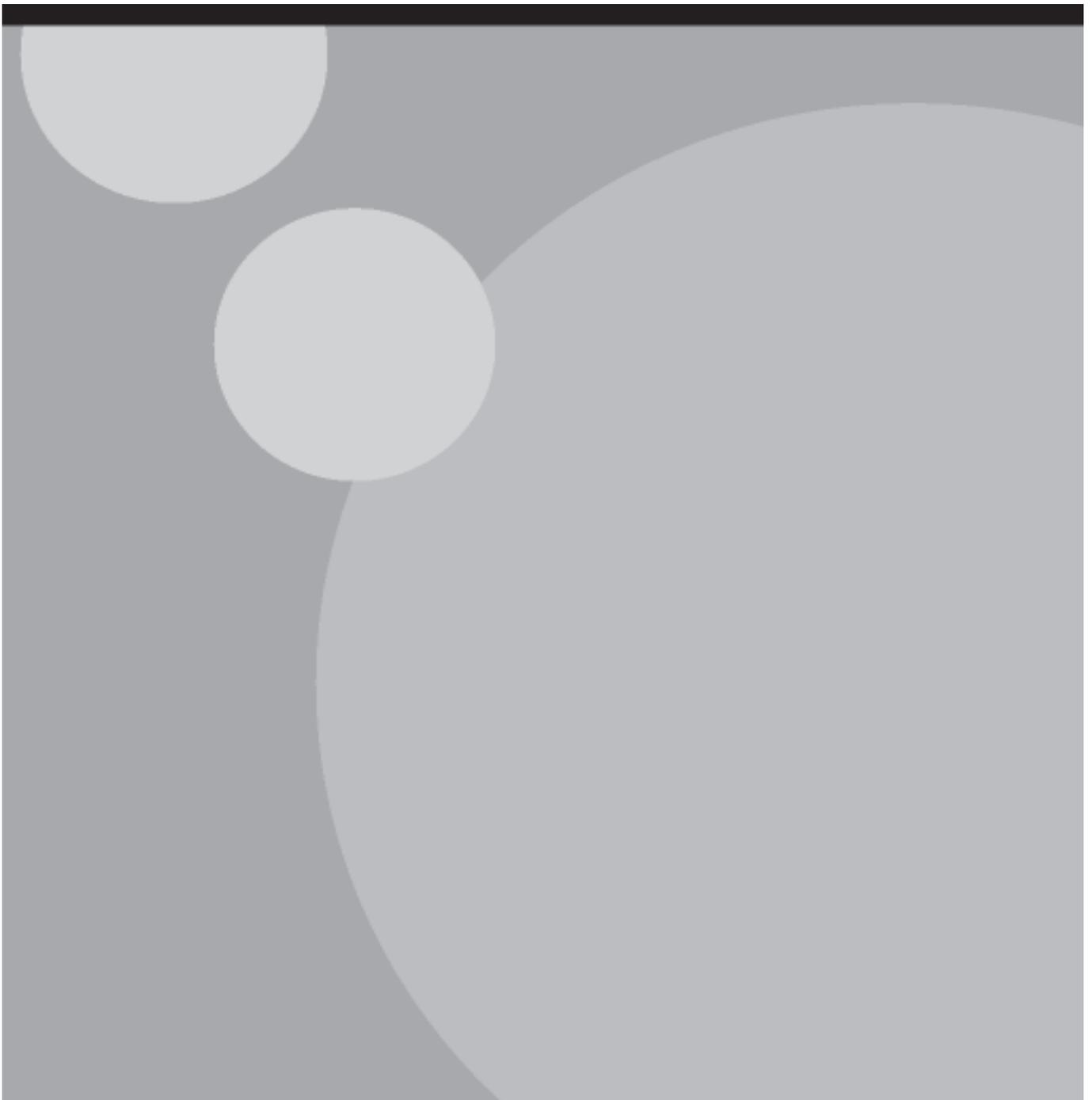




Consolidation of the Building Regulations 2000
(as amended) and the Building (Approved
Inspectors etc) Regulations 2000 (as amended)

IMPACT ASSESSMENT



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Title: Consolidation of the Building Regulations 2000 (as amended) and the Building (Approved Inspectors etc) Regulations 2000 (as amended). Lead department or agency: Communities and Local Government Other departments or agencies: None	Impact Assessment (IA)
	IA No: 0015
	Date: September 2010
	Stage: FINAL STAGE
	Source of intervention: Domestic
	Type of measure: Secondary legislation
Contact for enquiries: Ian Drummond 0303 44 41791	

Summary: Intervention and Options

What is the problem under consideration? Why is government intervention necessary?

There has not been a consolidation of the Building Regulations 2000 (as amended) and the Building (Approved Inspectors etc.) Regulations 2000 (as amended) since 2000. A consolidation of legislation incorporates all subsequent amendments made to the legislation into one piece of legislation. As there have been many changes made since 2000, to see fully what is now in the Building Regulations would require looking at 18 statutory instruments (see Annex A). Over the years, due to changes in Policy, some regulations have been amended, revoked or deleted leaving the regulations appearing unclear and illogical in places. Government intervention is necessary as only legislation can resolve this problem.

What are the policy objectives and the intended effects?

The consolidation is part of the Government's commitment to simplification and reducing the burden of regulation. The Consolidation will tidy up the existing regulations by re-numbering and re-ordering the regulations for clarity and ease of use. Consolidating the regulations will make them easier to read, understand and to refer to in the everyday work of those who use them, and also to those who are new to the regulations. It also provides a "clean" set of regulations which will make future amendments to the regulations easier to understand. The consolidation will also allow the revocation of all earlier building regulations and approved inspectors legislation (18 statutory instruments)

What policy options have been considered? Please justify preferred option (further details in Evidence Base)

Option 1 was to do nothing
 Option 2 was to incorporate all amendments made to the 2000 Regulations into two sets of regulations, one for the Building Regulations 2000 (as amended) and one for the Building (Approved Inspectors etc.) Regulations 2000 (as amended). We chose option 2 because the grouping of related matters in the regulations will make them much easier to use (for example, all provisions on the energy efficiency of buildings will be brought together) and the new numbers and order will make it far easier to amend the regulations sensibly and practicably in future.

When will the policy be reviewed to establish its impact and the extent to which the policy objectives have been achieved?	It will not be reviewed
Are there arrangements in place that will allow a systematic collection of monitoring information for future policy review?	No

Ministerial Sign-off For final stage Impact Assessments:

I have read the Impact Assessment and I am satisfied that, given the available evidence, it represents a reasonable view of the likely costs, benefits and impact of the leading options.

Andrew Stunell

Signed by the responsible Minister:

Date: **6 September 2010**

Summary: Analysis and Evidence

Policy Option 2

Description: Policy Option 2 - Consolidation of the Building Regulations 2000 (as amended) and the Building (Approved Inspectors etc) Regulations 2000 (as amended)

Price Base Year 2010	PV Base Year 2010	Time Period Years 10	Net Benefit (Present Value (PV)) (£m)		
			Low: £3.8m	High: £17.1m	Best Estimate: £9.3m

COSTS (£m)	Total Transition (Constant Price) Years	Average Annual (excl. Transition) (Constant Price)	Total Cost (Present Value)
Low	£0.22m	N/A	£0.22m
High	£0.53m	N/A	£0.53m
Best Estimate	£0.36m		£0.36m

Description and scale of key monetised costs by 'main affected groups'

These are building control officers in Local Authorities, and lawyers working with building control officers (£272,500) and Approved Inspectors (£36,500) The one-off costs for these groups are initial familiarisation and administration costs. Private sector lawyers would incur familiarisation costs, (£50,000) but this would only affect those who use the regulations regularly. Those who do not would not incur extra costs as they have to familiarise themselves each time they use the regulations regardless of any changes.

Other key non-monetised costs by 'main affected groups'

It is possible that users of the regulations may experience other costs such as those associated with time taken for understanding any changes that affect cross referencing with the approved and any other associated documents (until these can also be amended). However, these would be very minimal, if any, and not possible to cost and therefore have not been monetised. Also as we will be publicising a map showing how the numbering of regulations has changed, this should minimise any such costs.

BENEFITS (£m)	Total Transition (Constant Price) Years	Average Annual (excl. Transition) (Constant Price)	Total Benefit (Present Value)
Low	N/A	£0.5m	£4.01m
High	N/A	£2.1m	£17.66m
Best Estimate		£1.2m	£9.64m

Description and scale of key monetised benefits by 'main affected groups'

These are building control officers in Local Authorities, and lawyers working with building control officers, (£7,310,000) Approved Inspectors (£980,000) as well as private sector lawyers. (£1,350,000) The main benefits for these groups are associated with an annual reduction in the time taken when using the legislation. This reduction is assumed to fall by 5% per annum, with ranges, as detailed in the Evidence Base.

Other key non-monetised benefits by 'main affected groups'

Although there are not currently any known major issues with non-compliance of the regulations because they have not been consolidated, it is possible that once consolidation is completed and the regulations therefore become easier to comprehend, that compliance with them may increase. This would have a benefit to society as a whole but it is not possible to monetise this.

Key assumptions/sensitivities/risks

Discount rate (%) 3.5%

The figures are not firm, but are estimates, based on assumptions about the way building control officers and lawyers use their time in terms of how often they have to refer to the regulations and the costs of providing the building control service have been averaged. Ranges have been included to reflect uncertainty. Further details are in the evidence base.

Impact on admin burden (AB) (£m):		Impact on policy cost savings (£m):		In scope Yes
New AB:	AB savings:	Net:	Policy cost savings: £270,000 pa	

Enforcement, Implementation and Wider Impacts

What is the geographic coverage of the policy/option?	England and Wales				
From what date will the policy be implemented?	01/10/2010				
Which organisation(s) will enforce the policy?	Department for Communities and Local Government				
What is the annual change in enforcement cost (£m)?	Nil				
Does enforcement comply with Hampton principles?	N/A				
Does implementation go beyond minimum EU requirements?	N/A				
What is the CO ₂ equivalent change in greenhouse gas emissions? (Million tonnes CO ₂ equivalent)	Traded: N/A		Non-traded: N/A		
Does the proposal have an impact on competition?	No				
What proportion (%) of Total PV costs/benefits is directly attributable to primary legislation, if applicable?	Costs: N/A		Benefits: N/A		
Annual cost (£m) per organisation (excl. Transition) (Constant Price)	Micro N/A	< 20 N/A	Small N/A	Medium N/A	Large N/A
Are any of these organisations exempt?	No	No	No	No	No

Specific Impact Tests: Checklist

Set out in the table below where information on any SITs undertaken as part of the analysis of the policy options can be found in the evidence base. For guidance on how to complete each test, double-click on the link for the guidance provided by the relevant department.

Please note this checklist is not intended to list each and every statutory consideration that departments should take into account when deciding which policy option to follow. It is the responsibility of departments to make sure that their duties are complied with.

Does your policy option/proposal have an impact on...?	Impact	Page ref within IA
Statutory equality duties ¹ Statutory Equality Duties Impact Test guidance	No	11
Economic impacts		
Competition Competition Assessment Impact Test guidance	No	11
Small firms Small Firms Impact Test guidance	No	11
Environmental impacts		
Greenhouse gas assessment Greenhouse Gas Assessment Impact Test guidance	No	11
Wider environmental issues Wider Environmental Issues Impact Test guidance	No	11
Social impacts		11
Health and well-being Health and Well-being Impact Test guidance	No	11
Human rights Human Rights Impact Test guidance	No	11
Justice system Justice Impact Test guidance	No	11
Rural proofing Rural Proofing Impact Test guidance	No	11
Sustainable development Sustainable Development Impact Test guidance	No	11

¹ Race, disability and gender Impact assessments are statutory requirements for relevant policies. Equality statutory requirements will be expanded 2011, once the Equality Bill comes into force. Statutory equality duties part of the Equality Bill apply to GB only. The Toolkit provides advice on statutory equality duties for public authorities with a remit in Northern Ireland.

Evidence Base (for summary sheets) – Notes

Use this space to set out the relevant references, evidence, analysis and detailed narrative from which you have generated your policy options or proposal. Please fill in **References** section.

References

Include the links to relevant legislation and publications, such as public impact assessment of earlier stages (e.g. Consultation, Final, Enactment).

No.	Legislation or publication
1	Building Regulations 2000, as amended
2	Building (Approved Inspectors etc) Regulations 2000, as amended
3	Survey of Building Control Bodies, March 2008
4	

+ Add another row

Evidence Base

Ensure that the information in this section provides clear evidence of the information provided in the summary pages of this form (recommended maximum of 30 pages). Complete the **Annual profile of monetised costs and benefits** (transition and recurring) below over the life of the preferred policy (use the spreadsheet attached if the period is longer than 10 years).

The spreadsheet also contains an emission changes table that you will need to fill in if your measure has an impact on greenhouse gas emissions.

Annual profile of monetised costs and benefits* - (£m) constant prices.

Note: The figures below are present value figures.

	Y ₀	Y ₁	Y ₂	Y ₃	Y ₄	Y ₅	Y ₆	Y ₇	Y ₈	Y ₉
Transition costs	0.36	N/A								
Annual recurring cost										
Total annual costs	0.36									
Transition benefits										
Annual recurring benefits	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Total annual benefits	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6

* For non-monetised benefits please see summary pages and main evidence base section

Evidence Base (for summary sheets)

There is discretion for departments and regulators as to how to set out the evidence base. However, it is desirable that the following points are covered:

- Problem under consideration;
- Rationale for intervention;
- Policy objective;
- Description of options considered (including do nothing);
- Costs and benefits of each option;
- Risks and assumptions;
- Administrative burden and policy savings calculations;
- Wider impacts;
- Summary and preferred option with description of implementation plan.

Inserting text for this section:

Select the notes here and either type section text, or use **Paste Without Format** toolbar button to paste in the standard EBodyPara Style. Format text by applying EB styles from the toolbar.

Introduction

The Building Regulations 2000 (SI 2000/2531) and The Building (Approved Inspectors etc.) Regulations 2000 (SI 2000/2532) are separate yet related pieces of secondary legislation. They are made under the powers from the Building Act 1984. The objective of both sets of Regulations is to ensure the health, safety, welfare and convenience of people in and around buildings, and water and energy efficiency of buildings. The legislation covers both the technical standards that need to be met and the procedures that need to be followed when building work is carried out. The regulations apply to the majority of new buildings, as well as to some alterations of existing buildings in England and Wales, and apply to domestic, commercial and industrial buildings.

Those carrying out building work need to comply with the regulations, and Building Control's function is to ensure compliance. Building Control can be carried out either by the local authority or by an Approved Inspector. Both essentially carry out the same role but have different procedural aspects, hence the two separate sets of regulations.

Problem under Consideration

The Building Regulations 2000 (SI 2000/2531) and The Building (Approved Inspectors etc.) Regulations 2000 (SI 2000/2532) have not been consolidated for 10 years. However, we have had an informal consolidation available on the department's website, which we know is made use of and has been of value. As the regulations are amended, causing both sets of regulations to become more difficult to comprehend, we believe that a formal consolidation of the regulations is now required.

Rationale for government intervention

Although the regulations have not been consolidated since 2000, they have been amended a great many times since, so that to see fully what is now in the Building Regulations requires looking at 18 statutory instruments. See Annex A. Over the years due to changes in policy, some regulations have been amended, revoked or deleted leaving the regulations appearing messy and illogical in places, with complex numbering. In some cases the amendments have been further amended or revoked. The consolidation provides an opportunity to clarify this and tidy it up, with the aim of making the regulations more user friendly, particularly to those new to them. A consolidated set of regulations will also importantly provide a tidy and logical base on which to make future amendments to.

If the regulations are not consolidated then they will get more untidy and difficult to comprehend as time goes on and as more amendments are made to them. The regulations will be amended over time regardless of whether we carry out a consolidation so it would therefore be sensible to tidy these up now, before adding to them further. This will make future amendments to the legislation much easier to understand. Only the Government can intervene to resolve this problem, as it can only be resolved through legislation.

The Government has publicly committed to bringing the consolidated regulations into force on 1 October 2010.

Policy objective

The consolidation is part of the Government's commitment to simplification and reducing the burden of regulation. The Consolidation will tidy up the existing regulations by re-numbering and re-ordering the regulations for clarity and ease of use. Consolidating the regulations will make them easier to read, understand and to refer to in the everyday work of those who use them, and also to those who are new to the regulations. It also allows the revocation of the 2000 Regulations and all subsequent amendments.

At the same time as the consolidation we are also inviting applications for new and extension to existing Competent Persons Schemes, and introducing new types of work which can be carried out by these schemes. Competent Person Schemes are a mechanism to allow competent installers to self-certify that their work complies with all relevant requirements in the Building Regulations. Where work is carried out by members of such schemes there is no need to notify a building control body in advance or pay a building control charge, saving building owners £100+ per job. The types of work, and those authorised to carry out these types of work as a Competent Person Scheme, are listed in one of the schedules of the Building Regulations 2000 (as amended). The consolidation provides us with an opportunity to amend this schedule to take into account any new types of work and new Competent Persons Schemes, rather than making separate amendments to this after the consolidation. Although taking place as part of this exercise, the introduction of new Competent Persons Schemes and new types of work, is its own exercise and therefore has its own separate impact assessment.

The consolidation is not a general review of the Building Regulations and therefore does not make substantive requirement changes to the Building Regulations, or to the building control system more generally.

Consultation

We have not carried out a full public consultation on the consolidation of the Building Regulations. Section 14 of the Building Act 1984 does not require us to formally consult the Building Regulations Advisory Committee (BRAC) and other representative interests as we are not making any changes to the substantive requirements of the regulations. However, we informally consulted representative interests, who use the Building Regulations as a main part of their work, such as members of BRAC, Association of Consultant Approved Inspectors (ACAI) and Local Authority Building Control (LABC) on our plans for consolidation. There was recognition by these consultees that a consolidation would result in substantially simpler legislation and the consolidation was therefore broadly welcomed. Some concerns were expressed that the changes to numbering and reordering of some provisions might present some short term difficulties to users familiar with the current legislation. We propose to address this by ensuring that all of the guidance that is published in conjunction with the Regulations such as the Approved Documents is issued with amendment slips and the correspondence tables. Amended versions of the Approved Documents and other Departmental guidance will be published as soon as practicable. Others considered that an opportunity should have been taken to review fully all the requirements but this was not the intention of the proposal on consolidation and is being taken forward through a separate review process on a longer timescale.

Description of Options

Option 1: to do nothing and therefore not to consolidate

If we took no action and therefore did not consolidate, although there would be no initial costs involved, the lack of clarity in the existing legislation, coupled with the likelihood of further amendments and changes to the legislation occurring in the near future would impose future costs. This would be in terms of time taken to use the legislation, as well as possible non-monetised costs resulting from non-compliance with legislation that has effectively become too complicated and unclear to understand. It would also be particularly difficult for someone new to the legislation to understand it. This problem would be highly likely to increase over time, as more amendments are made to the legislation.

Option 2

This is to incorporate all amendments to the Regulations made since 2000 into a new set of regulations, one for the Building Regulations 2000 (as amended) and one for the Building (Approved Inspector etc) Regulations 2000 (as amended) much as for the informal consolidation now on our website. However, in addition to this it also involves the renumbering of the Regulations sequentially, as well as reordering some of the regulations in a more consistent way for clarity and ease of use. This would mean that some references in other documents would be out of date. This may cause some initial confusion to those who are regular users of the regulations which has been identified as part of the transitional costs, but we consider that this will soon resolve itself once users of the regulations are more used to their new appearance. To reduce any initial confusion we will ensure that all of the guidance that is published in conjunction with the Regulations such as the Approved Documents is issued with amendment slips and the correspondence tables. Amended versions of the Approved Documents and other Departmental guidance will be published as soon as practicable. As we are not planning to change any substantive requirements in the Regulations through the consolidation, the text of the regulations printed would not be affected, just the numbering of them. We have chosen this option because grouping of related matters in the regulations will make them much easier to use and the new numbers and order will make it far easier to amend the regulations sensibly and practicably in the future.

We also considered consolidating into one set of regulations but feedback from those who regularly use the regulations suggested that this would not be helpful. It was therefore felt preferable to have separate sets of regulations to ensure clarity and ease of use. Users felt that a single set of regulations would be confusing.

Costs

Local Authorities

Familiarisation Costs

It is estimated that there are 4000 Local Authority Building Control Inspectors, (the figure is based on the Survey of Building Control Bodies, March 2008) and 500 lawyers working on the regulations for Local Authorities on a regular basis (this figure is based on approximately 1-2 lawyers per building control body). It is estimated that an average of 1 hour of each officer's time is spent for initial familiarisation of the consolidated regulations at an overall average cost of £60 per hour (this figure is based on an average hourly rate, based on evidence previously provided by Local Authorities).

This gives a total central estimate of **£270,000**. High and low estimates have been made around the time spent. The high estimate, assuming 1 hour 20 minutes per inspector or lawyer gives a total of £360,000. The low estimate, assuming 40 minutes per inspector or lawyer gives a total of £180,000.

Administrative Cost

A small one off cost will be incurred in changing Local Authority forms as a result of the renumbering in the consolidation. This is estimated to take half an hour of one administrative person's time (with high and low ranges) at £15 ph for each of the 332 Local Authority Building control departments, totalling a one off cost of **£2,500**.

High and low ranges estimates have been made around the time spent. The high estimate, assuming 40 minutes per change, gives a one off cost of £3,300. The low estimate, assuming 20 minutes per change gives a one off cost of £1,700.

Private Sector

Approved Inspectors

It is estimated that there are 600 people working as Approved Inspectors (this figure is based on the Survey of Building Control Bodies, March 2008). It is estimated that an average of 1 hour of each officer's time is spent for initial familiarisation of the consolidated regulations at an overall average labour cost of £60 per hour. This gives a total one off cost of **£36,000**. High and low ranges around estimated time spent (high: 1 hour 20 mins for 800 inspectors, low: 40 mins for 500 inspectors) gives a total one off cost of £64,000 (high) and £20,000 (low).

An administrative cost of 30 mins each for 70 organisations at £15 per hour gives a one off cost of **£525** (range: high at 40 mins gives £700, low at 20 mins gives £350).

Private Sector Lawyers

We have assumed that there is an estimated 5000 private sector lawyers who would need to work with the Regulations but we have no data available to us to inform our assumption. Lawyers would need to settle disputes, ensure local enforcement, provide internal advice for construction companies and perform other functions such as conveyancing. Of these 5000 we estimate around 2000 of these deal with the regulations on a regular basis, and would therefore need to familiarise themselves with them. However, they are not dealing with them as often as Local Authority lawyers as it is only part of their work. They would therefore only need an estimated 15 minutes familiarisation time at a rate of £100 per hour giving a total one-off cost of **£50,000**.

High and low estimates have been made around this central figure. A high estimate, assuming 3000 lawyers taking 20 minutes familiarisation time each gives a one off cost of £100,000. A low estimate, assuming 1,000 lawyers at 10 minutes familiarisation time each gives an estimate of £16,667.

Builders

We do not anticipate that there will be any particular costs on builders in general because they tend to refer to the detailed guidance in the Approved Documents which include extracts from the relevant parts of the regulations rather than referring to the regulations themselves.

Total Overall Costs

The total overall transition cost is therefore **£359,000** based on £272,500 (local authorities) plus £86,500 (private sector). (High: £528,000, Low: £219,000).

We do not consider that there will be any ongoing costs (see the benefits section).

Benefits

Public Sector

Local Authorities

Once Local Authority Building Control Inspectors have familiarised themselves with the consolidated legislation, then the time taken for them to use the legislation will be less, resulting in an annual saving benefit.

The size of this consolidation benefit will reduce over time as further changes to the regulations add complexity. However, it should also be noted that in the absence of a consolidation there would be increased costs due to added complexity for use of unconsolidated regulations over time in any case. It is therefore assumed that the reduction is at 5% per annum (with low of 8% and high of 2%).

It is estimated that there are 4000 Local Authority Building Control Inspectors, and 500 lawyers working on the regulations for Local Authorities on a regular basis, and the time taken using the consolidated regulations could reduce by an estimated average of 20 minutes per month of each officer's time (High 30 minutes per month, Low 10 minutes per month) at an overall average labour cost of £60 per hour. This gives an annual benefit of **£1,080,000** (high £1,620,000, low £540,000).

The total annual benefit to the public sector is therefore £1,080,000

Private Sector

Approved Inspectors

Once Approved Inspectors have familiarised themselves with the consolidated legislation, then the time taken for them to use the legislation will be less, resulting in an annual saving benefit.

The size of this consolidation benefit will reduce over time as further changes to the regulations add complexity. However, it should also be noted that in the absence of a consolidation there would be increased costs due to added complexity for use of unconsolidated regulations over time in any case. It is therefore assumed that the reduction is at 5% per annum (with low of 8% and high of 2%).

It is estimated that there are 600 Approved Inspectors working on the regulations on a regular basis, and the time taken using the consolidated regulations could reduce by an estimated average of 20 minutes per month of each officer's time at an overall average labour cost of £60 per hour. This gives an annual benefit of **£144,000**.

High and low ranges estimates have been made around this central figure. A high estimate, assuming 30 minutes time per month for each of 800 inspectors gives an annual cost of £288,000. A low estimate, assuming 10 minutes time per month of each of 500 inspectors gives an annual cost of £60,000.

Private Sector Lawyers

As for costs, we assume around 2000 private sector lawyers actually deal with the regulations on a regular basis, and would therefore save time from consolidated regulations. We have assumed an average of one hour less per lawyer per year at £100 per hour, resulting in an annual benefit of **£200,000**. The assumption of 1 hour is based on the fact that these lawyers are not using this legislation on a regular basis so they need to familiarise themselves with this legislation each time they use it regardless of whether or not it has been consolidated and so the time saving made by the consolidation is not large.

A high estimate for 3000 lawyers taking an average of 1 hour 20 minutes gives an annual benefit of £400,000 and a low estimate of 1000 lawyers taking an average of 40 minutes gives £66,667.

Builders

As explained previously under costs, we do not anticipate and particular significant impact to builders and therefore no benefit to builders from the consolidation has been included.

Total Private Sector Benefit

The total annual private sector benefit is therefore £200,000 for less lawyer time and £144,000 for less approved inspector time giving an annual private sector benefit in the first year of **£344,000**. Discounted over 10 years of benefit, reducing at a rate of 5% per annum gives a present value private sector benefit of **£2,330,000**.

Total Overall Benefits (private and public sector)

This gives a total annual benefit in the first year of **£1,424,000** (high: £2,308,000, low: £666,700). Totalled over ten years, discounted and including an annual benefit reduction of 5% (high 2%, low 8%) as outlined above, gives a present value benefit of **£9,642,000** (high £17,657,000, low £4,012,000).

Net Benefit to Business

The net reduction in burden on business from a net present benefit of £2,330,000 minus a net one off cost of £86,500 to give a net present value of **£2,243,500**.

Risks and assumptions

As detailed in our costs and benefits above, our figures are based on many assumptions, such as estimates of numbers of lawyers, the hourly rate of both building control officers and lawyers, as well as the time taken in their jobs referring to or using the legislation. There are no firm figures available. The previous consolidation in 2000 did not have an accompanying impact assessment as this was not a requirement then, so we have no prior figures to base our figures on. We have therefore used ranges in places, and have estimated to the best of our knowledge using evidence where available.

We expect our net present value figures to be at the slightly lower end of the scale, as there may be non-monetised factors such as the benefits from increased compliance for which we have not included.

Wider impacts

We would expect the consolidation to have some wider impact on society in terms of the use of building control's time. If less time is spent on actually using the regulations as part of their job, then their time could effectively be spent on other parts of their jobs. This would impact on their availability to the customer as part of their role in ensuring compliance with the regulations. It is possible that this could then have a beneficial knock on effect to the general overall quality of building work. As the consolidation is designed to make the Regulations easier to understand, small businesses may find it more beneficial in terms of time saved than larger businesses as small businesses tend not to have specialist knowledge available in-house.

Impact Tests

STATUTORY EQUALITY DUTIES

We have completed an Equalities Impact Assessment, and estimate that there is no impact here, as the consolidation has no greater or lesser affect on people in terms of equality. The impact will be the same on all of those who use the regulations or who are affected by them. This is particularly highlighted by the fact that we are not actually making any substantive requirement changes in the consolidation. For example there is nothing in the consolidation that will change to affect woman more than men, or to affect ethnic minorities, or to affect those with a disability, and so on.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Small Firms

There may be a slight impact on small firms: lawyers who may need to refer to the regulations could be those from small firms and some Approved Inspectors are also in small firms. Small building companies may also be affected by the consolidation as it is designed to make the Regulations easier to understand, and they may find it more beneficial in terms of time saved than larger businesses as small businesses tend not to have specialist knowledge available in-house.

Competition

There is no impact on competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

There is no environmental impact

SOCIAL IMPACTS

There is no social impact

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

There is no impact on sustainable development

Monitoring and evaluation

We are not proposing a formal PIR as there are ongoing reviews of the regulations, and we would expect any problems or benefits to be picked up in these.

Annexes

Annex 1 should be used to set out the Post Implementation Review Plan as detailed below. Further annexes may be added where the Specific Impact Tests yield information relevant to an overall understanding of policy options.

Annex 1: Post Implementation Review (PIR) Plan

A PIR should be undertaken, usually three to five years after implementation of the policy, but exceptionally a longer period may be more appropriate. A PIR should examine the extent to which the implemented regulations have achieved their objectives, assess their costs and benefits and identify whether they are having any unintended consequences. Please set out the PIR Plan as detailed below. If there is no plan to do a PIR please provide reasons below.

<p>Basis of the review: [The basis of the review could be statutory (forming part of the legislation), it could be to review existing policy or there could be a political commitment to review];</p>
<p>Review objective: [Is it intended as a proportionate check that regulation is operating as expected to tackle the problem of concern?; or as a wider exploration of the policy approach taken?; or as a link from policy objective to outcome?]</p>
<p>Review approach and rationale: [e.g. describe here the review approach (in-depth evaluation, scope review of monitoring data, scan of stakeholder views, etc.) and the rationale that made choosing such an approach]</p>
<p>Baseline: [The current (baseline) position against which the change introduced by the legislation can be measured]</p>
<p>Success criteria: [Criteria showing achievement of the policy objectives as set out in the final impact assessment; criteria for modifying or replacing the policy if it does not achieve its objectives]</p>
<p>Monitoring information arrangements: [Provide further details of the planned/existing arrangements in place that will allow a systematic collection systematic collection of monitoring information for future policy review]</p>
<p>Reasons for not planning a PIR: [If there is no plan to do a PIR please provide reasons here] The consolidation is not altering or adding any requirements within the Building Regulations or Approved Inspectors Regulations, merely bringing all the provisions into simpler documents. Any review of the time saved would be very complex and difficult to attempt.</p>

Add annexes here.

ANNEX 2

Changes made over the past 10 years to both sets of Regulations

The Building Regulations 2000 (SI 2000/2531), amended by:

- The Building and Approved Inspectors (Amendment) Regulations 2010 (SI 2010/719)
- The Building and Approved Inspectors (Amendment No.2) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/2465)
- The Building (Amendment No.2) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/2397)
- The Building and Approved Inspectors (Amendment) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/1219)
- The Building (Amendment) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/466)
- Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) (England and Wales) (Amendment No.2) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/2363)
- The Building (Amendment) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/671)
- The Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) (England and Wales)(Amendment) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/647)
- The Building and Approved Inspectors (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations 2007 (SI 2007/3384)
- The Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 (SI 2007/991)
- The Building and Approved Inspectors (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/3318)
- The Building and Approved Inspectors (Amendment) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/652)
- The Building (Amendment) (No.3) Regulations 2004 (SI2004/3210)
- The Building (Amendment) Regulations 2004 (SI 2004/1465)
- The Building and Building (Approved Inspectors etc.) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (SI 2003/3133)
- The Building (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (SI 2003/2692)
- The Building (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2002 (SI 2002/2871)
- The Building (Amendment) Regulations 2002 (SI 2002/0440)
- The Building (Amendment) Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/3335)

The Building (Approved Inspectors etc.) Regulations 2000 (SI 2000/2532), amended by:

- The Building and Approved Inspectors (Amendment) Regulations 2010 (SI 2010/719)
- The Building and Approved Inspectors (Amendment No.2) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/2465)
- The Building and Approved Inspectors (Amendment) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/1219)
- Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) (England and Wales) (Amendment No.2) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/2363)
- The Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) (England and Wales)(Amendment) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/647)
- The Building and Approved Inspectors (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations 2007 (SI 2007/3384)
- The Building and Approved Inspectors (Amendment) (No2) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/3318)
- The Building and Approved Inspectors (Amendment) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/652)
- The Building (Approved Inspectors etc.) (Amendment) Regulations 2004 (SI 2004/1466)
- The Building (Approved Inspectors etc) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (SI 2003/3133)
- The Building (Approved Inspectors etc) (Amendment) Regulations 2002 (SI 2002/2872)
- The Building (Approved Inspectors etc.) (Amendment) Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/3336)