

What makes an HRB?

Arrangement of Existing Buildings

Scenario 1

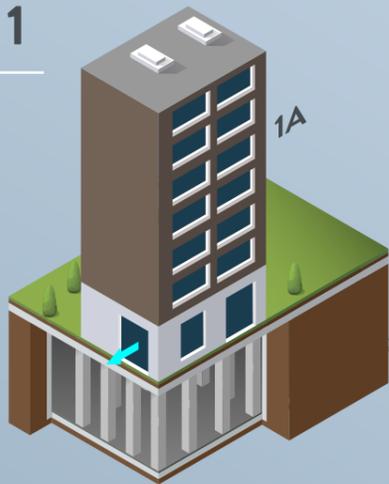


Diagram 1 shows a 7-storey residential tower (1A) unattached to other structures, with no independent sections. Tower 1A is considered one building.

Scenario 2

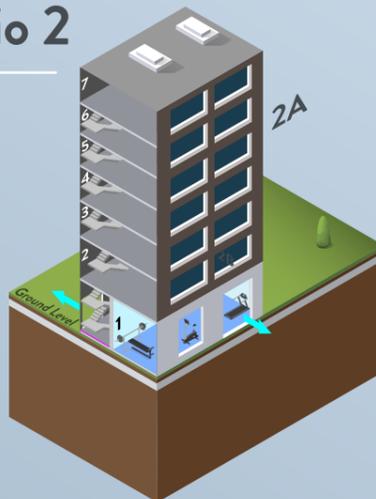


Diagram 2 shows a 7-storey residential tower (2A) with a separate gym on the ground floor (2B). Tower 2A has its own access and is an independent section, considered a building under the higher-risk regime.

Scenario 3

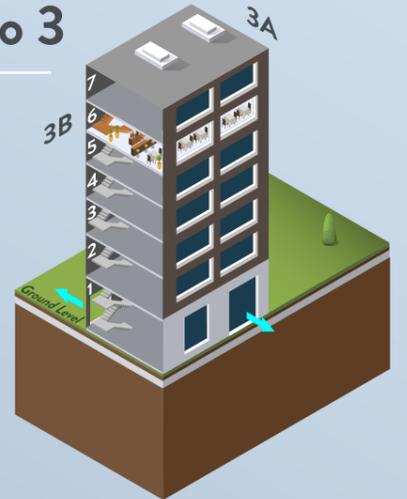


Diagram 3 shows a 7-storey residential tower (3A) with a café on the 6th floor (3B). As area 3B relies on tower 3A for egress, it is not an independent section. Tower 3A and 3B together are considered one building.

Scenario 4



Diagram 4 shows two 7-storey towers (4A and 4B) connected by a party wall and basement car park. Both towers have their own access and are independent sections, each considered a building under the higher-risk regime.

Scenario 5

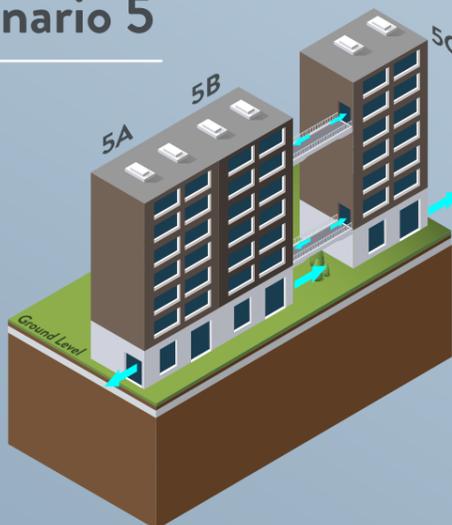


Diagram 5 shows three 7-storey towers (5A, 5B, and 5C) connected via party walls and walkways. As none of the towers are independent due to shared access, the overall structure is considered one building under the higher-risk regime.

Scenario 6



Diagram 6 shows three towers (6A, 6B, and 6C) connected via a shared basement car park and walkway. Towers 6A and 6C are independent sections and buildings under the higher-risk regime. Tower 6B, though independent, is not higher-risk as it doesn't meet the storey threshold.

Scenario 7

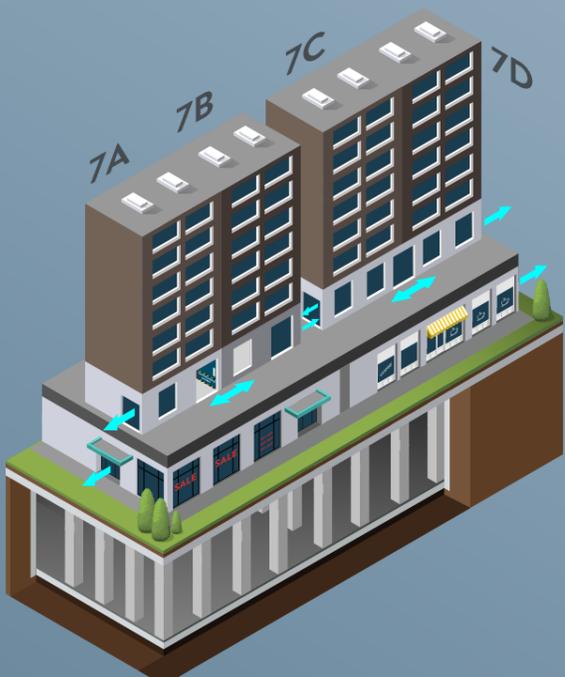


Diagram 7 shows four 7-storey towers on a shared podium containing shops. Towers 7A and 7B, each with their own entrances and access to the podium are independent sections and considered separate 'buildings' under the higher-risk regime.

Towers 7C and 7D share residential access, making them a combined independent section and one 'building' under the regime.