – 12 weeks

Change control

• all notifications – change control log (PC duty)

• Notifiable changes – 14 days notice

• Major change – application for approval

Completion Certificate – 12 weeks

• Golden thread

• Client statement - compliance with Building Regulations

• PC and PD declaration of compliance with Dutyholder Regs

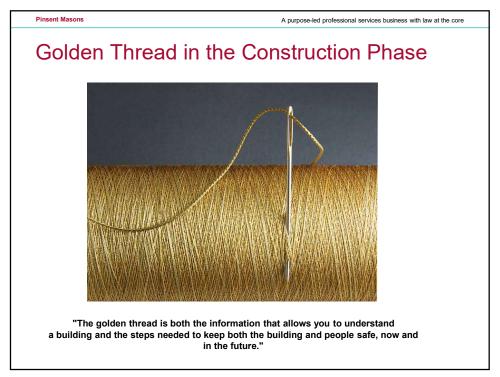
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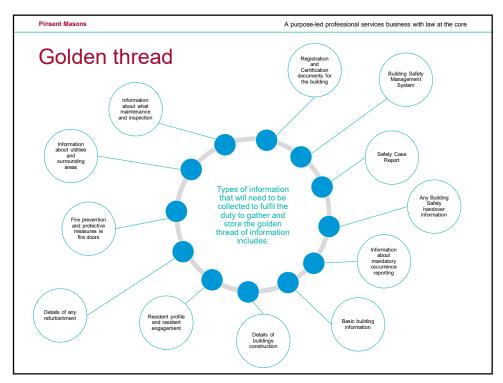
Gateway 3 – Completion Certificate

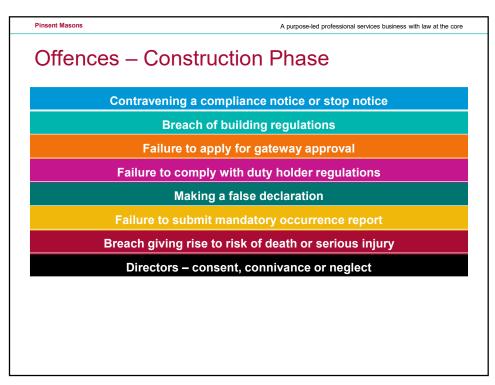
Assessment takes place when building work has finished

Accountable Person to receive all documents and information regarding the HRB

Issue of the Completion Certificate









Who is responsible for the occupation phase?

Principal Accountable Person

Accountable person with responsibility for the structure of the building

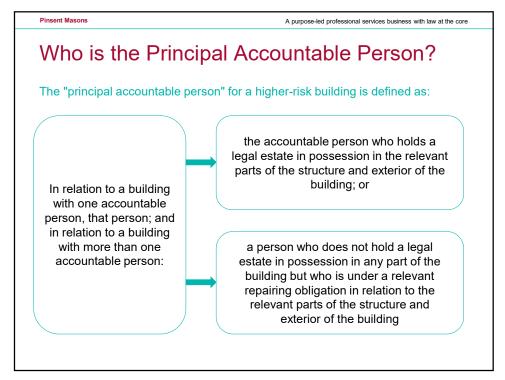
Responsible Person

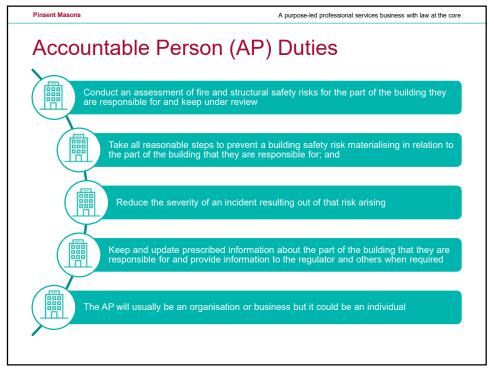
Employer, control, ownership

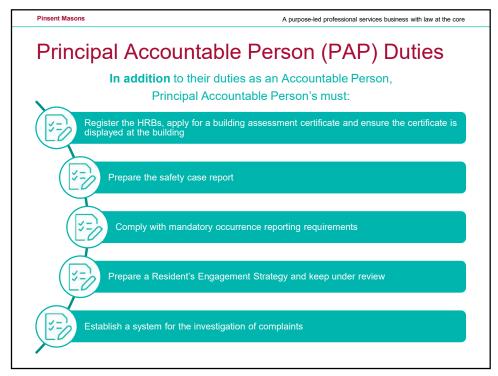
Accountable Person

Legal estate in possession of common parts, repair and maintenance obligations









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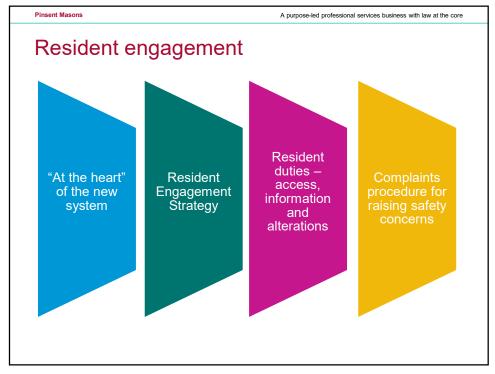
How will the AP/PAP discharge their duties in practice?

Most AP's/PAP's will be organisations rather than individuals and so will need to make arrangements either within their organisation or through a third party to ensure someone with the requisite competence fulfils the duties and deals with maintenance/management of the building.

The Building Safety Manager role has been removed from the legislation but the PAS standards that were produced in relation on competence of BSMs and the building safety alliance are still out there and are a good reference point for those appointing someone to help and ensuring that they have the correct level of experience and qualification.

PAS 8673 relating to building safety managers requires the building safety manager to be competent in each of the following areas: governance; leadership and teamwork; building systems and safety; building operations; risk management; and change management.





Safety Case & Safety Case Report

Safety Case

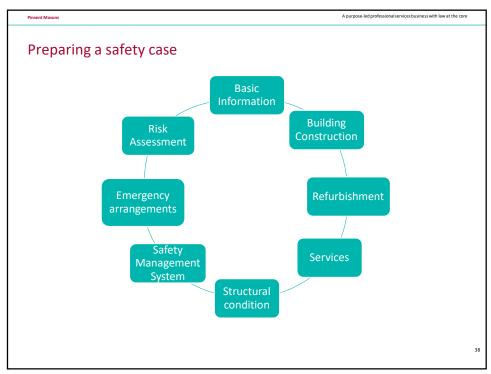
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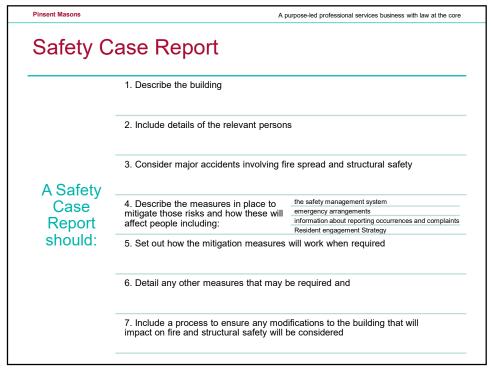
- All Information used to manage the risk of fire spread and structural safety of the building
- Will need to demonstrate the current and ongoing safety of a building

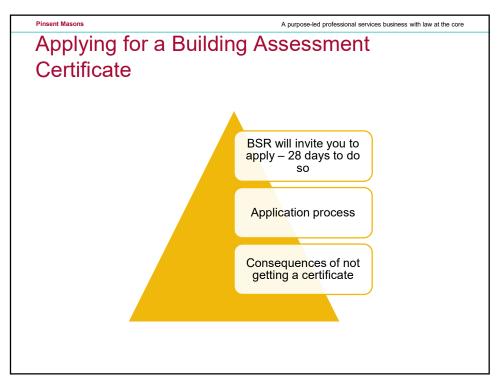
Safety Case Report

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- Summarises the safety case
- Identifies the building's major fire and structural hazards and sets out how these risks are being managed

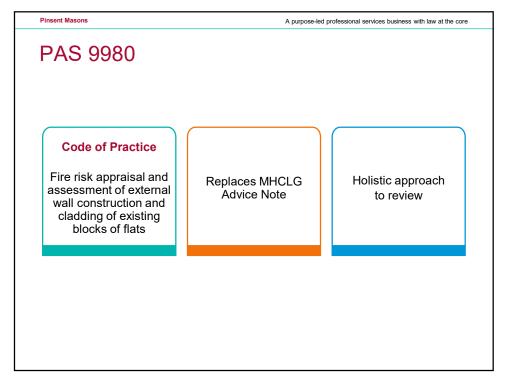


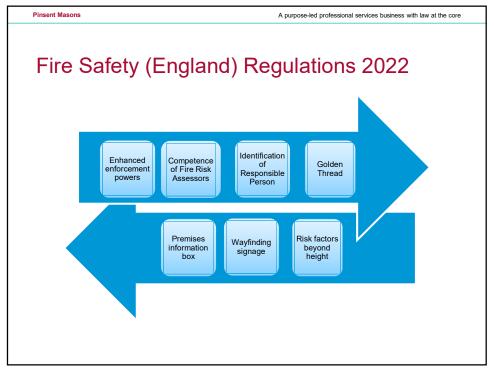


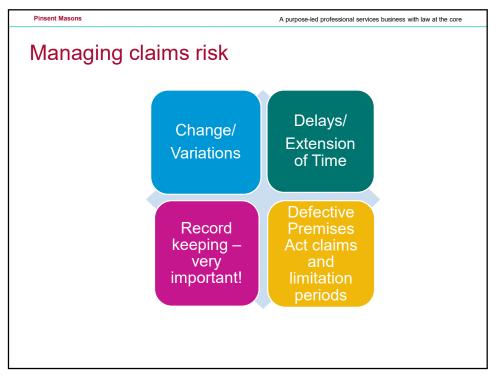












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