

Overview

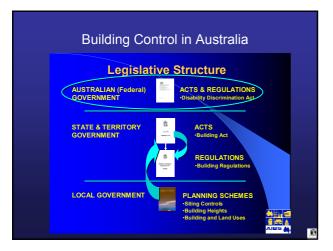
- Building Control legislation in Australia
- The Building Code of Australia (BCA)
- The regulatory framework in Victoria
- · Regulation of compliance
- · Regulation of quality standards
- · Policing of the system
- Conclusions

Introduction

- 1994 switched to a descriptive performance based approach.
- Rationale achieve buildings that were healthy, safe and sustainable at a lower cost & encourage technological innovation
- anecdotal evidence from practitioners questions
- 1. Has it lead to a reduction in the policing of the system?
- 2. Has it reduced the authority of the inspector in Australia.
- Dutch experience building control (van der Heijden, 2007)

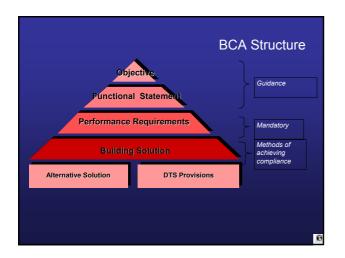
Privatisation of Building Control

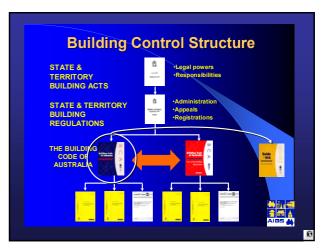
- Inspections less stringent
- Previously inspected details passed over.
- Leads to discrepancies;
 - 1. built work from plans
 - defective
 incomplete work
 - Authority of the BS reduced
- Building Owner is the person(s) building the property. Role is clouded and the Registered BS may be perceived to be in the employment of the builder even if she/he is independent (Reddaway, 2006).
- Compounded by a shortage of qualified BSs (Wilkinson & Zillante, 2006).
- Has lead to independent qualified building inspectors undertaking building inspections for RBS's.



The Building Code of Australia (BCA)

- Goal is the achievement and maintenance of acceptable standards
 of structural sufficiency, safety (including fire), health and amenity
 for the benefit of the community (BCA, 2006).
- Technical provisions for the design and construction of buildings and other structures.
 - covering structure,
 - fire resistance,
 - access and egress.
 - services and equipment
 - aspects of health and amenity.
- · BCA is a performance document





The regulatory framework in Victoria

- · The Building Act 1993 and Building Regulations 2006.
- · Regs call up BCA and the BCA references the ASs.
- Separately the Domestic Contracts Building Act 1993 regulates contracts in domestic construction.
- Building Commission responsible for enforcement can prosecute.
- BC holds enquiries against building practitioners.
- Building Appeals Board hears disputes on interpretation of the Regulations & standards and conduct of practitioners.
- Building and Conciliation Victoria mediate disputes (no legal enforcement status).
- Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT) hears building disputes and awards legal judgement.

Compliance issues

- Building Act 93 –occupancy permits issued plans show building will substantially or fully comply.
- Is something less than full compliance legally acceptable? Where do you draw the line?
- Dutch experience: 12 16% authorities carried out control of permit applications adequately.
- 7 11% of building inspections adequately carried out.
- Info missing or incomplete in 45% of 2003 (27% 2004)
- 2003 69% applications had no visible checks (47% '04)
- · Big difference in quality of inspections noted
- No empirical study of Australian practice

Observations of the Australian system

- · BC is able to prosecute for breaches also BPB
- · Good in theory needs resourcing
- Number of complaints is low: 2005-6 24 cases
 - No permits
 - No registration
 - Lack of insurance cover
- Is this true picture?
 - Understaffing is an issue (like Dutch)
 - Excessive workloads
 - Ageing workforce
- Qualifications
- Anecdotal evidence problems exist on small and large problems, problems are getting worse, some examples, implications

Conclusions and implications

- 1. At worst goals of BCA could be compromised
- 2. Post privatisation changes
- 3. Empirical research is required though will be difficult
- 4. Effects of Toomey Case on BSs in Victoria
- Computerisation of Dutch system has improved situation there
- 6. Community loses out when buildings become less safe and amenable to occupants