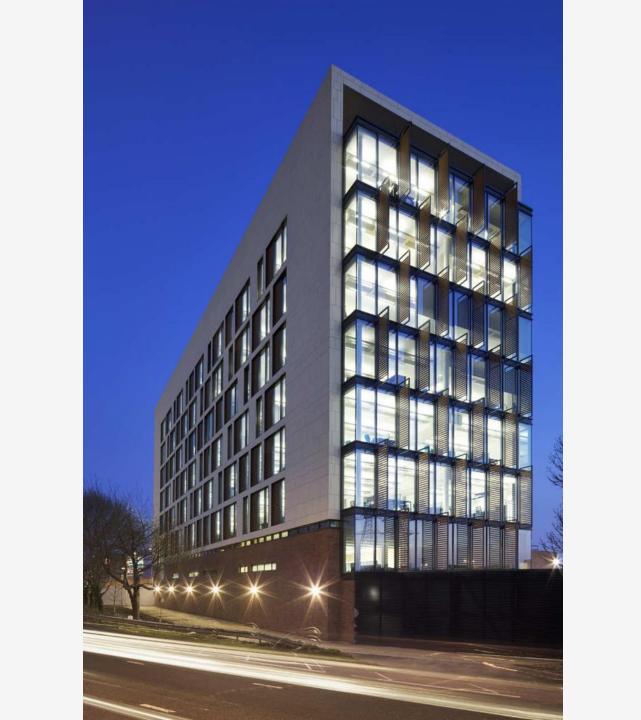
Your legal responsibilities







Your legal responsibilities

Topics

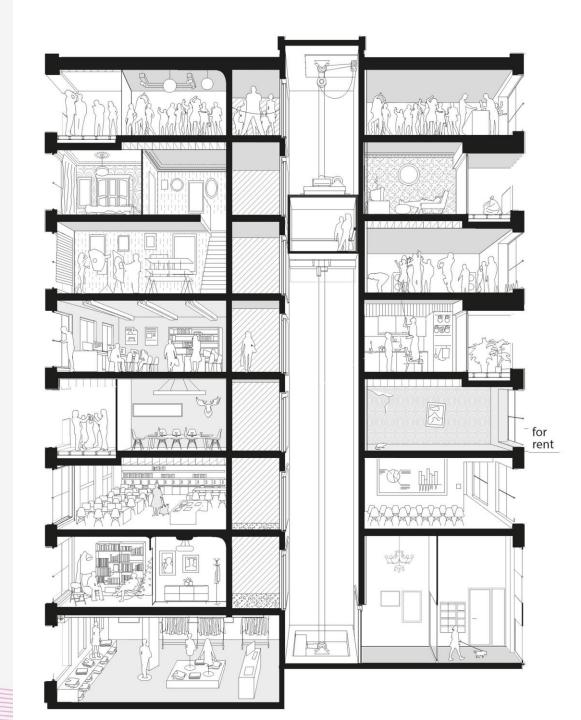
- (1) Background ownership and management of flats
- (2) Responsibility for safety of the block Building Safety Act 2022
- (3) Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person' notices to others
- (4) Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person' the IP's other duties

Background – ownership and management of flats

Ownership and management

How to arrange it so:

- People can own their own apartments; and
- Things like the lift get fixed when they go wrong.



Ownership and management

English law is not very good at this.

- Privity of contract.
- It stops obligations being transferred.
- That means the buyer of a flat if it is a freeholder is not bound by the promises made by the previous owner.
- Examples might be:
 - To insure their flat.
 - To pay a fair share of common expenses.

Ownership and management

Privity of estate is the solution

- Sell the flats as long leases (eg for 125 years).
- The freeholder the landlord keeps the structure of the building.
- Because flat owners are tenants, they must keep to the terms of their leases.
 - All leases in a block are pretty much the same.
 - The landlord manages the block.
 - The leaseholders pay the cost of it.
 - The landlord also takes a ground rent.
 - The landlord can sell new leases as the old ones run out.

Ownership and management

Privity of estate is the solution

- Sometimes the landlord:
 - Sells the flats on long leases (eg 125 years)
 - Grants a similar lease:
 - Of the structure and common parts;
 - To a management company (perhaps owned by the flat-owners).
 - And keeps the freehold for themselves.
 - (Or sells it.)

Ownership and management

That removes risk and work from the landlord (freeholder)

- Because the management company:
 - Maintains (and insures) the building; and
 - Collects service charges from the flat-owners.
- And the landlord:
 - Collects their rent from the flat-owners; and
 - Sells them new leases when their old ones start running out.

Ownership and management

Commonhold is an alternative arrangement

- Commonholds have existed for over 20 years.
- But they are hardly ever used.

- (Something similar 'strata title' works very well in Australia.)
- (The English feudal system is, internationally, an outlier.)

Ownership and management

So, blocks of privately-owned flats are usually managed by:

- A management company; or
- A landlord.

Some blocks of flats are let on shorter tenancies:

- Where the tenant pays rent monthly or quarterly; and
- Cannot sell their tenancy.

Those are usually managed by the landlord.

Ownership and management

Management companies and landlords may delegate to managing agents.

Managing agents act on behalf of the landlord or management company.

The landlord or management company (as the case may be) continue to have legal responsibility.

Your legal responsibilities

Topics

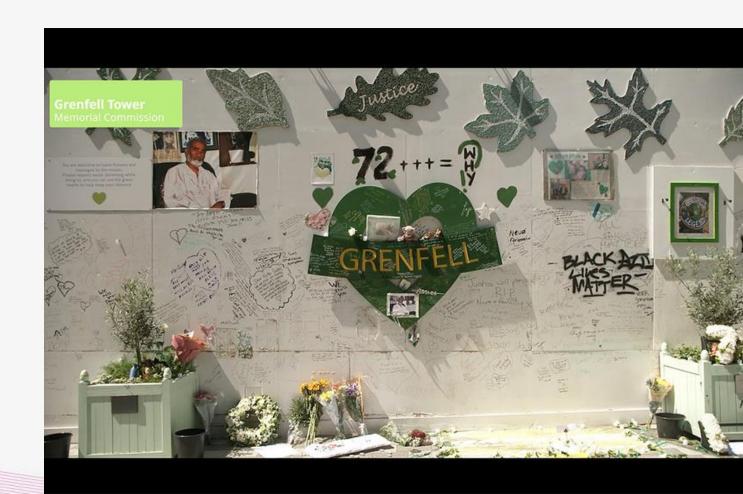
- (1) Background ownership and management of flats
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Responsibility for safety of the block Building Safety Act 2022

Responsibility for safety of the block

Building Safety Act 2022

- 'Higher-Risk Buildings'
 - Very tall.
 - People live there.
- 'Accountable Person'
 - Responsible for safety.
 - Cannot pass that duty to others.



Responsibility for safety of the block

Building Safety Act 2022 – duties of the 'Accountable Person'

- Monitor.
 - Regular safety checks.
- Enforce.
 - Make sure occupiers don't break safety rules.
- Register.
 - File information with the Building Safety Regulator (part of the HSE).
- Manage.
 - Compliance.
- Record
 - The 'golden thread'.





✓ Menu

Q

Help us to improve the website - give your feedback.

 \rightarrow

<u>Home</u> > <u>Building safety</u>

Building safety

Building Safety Regulator

New roles and responsibilities

Building control

Planning, design and construction

Occupied buildings

Residents

Statutory residents panel

Storing building information

Resources

About the Building Safety Regulator

As the Building Safety Regulator (BSR) we want residents to be safe where they live. We want to restore confidence in the safety and standards of all buildings. And we want to drive positive cultural change in the built environment industry.

BSR in England is part of HSE and was established under The Building Safety Act 2022 to:

- regulate higher-risk buildings
- raise safety standards of all buildings
- help professionals in design, construction, and building control, to improve their competence



Register or manage a high-rise residential building

BETA This is a new service - your feedback will help us to improve it.

< Back

HRB01773J0B7

Millbrook Towers

Windemere Avenue, Southampton, SO16 9FX

Number of floors above ground	25
Height This is measured from ground level to the top floor, not the roof.	70 metres
Number of residential units These could be flats, maisonettes or any other places that residents could live.	144

When was the building completed

Millbrook Towers was completed between 1956-1969.

Who is responsible for the building's safety

These are also known as accountable persons.

We cannot publish their contact details.

Southampton City Council

Southampton City Council is responsible for:

Your legal responsibilities

Topics

- (1) Background ownership and management of flats
- (2) Responsibility for safety of the block Building Safety Act 2022
- (3) Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person' notices to others
- (4) Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person' the IP's other duties



- What's a 'Responsible Person'?
 - The debtor is a 'Responsible Person' if they are an 'Accountable Person'.
 - Check the Building Safety Regulator's register.
 - And other checks, if they might have failed to register.
 - The debtor might be a 'Responsible Person' even if they are not an 'Accountable Person'.

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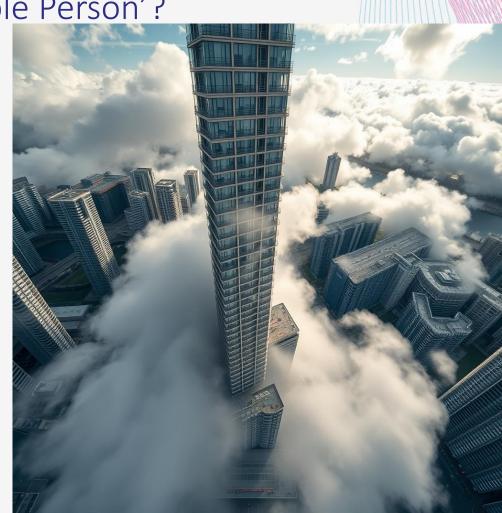


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- What sort of debtor might be a 'Responsible Person'?
 - Freeholders
 - Estate owners
 - Landlords
 - Not landlords' agents
 - Management companies
 - Not management agents
 - Residents' management companies
 - Not residents' associations
 - Right To Manage companies
 - Commonhold associations

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Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

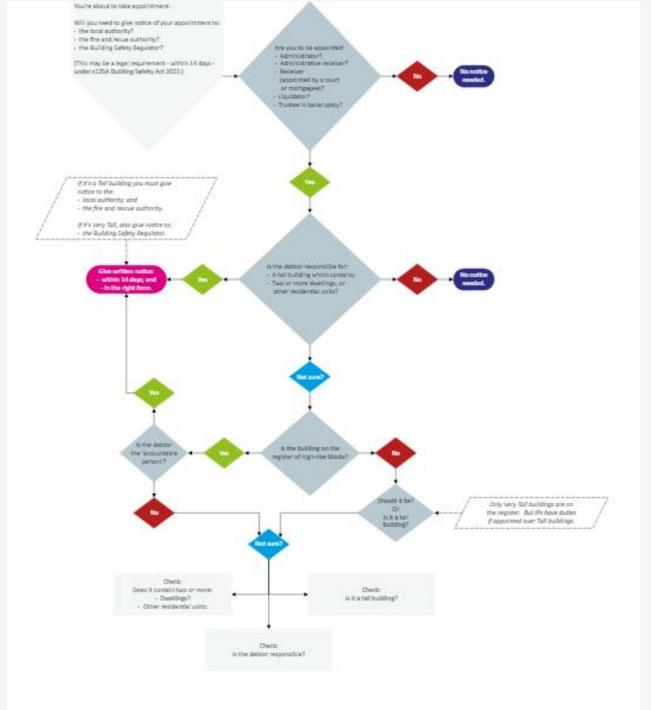
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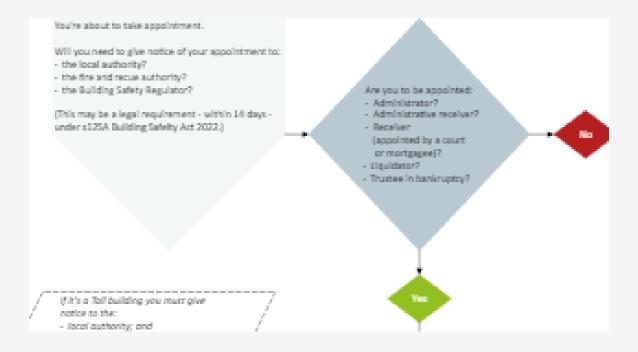
- Freeholders
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If their portfolio includes a tall building that people live in.







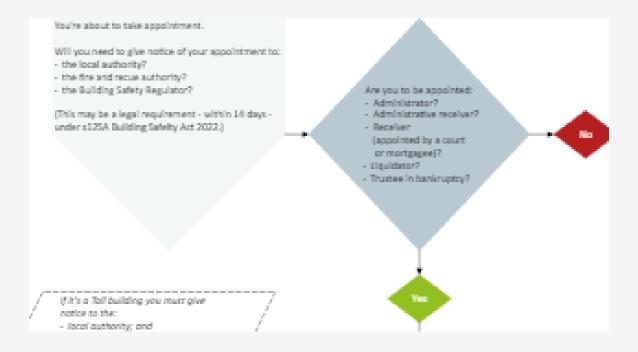


Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

You're about to take appointment.

- Will you need to give notice of your appointment to:
 - the local authority?
 - the fire and rescue authority?
 - the Building Safety Regulator?

- This may be a legal requirement:
 - within 14 days;
 - under s125A Building Safety Act 2022.



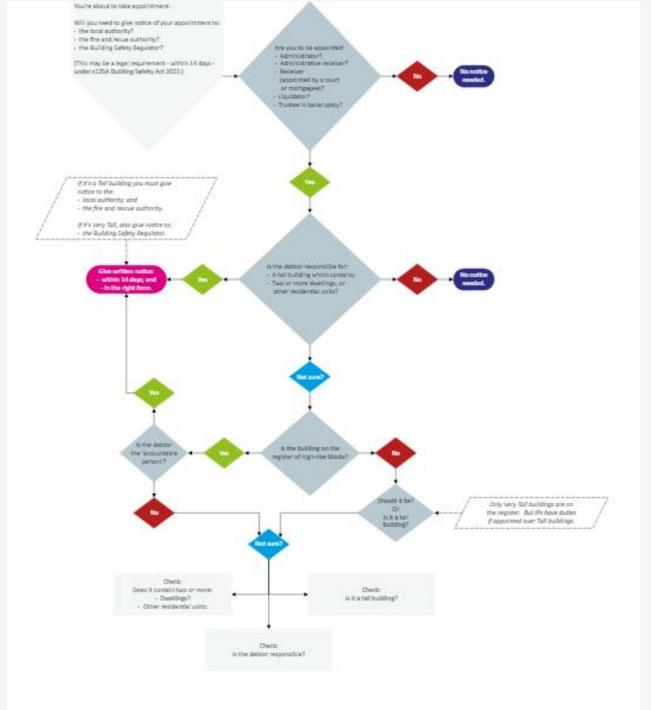
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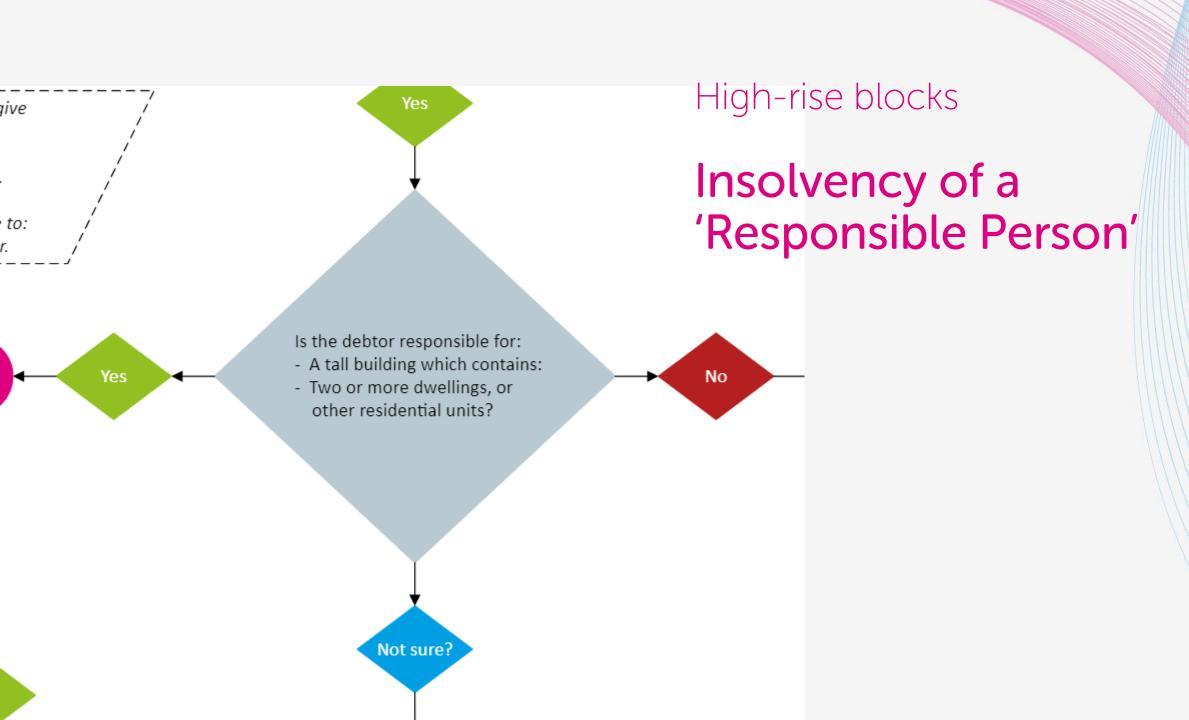
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- Are you to be appointed:
 - Administrator?
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 - (appointed by a court
 - or mortgagee)?
 - Liquidator?
 - Trustee in bankruptcy?

(Not on the list:

- VA supervisors
- VA nominees
- Moratoria monitors
- Restructuring plans
- Schemes of arrangement
- Etc)





Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

You're about to take appointment.

- Is the debtor responsible for:
 - A tall building which contains:
 - Two or more dwellings, or
 - other residential units?

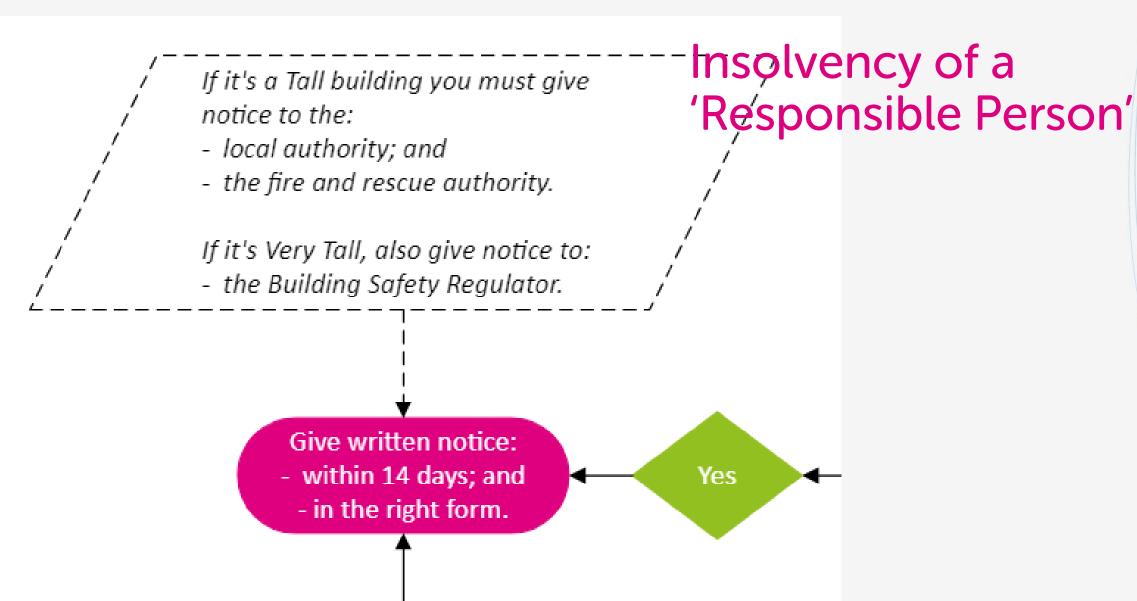
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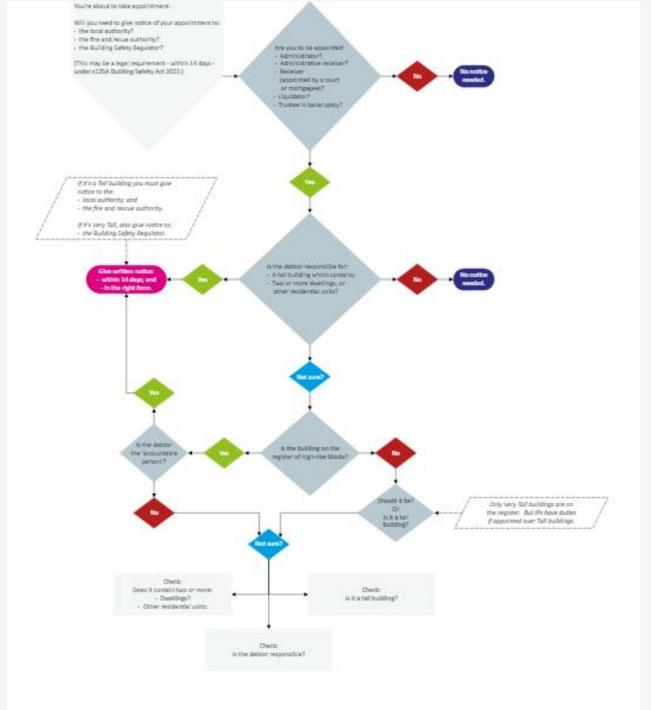
You're about to take appointment.

- Is the debtor responsible for:
 - A tall building which contains:
 - Two or more dwellings, or
 - other residential units?

If so:

- Give notice:
 - within 14 days;
 - In the correct form:
- To the:
 - Local Authority; and
 - Fire and Rescue Authority;
- And (if it's very tall), to the:
 - Building Safety Regulator.





Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

So, if it's <u>tall</u>, we give notice to the:

- Local Authority; and
- Fire and Rescue Authority;

And if it's <u>very tall</u>, we give notice to the:

- Local Authority; and
- Fire and Rescue Authority; and
- Building Safety Regulator.

Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

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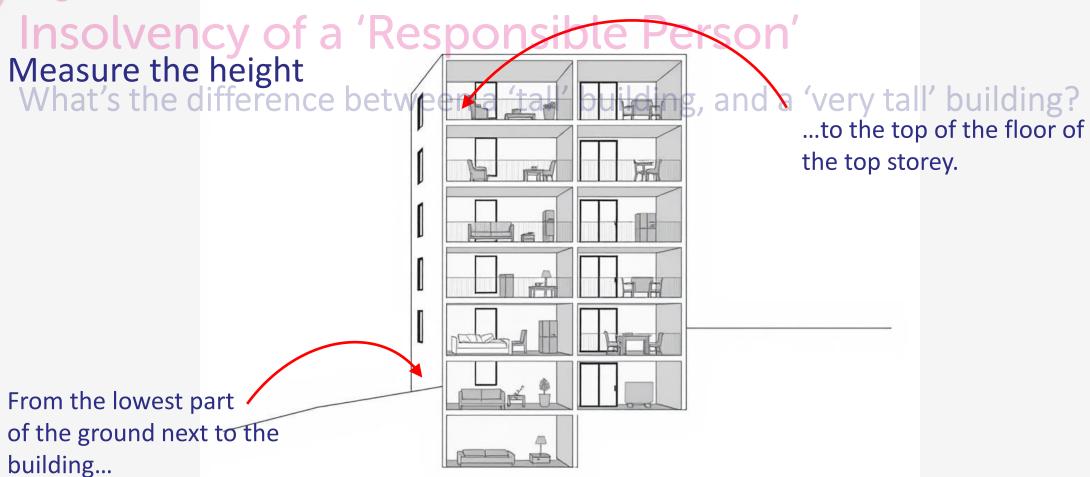
- Local Authority; and
- Fire and Rescue Authority; and
- Building Safety Regulator.

What's the difference?

Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'







building...



Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'
Count the storeys
What's the difference between a 'tal' building, and a uilding, and a 'very tall' building? Don't count any that are underground. (They are underground if any part of the ceiling is underground.)

underground if any part of the

ceiling is underground.)



g, and a 'very tall' building?

It's a tall building if it has five or more storeys above ground.

underground if any part of the

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underground. (They are underground if any part of the ceiling is underground.)

Has it got a mezzanine floor?

Insolvency of a 'Responsible Perso

ing, and a 'very tall' building?

What's the difference between a ta

It counts as a separate storey if it's at least 50% of the floor area of the largest storey (that's not underground).

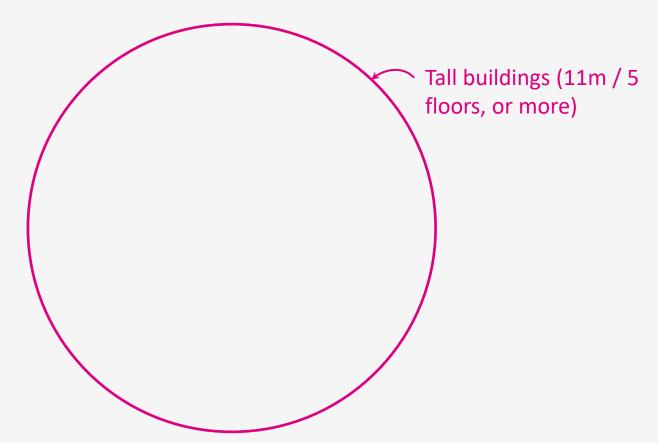
Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

- Height:
 - Tall = 11 metres / five storeys (or more).
 - Very Tall = 18 metres / seven storeys (or more).

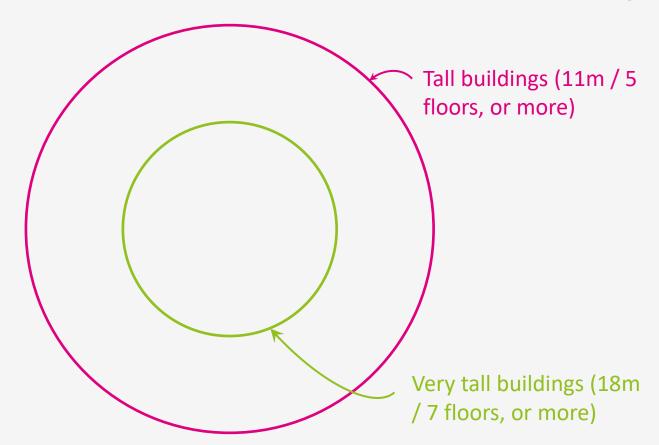
Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

- Height:
 - Tall = 11 metres / five storeys (or more).
 - Very Tall = 18 metres / seven storeys (or more).
- Terminology:
 - A Tall (or Very Tall) building may be a 'Relevant Building'.
 - 11m / 5 floors
 - Only a Very Tall building may be a 'Higher-Risk Building'.
 - 18m / 7 floors

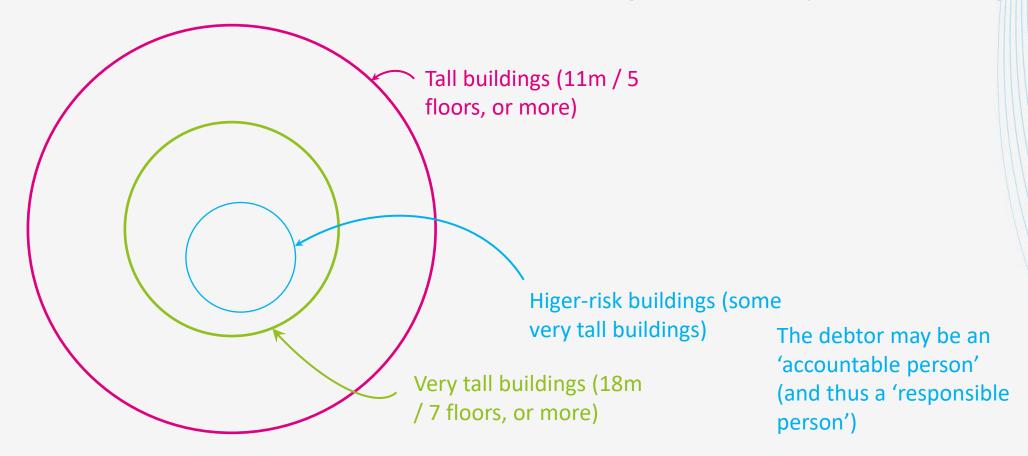
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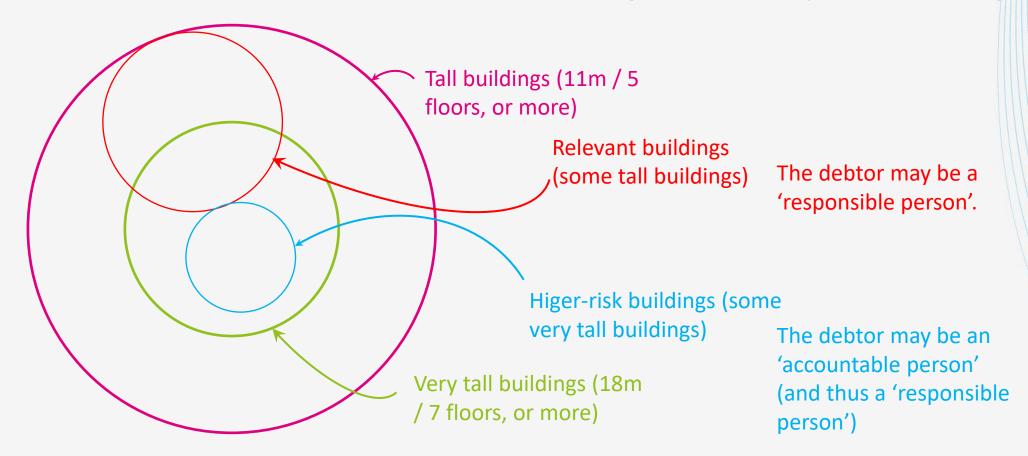
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Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'



Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'



Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

What's the difference between a 'tall' building, and a 'very tall' building?

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 - A Tall (or Very Tall) building may be a 'Relevant Building'.
 - 11m / 5 floors
 - Only a Very Tall building may be a 'Higher-Risk Building'.
 - 18m / 7 floors



*There are small differences in the legal instructions on how you measure the height, depending on whether you need to know if it is Tall, or Very Tall.

Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

Type of building:	Ordinary	Relevant	Higher-Risk
Give notice to the local authority?	×	✓	✓
Give notice to the fire and rescue authority?	×	✓	✓
Give notice to the Building Safety Regulator?	×	×	✓
Has an 'Accountable Person'?	×	×	✓
May be less than 11m / 5 storeys high?	\checkmark	×	×
May be less than 18m / 7 storeys high?	\checkmark	\checkmark	×

Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

Type of building:	Ordinary	Relevant	Higher-Risk
Give notice to the local authority?	×	✓	✓
Give notice to the fire and rescue authority?	×	✓	✓
Give notice to the Building Safety Regulator?	×	×	✓
Has an 'Accountable Person'*?	×	×	✓
May be less than 11m / 5 storeys high?	\checkmark	×	×
May be less than 18m / 7 storeys high?	✓	✓	×



Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

Type of building:	Ordinary	Relevant	Higher-Risk
May be a hotel?	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
May be a care home?	\checkmark	✓	×
May be a hospital*?	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
Must have more than one 'Dwelling'**?	×	✓	×
Must have more than one 'Residential Unit'***?	×	×	\checkmark

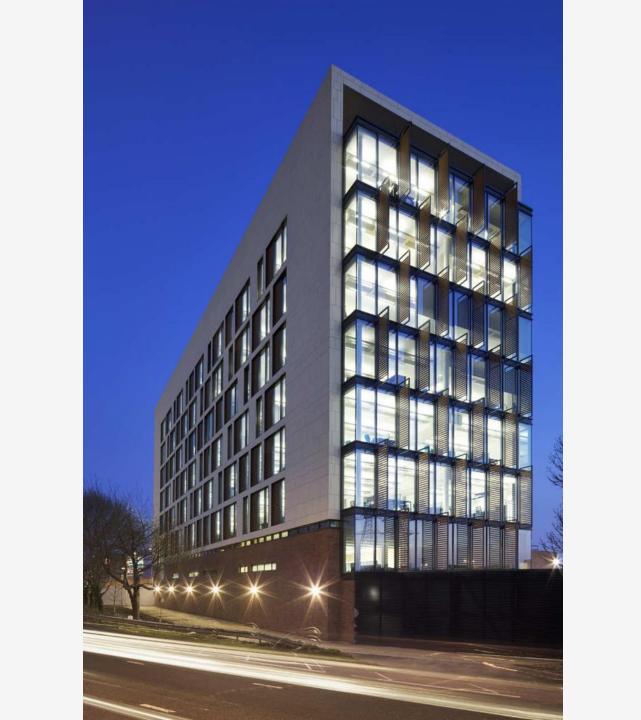


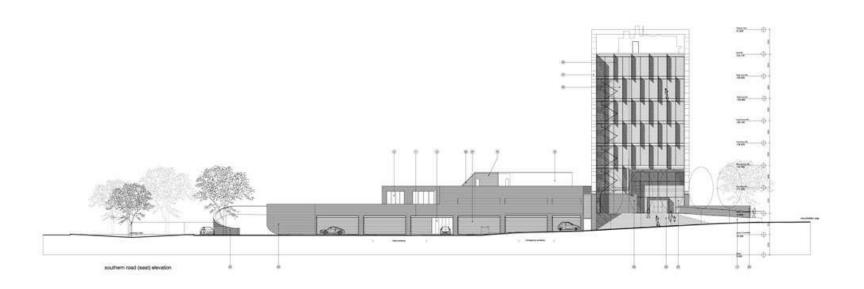
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^{**} Not defined. But everyone knows what a 'dwelling' is, right?

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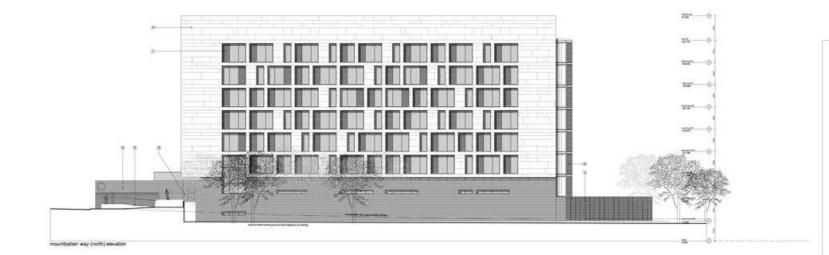


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North & East Elevations

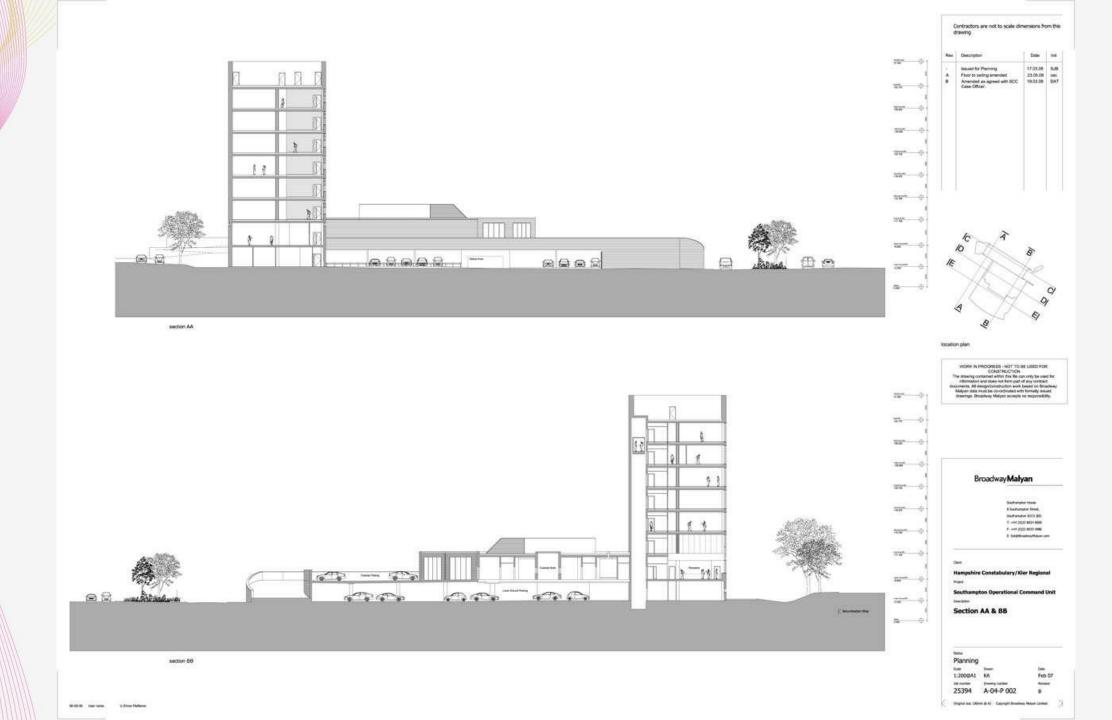
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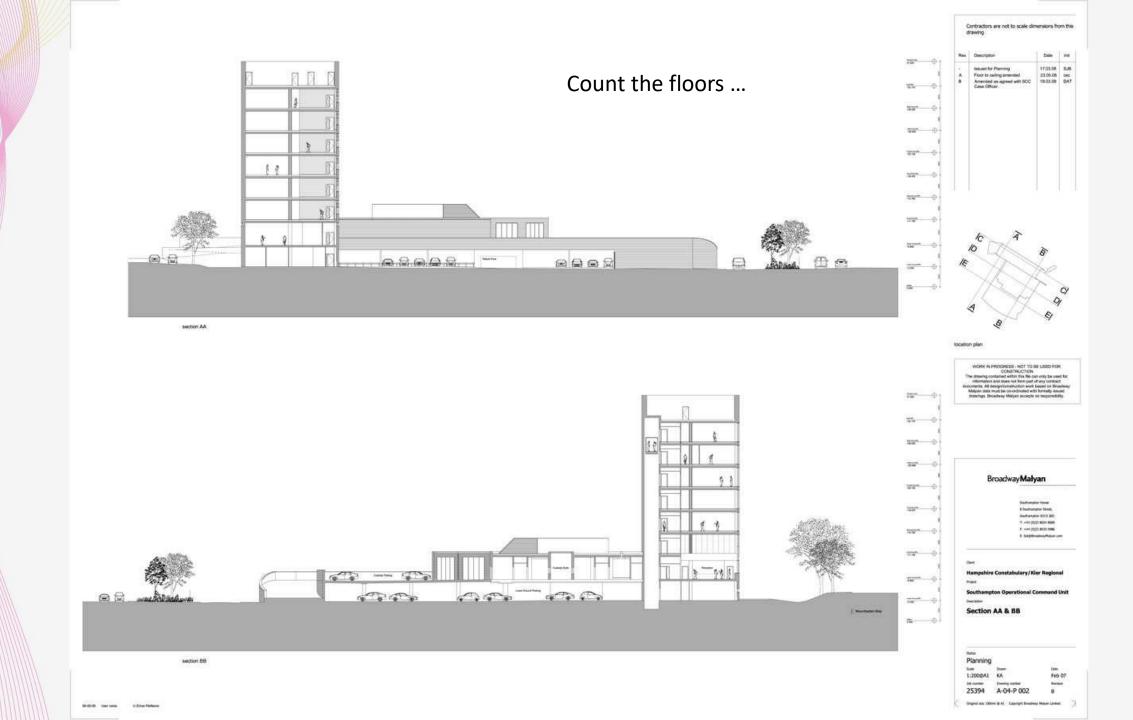
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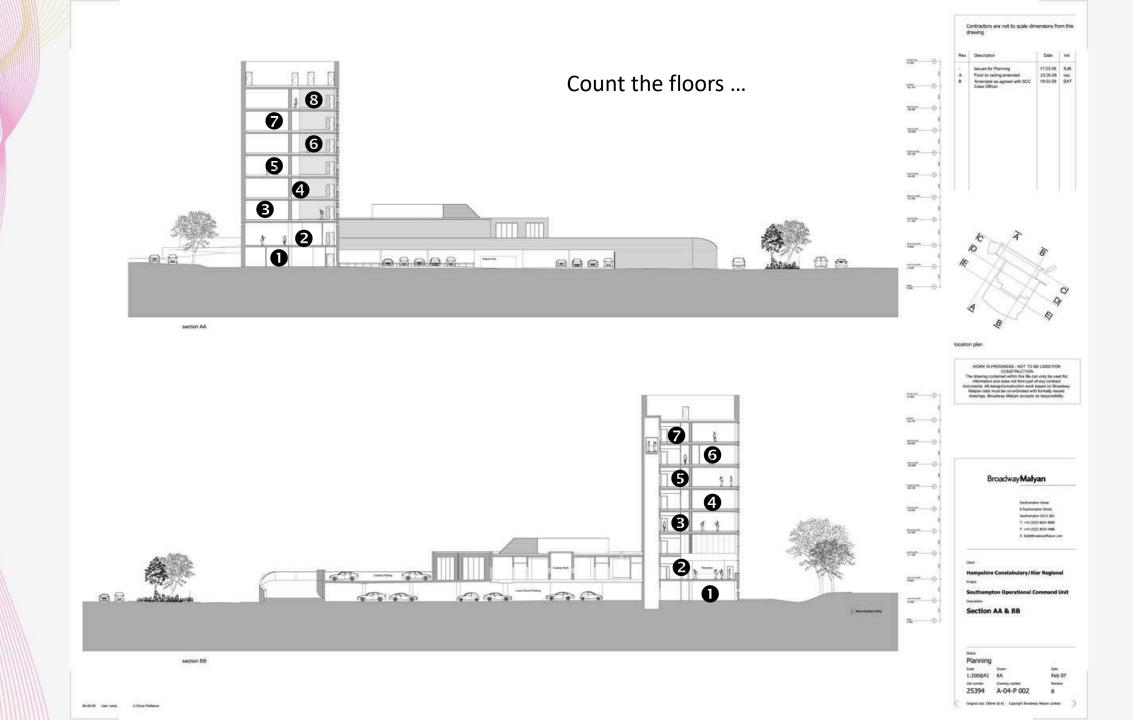
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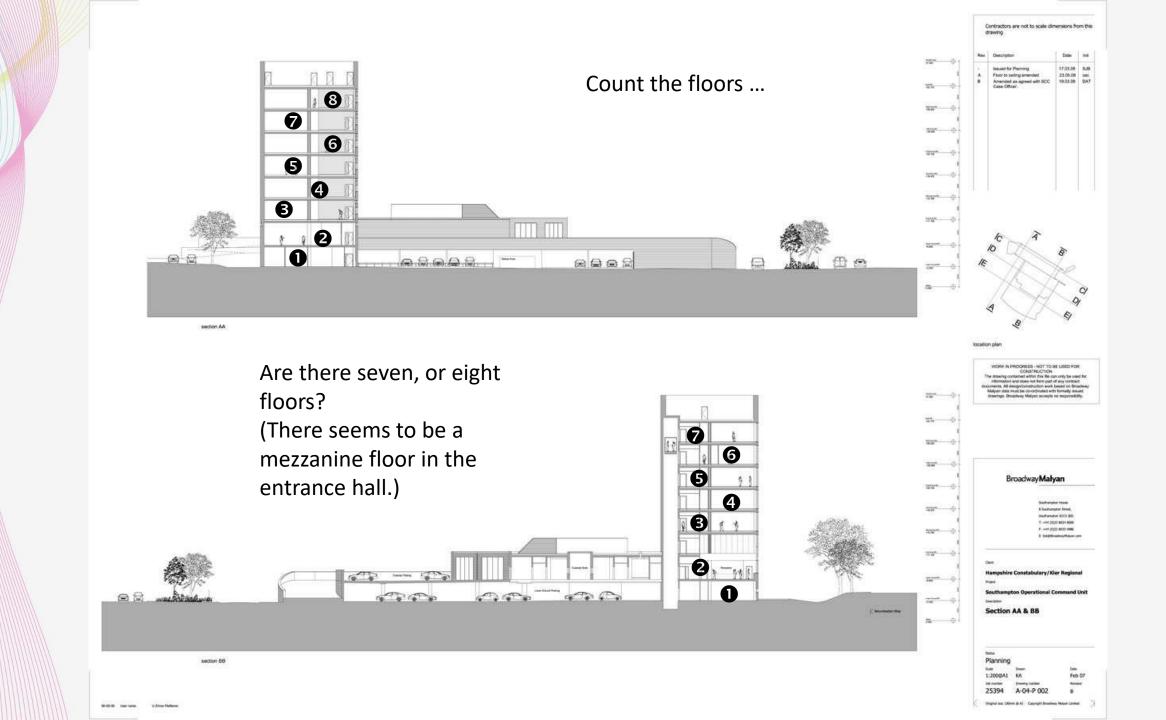
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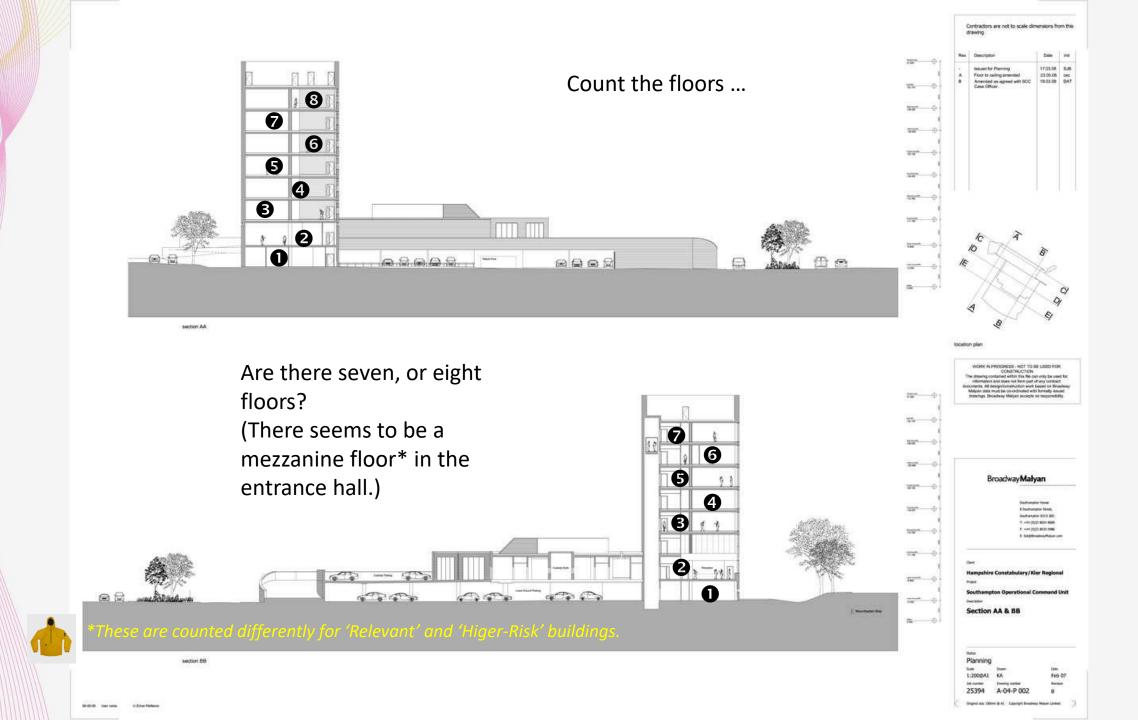
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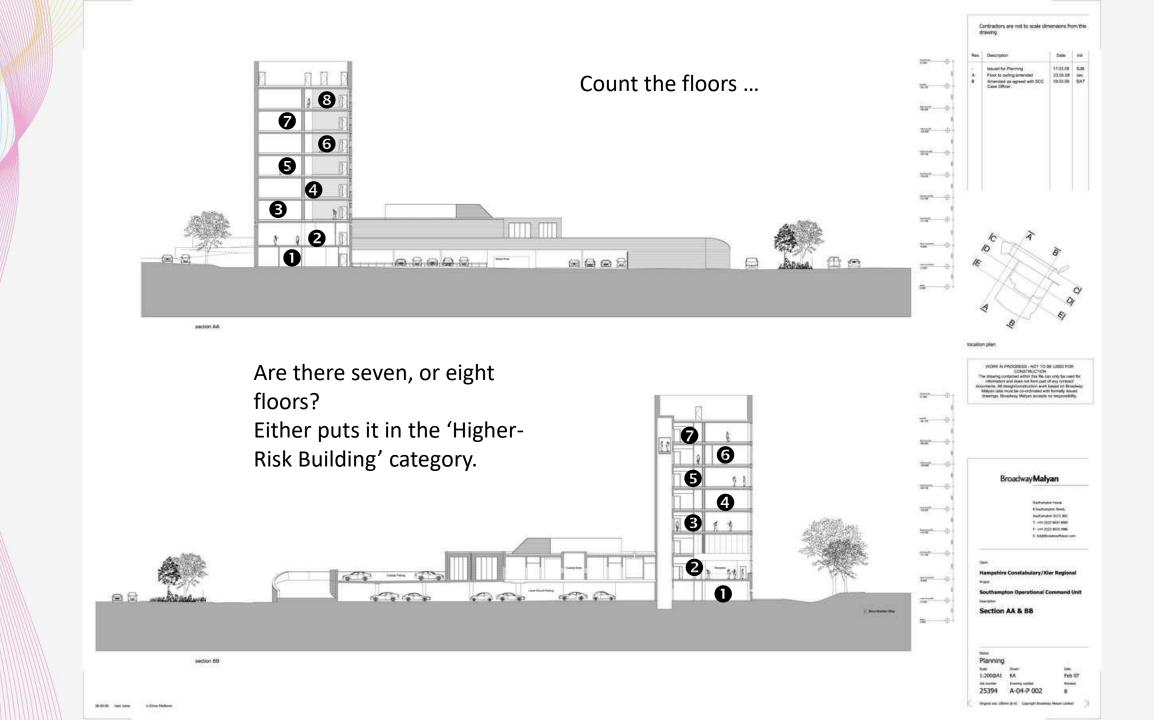












Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

Type of building:	Ordinary	Relevant	Higher-Risk
May be a hotel?	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
May be a care home?	\checkmark	✓	*
May be a hospital*?	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
Must have more than one 'Dwelling'**?	×	✓	×
Must have more than one 'Residential Unit'***?	×	×	✓



^{*}Other uses, eg prisons and barracks also exclude a building from being 'Higher-Risk' But they are unlikely to go into administration, etc.

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Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

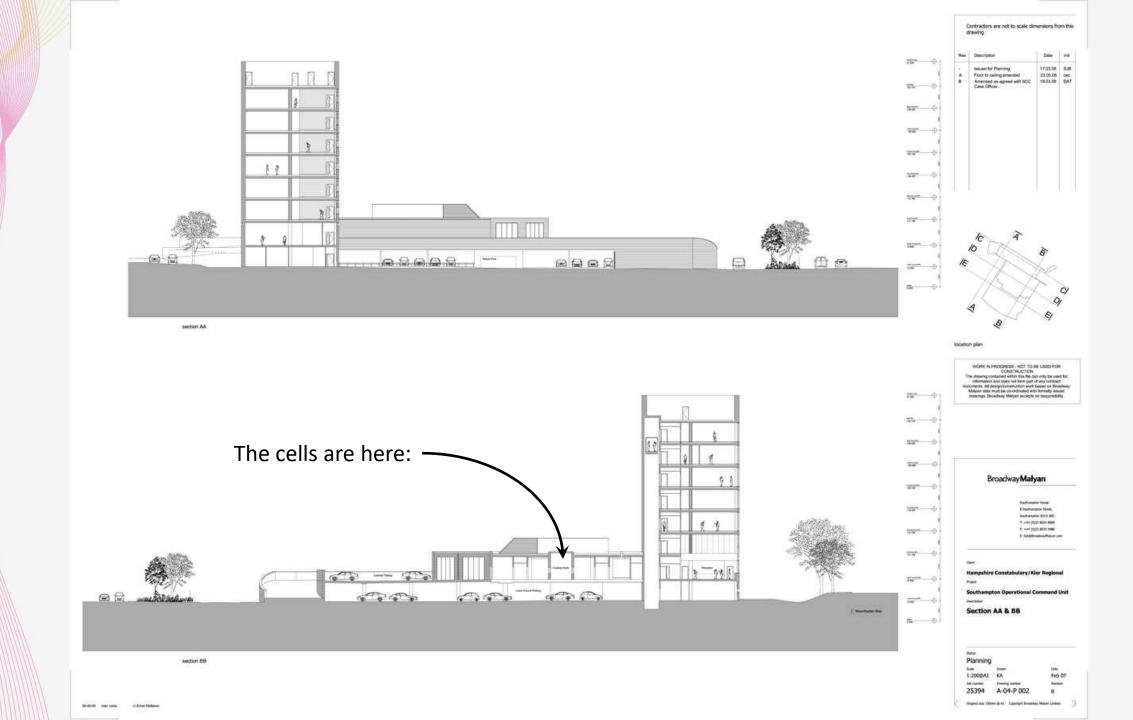
What's the difference between a 'dwelling', and a 'residential unit'?

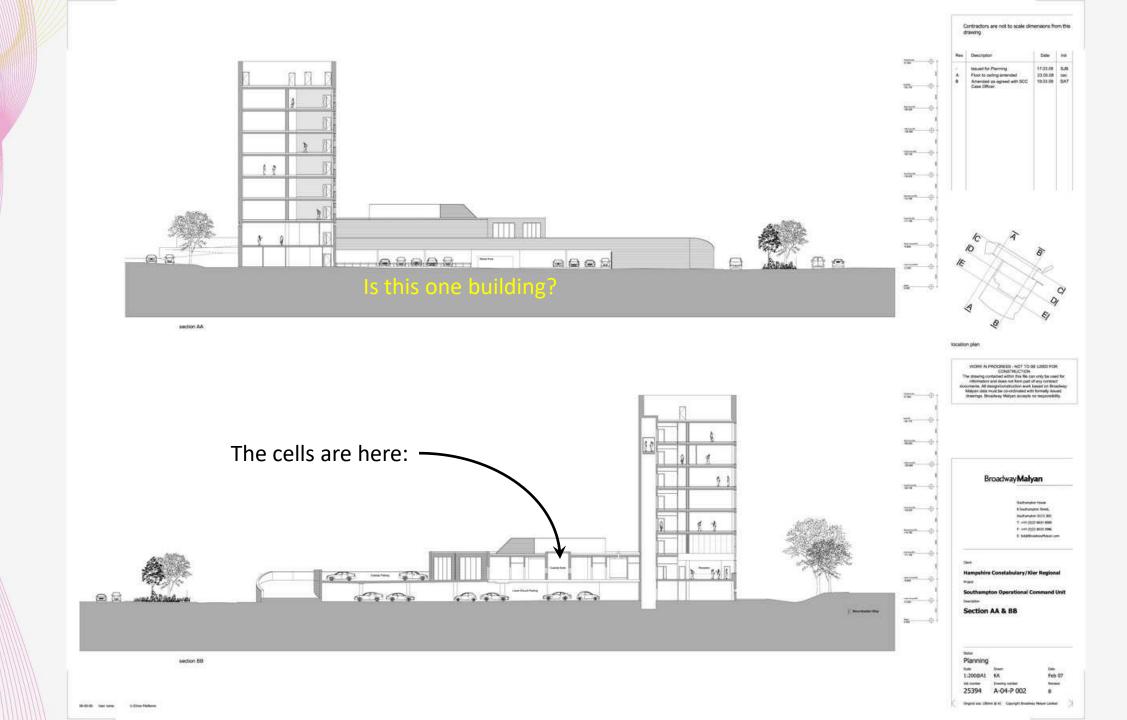


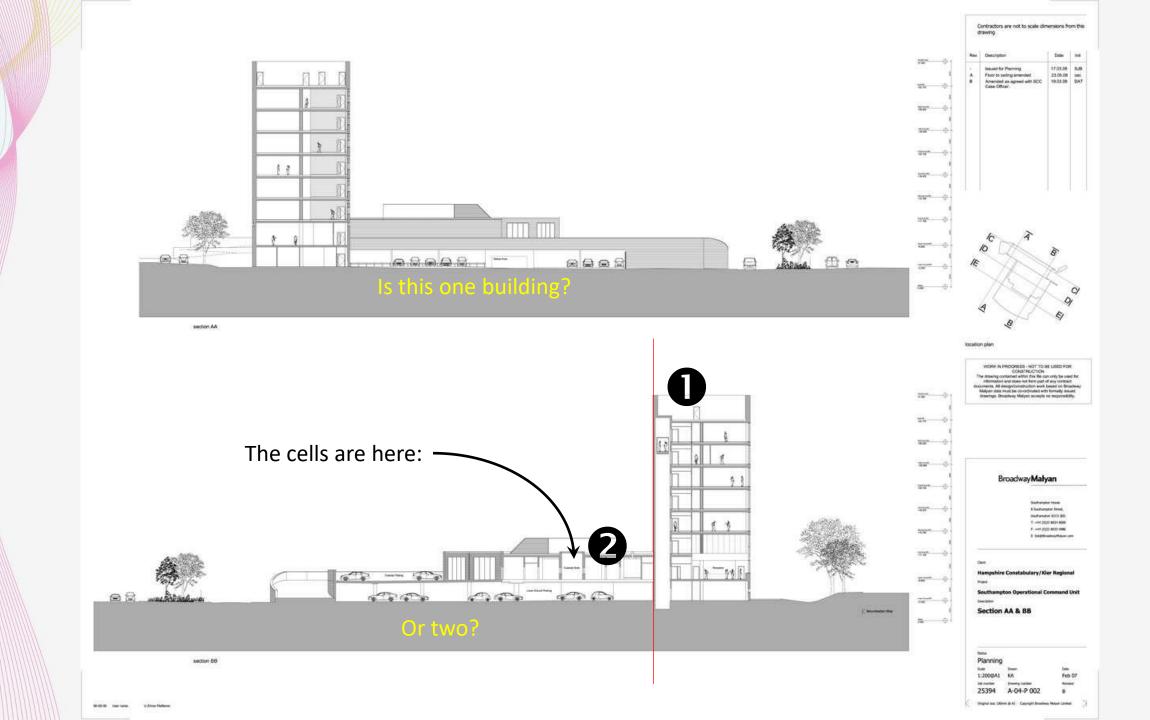


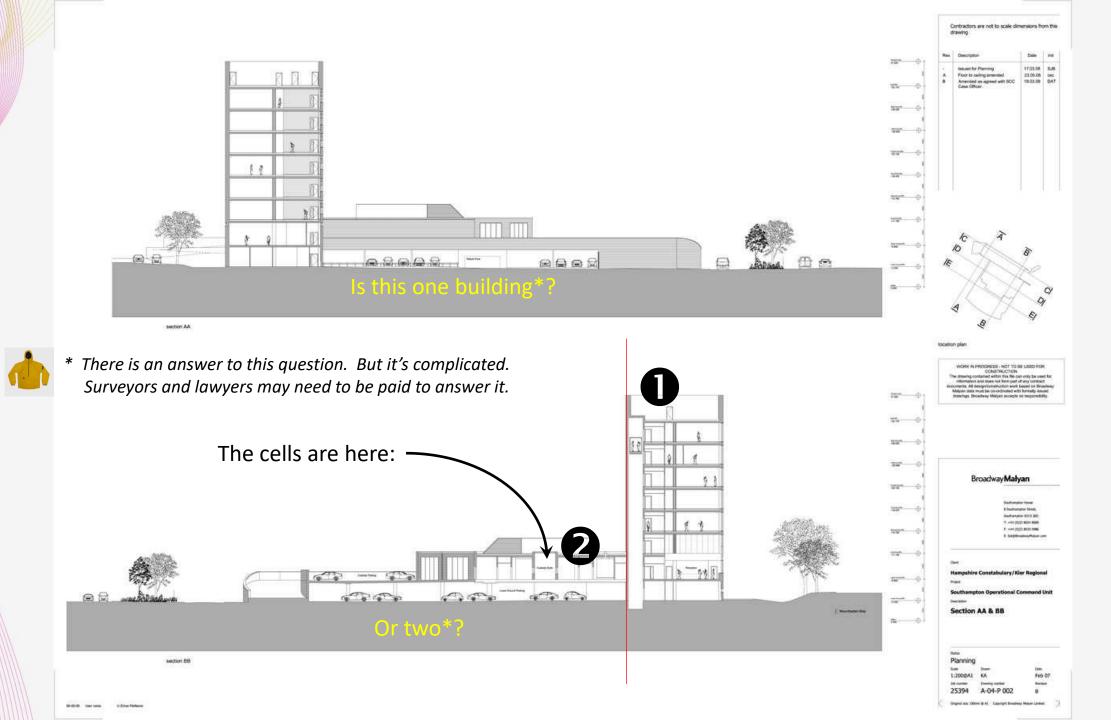
There are 36 cells in the station.











Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

What you must do if the debtor is responsible for a 'Relevant' building, or a 'Higher-Risk' building?

Type of building:	Ordinary	Relevant	Higher-Risk
Give notice to the local authority?	×	✓	✓
Give notice to the fire and rescue authority?	×	✓	✓
Give notice to the Building Safety Regulator?	×	×	✓
Has an 'Accountable Person'?	×	×	✓
May be less than 11m / 5 storeys high?	√	×	×
May be less than 18m / 7 storeys high?	√	✓	×

Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

Contents of the statutory notice:

- a) Debtor's name and address (and company number)*.
- b) Building's address.
- c) Land Registry title and plan for the building.
- d) Type of appointment.
- e) Your name and (all) contact details.
- f) Court name and number (if any).



Your legal responsibilities

Topics

- (1) Background ownership and management of flats
- (2) Responsibility for safety of the block Building Safety Act 2022
- (3) Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person' notices to others
- (4) Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person' the IP's other duties

Insolvency of a Responsible Person - other duties

Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person' – other duties

Suppose your debtor is a 'Responsible Person'

- Your primary duty is to notify two or three authorities.
- Within 14 days after appointment.
- That's a personal duty (s125A(3) BSA'22).

What if you don't do it?

- It's not an offence.
- Probably RPBs will review compliance.
- Reputational risk.

Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person' – other duties

As a 'Responsible Person', your debtor will have:

- Obligations under lease covenants.
- Some statutory duties as a 'Responsible Person' (for a Tall building).
- Additional statutory duties if they are an 'Accountable Person' (for a Very Tall building).

Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person' – other duties

As office holder, you don't have personal liability for those duties. But:

- A trustee in bankruptcy:
 - will become the 'Responsible Person' or 'Accountable Person';
 - if they take legal title from the bankrupt.

Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person' – other duties

As office holder, you don't have personal liability for those duties. But:

- There are criminal sanctions in BSA'22; for example:
 - Giving misleading information to the Regulator;
 - Allowing occupation of a Higher-Risk Building before it is registered.
- An 'officer' of a company can be prosecuted if:
 - The company has offended; and
 - The officer consented, connived, or was negligent.

Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person' – other duties

As office holder, you don't have personal liability for those duties. But:

- Other parties may seek to enforce against the debtor:
 - Covenanted obligations; or
 - Statutory obligations.
- Compliance may be difficult and expensive.
 - But might be important, for the safety of occupiers.
- Non-compliance risks:
 - Reputational.
 - Regulatory.

Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person' – other duties

You might decide to decline an appointment like this?

Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person' – other duties

You might decide to decline an appointment like this?

• Perhaps add some questions to your pre-appointment risk assessment?

Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person' – other duties

- 1. Ask if the debtor is responsible for maintenance or safety of any tall buildings.
- 2. Ask if they are 'relevant' or 'higher-risk' buildings.
- 3. Search the Register.
- 4. Assess how the estate can fund compliance.
- 5. Get copies of leases.
- 6. Find out how the building is used.
- 7. Get a surveyor's report.
- 8. Get legal advice.

Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person' – other duties

- A. Consider giving notice, if in doubt, if it's a Tall building (but not Very Tall).
- B. Giving notice, if in doubt, when it's a Very Tall building might trigger compliance with the obligation to register.
- C. Failing to give notice, when you should, is not an option.
- D. Make sure you appoint competent agents to manage the building, if you take the appointment.

Five-Slide Summary



Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

You're about to take appointment.

- Are you to be appointed:
 - Administrator?
 - Administrative receiver?
 - Receiver
 - (appointed by a court
 - or mortgagee)?
 - Liquidator?
 - Trustee in bankruptcy?

(Not on the list:

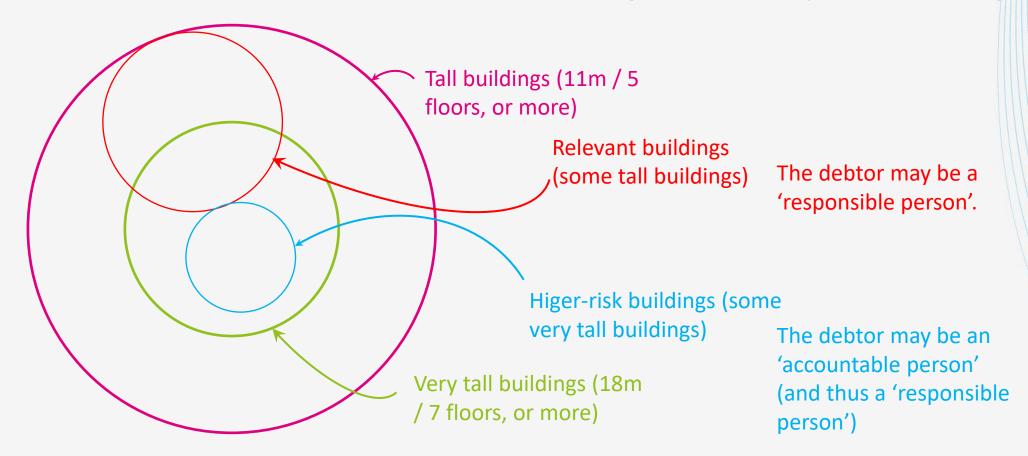
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- Schemes of arrangement
- Etc)

Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

- What sort of debtor might be a 'Responsible Person'?
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Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

What's the difference between a 'tall' building, and a 'very tall' building?



Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

What's the difference between a 'Relevant' building, and a 'Higher-Risk' building?

Type of building:	Ordinary	Relevant	Higher-Risk
May be a hotel?	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
May be a care home?	\checkmark	✓	×
May be a hospital*?	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
Must have more than one 'Dwelling'**?	×	✓	×
Must have more than one 'Residential Unit'***?	×	×	\checkmark



^{*}Other uses, eg prisons and barracks also exclude a building from being 'Higher-Risk' But they are unlikely to go into administration, etc.

^{**} Not defined. But everyone knows what a 'dwelling' is, right?

^{***} Defined as including 'dwellings'.

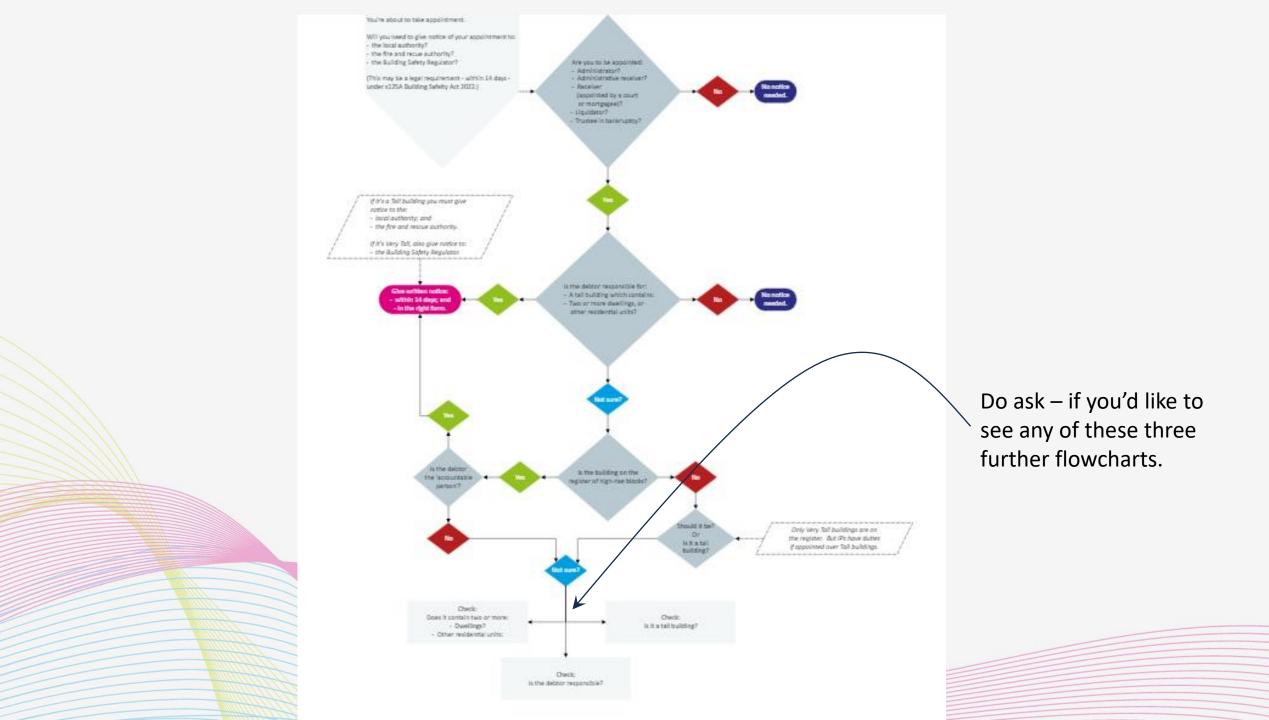
Insolvency of a 'Responsible Person'

What you must do if the debtor is responsible for a 'Relevant' building, or a 'Higher-Risk' building?

Type of building:	Ordinary	Relevant	Higher-Risk
Give notice to the local authority?	×	✓	✓
Give notice to the fire and rescue authority?	×	✓	✓
Give notice to the Building Safety Regulator?	×	×	✓
Has an 'Accountable Person'?	×	×	\checkmark
May be less than 11m / 5 storeys high?	√	×	×
May be less than 18m / 7 storeys high?	√	✓	×

Any questions?





Dates for your diary

- 7 October Coffee Break Briefing Third Parties Rights Against Insurers
- 12-13 September SESCA Conference (Reading University)
- 10 October SESCA seminar (Denbies)
- 4 November Coffee Break Briefing Insolvent Partnerships
- 6-8 November R3 SPG forum

2025

- 20 March R3 Southern & Thames Valley Forum (Bournemouth)
- TBC June Frettens Fourth Annual Insolvency Conference

Contact the team



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