

# LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

## REGULATORY REFORM (FIRE SAFETY) ORDER 2005

### DESKTOP REVIEW OF FIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

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Responsible Person (e.g. Employer) or Person having control of the premises:	London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (LBHF)
Address of Premises:	Woodford Court, Shepherd's Bush Green, London W12 8RB
Person(s) Consulted:	G. Coupar, Consultant and M. Matthews, LBHF
Assessor:	A. Fox
Date of Fire Risk Assessment Review:	2 <sup>nd</sup> July 2020
Date of Previous Fire Risk Assessment:	7 <sup>th</sup> August 2019
Suggested Date for Next Review <sup>1</sup> :	July 2021

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<sup>1</sup> The original fire risk assessment should be reviewed again by a competent person by the date indicated above or at such earlier time as there is reason to suspect that it is no longer valid, or there have been significant changes in the matters to which it relates, or if a fire occurs.

# CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .....	1
GENERAL INFORMATION.....	2
FIRE HAZARDS AND THEIR ELIMINATION OR CONTROL.....	5
FIRE PROTECTION MEASURES.....	7
MANAGEMENT OF FIRE SAFETY.....	14
FIRE RISK ASSESSMENT .....	16
REFERENCES .....	

# INTRODUCTION

## About this report

This report is intended to assist you in compliance with Article 9 of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (the 'Fire Safety Order'), which requires that a risk assessment be carried out and be kept under review.

This report outlines the findings of a review of the previous fire risk assessment. It includes a qualitative assessment of the risk to life from fire.

## Recommendations

Our recommendations are outlined in an Action Plan. This sets out the measures it is considered necessary for you to take to satisfy the requirements of the Fire Safety Order and to protect people from fire. It is particularly important that you study the Action Plan, and, if any recommendation in the Action Plan is unclear, you should seek clarification.

You are advised that a risk assessment forms only the foundation for management of fire safety in your premises and compliance with the Fire Safety Order. You should act on the recommendations in the Action Plan and record what you have done. This will demonstrate to the enforcing authority your commitment to fire safety and to fulfilling your legal obligations.

## Reviewing your fire risk assessment

The Fire Safety Order requires that you keep your risk assessment under review. A date for the next routine review is given on the front of this report, but you should review the report sooner should there be any reason to suspect it is no longer valid, if a significant change takes place or if a fire occurs.

## Disclaimer

The purpose of this report is to provide an assessment of the risk to life from fire, and, where appropriate, to make recommendations to ensure compliance with fire safety legislation. The report does not address the risk to property or business continuity from fire.

We have based our assessment on the situation we were able to observe while at the premises and on information provided to us, either verbally or in writing. Unless stated otherwise, our surveys do not involve destructive exposure, and it is not always possible to see in all rooms and areas, nor inspect less readily accessible areas, such as voids above ceilings. Therefore, it is necessary to rely on a degree of sampling and also on reasonable assumptions and judgement.

The submission of this report constitutes neither a warranty of future results by C.S. Todd & Associates Ltd, nor an assurance against risk. The report represents only the best judgement of the consultant involved in its preparation, and is based, in part, on information provided by others. No liability whatsoever is accepted for the accuracy of such information.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Significant changes identified since the time of the previous fire risk assessment in respect of:
  - 1.1 The premises:

Built circa 1970s, the building is a 20 storey, purpose-built tower block of concrete frame construction, with concrete floors, brick exterior walls and a flat, concrete roof.
  - 1.2 The occupancy:

Residential – purpose-built block of flats.
  - 1.3 The occupants (including occupants especially at risk of fire):
    - There are no employees permanently based on the premises.
    - The expectation is that the maximum occupancy will be approximately 390 persons, including visitors, in the residential areas of the building at any one time.
  - 1.4 Fire loss experience:

None since the date of the last fire risk assessment.
  - 1.5 Application of fire safety legislation:

The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 applies.
  - 1.6 Progress on previous recommendations:
    - Eight of the previous recommendations are still outstanding. This does not include those where it has been decided to take no action or are no longer applicable due to layout changes.
    - For completeness, previous recommendations, which have not yet been implemented, are reiterated in the Action Plan later in this report.
  - 1.7 Other relevant information:
    - Woodford Court is a purpose-built block of residential flats consisting of 19 residential floors located above the ground floor, with a total of 113 flats. There are six self-contained flats on each floor, other than on the first floor, which has five, all of which are accessed via a common corridor that also provides access to the lifts and the single staircase.
    - There is a mix of one, two and three-bedroom flats, most of which are occupied by tenants of LBHF and some are leasehold.
    - There is an open-air amenity deck on the first floor for the use of the residents of the flats.
    - Access to the block is via a shared service road, leading to car parking, managed by LBHF, on the ground and lower ground floors and a privately-owned car park to one side of the block. The main entrance to the block is at street level.
    - This desktop review relates to:
      - Fire precautions within the common parts and other areas controlled by the client.
      - Fire protection systems that are the responsibility of the client.
    - The common parts comprise the entrance lobby, staircase, corridors, lifts, service and electrical riser/meter cupboards, external bin area, external store/utility rooms, external security office, IT room, plant and service rooms, and the roof level lift motor room.

- The security office consists of two ground floor rooms, the main reception desk and office and a small staff kitchen, and forms part of this risk assessment.
- The IT room on the ground floor of the block, which is used by Chrome Vision, has an external access door and contains IT and electrical equipment associated with CCTV and security for LBHF. An area of this room has been sectioned off as a storeroom, for use by LBHF, which has its own external entrance.
- The lower level car park is accessed off the ground floor service road and is managed by LBHF for use by tenants. Pedestrian access is available into this car park from the service road. There is a concrete compartment floor separating the car park from the residential block above, and there are no internal openings between the residential block and the car park. The car park, for expediency, has been included in the report for Roseford Court.
- The LBHF car park was originally fitted with an automatic sprinkler system and hose reels. However, both systems have recently been de-commissioned
- There is no significant risk of fire spread to the external façade of the residential block from a fire in a parked vehicle on the upper, open-area car park or the enclosed car park areas.
- There was no access available into the main electrical sub-station to the block, which is restricted to the supply company
- The maximum number detailed of residents and employees has not been calculated. However, the expectation is that the maximum occupancy will be around 390 persons, including visitors, in the residential areas of the building at any one time.
- No employees or contractors are normally based in the premises. However, there is a caretaker service available at certain times of the day, Monday to Friday, and the premises are subject to periodic visits by LBHF staff. Fire wardens also undertake regular patrols of the common areas as part of the agreed interim measures with London Fire Brigade (LFB).
- While the occupants of the flats are 'relevant persons', the flats, as domestic dwellings, are outside the scope of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 and, as such, the review was confined to the common parts.
- This is a 'general needs' block, and there may be occupants with varying degrees of physical disability in line with the general population.
- The client has limited control over privately owned leasehold flats within the premises.
- This block has the same composite infill (spandrel) panels fitted to the windows as those fitted in Shepherd's Court. Therefore, this review takes account of the subsequent investigations, carried out by LBHF, following the fire on 19<sup>th</sup> August 2016 at Shepherd's Court, and the outcome of small-scale tests to determine the fire performance of the panels.
- Following on from this investigation, a decision was taken by LBHF to remove the composite panels and replace them with non-combustible panels. It is understood that this work has been delayed due to the difficulties of identifying suitable replacement panels and the need to seek the approval of the building owner to undertake the works.
- LBHF has introduced a programme of fire safety initiatives through their 'Fire Safety Plus Programme'. The programme includes the re-introduction of concierges and plans to install sprinklers in high rise blocks. In addition, free fire safety checks are offered to all residents, which include checks on flat entrance doors and, where necessary, the fitting of new FD60S fire-resisting doors, the free replacement of domestic appliances that fail a portable appliance check and the fitting of free smoke/heat alarms in flats. The programme also provides practical advice and information on fire safety in the home, supported by LFB.
- It should be noted that it is not normal practice to retrospectively apply the current guidance relating to the design and construction of new buildings when assessing existing buildings, other than where the original design principles are far removed from those acceptable today. Nevertheless, it is appropriate to consider developments in fire safety technology and practice that could be reasonably applied to an existing building. Therefore, we have considered such developments.
- Account has been taken of the guidance supporting the legislation that is relevant to the premises.

- Reference has also been made to the fire risk assessment, dated 7<sup>th</sup> August 2019, by C.S Todd & Associates (CSTA).
- Unless stated elsewhere, the full titles of British Standards and other specific references used or quoted in the report are given on the last pages.

## FIRE HAZARDS AND THEIR ELIMINATION OR CONTROL

2. Significant changes in measures to prevent fire since the time of the fire risk assessment:

None.

3. Are there adequate measures to prevent fire?

Yes  No

Comments and hazards observed:

- The main entrance doors to the premises are secured to prevent unauthorised access.
- Refuse bins are stored externally in a covered, open-sided compound adjacent to the block. The bins are approximately 3m from one side of the block and the risk of fire spread is considered low.
- CCTV is provided to cover the common areas and entrances on the ground and first-floor levels. This is monitored by security staff at the security office, which is located adjacent to Woodford Court. The security office is manned between the hours of 08:00 and 23:30. Outside these hours, access is available to a central, mobile security team.
- Security staff also undertake periodic inspections of the common areas.
- Fire wardens undertake inspections of the common areas, escape routes and external areas as part of the interim measures introduced following the fire in August 2016 at Shepherd's Court. Any unauthorised storage in the common areas and escape routes is reported for removal.
- Access onto the open deck amenity area is controlled by security, and the door from the block onto the deck is secured to prevent access between 20:00 hours and 09:00 hours. Residents can access the deck outside of this period by means of a security access fob.
- Smoking is not permitted in the common areas. 'NO SMOKING' signs have been provided in the common areas.
- Residents and visitors are permitted to smoke on the open-air amenity deck. This practice is not considered to present a significant risk.
- Not considered in relation to flats, where it is foreseeable that some occupants will smoke.
- LBHF's policy is to subject the fixed electrical installations serving the common parts of the premises to periodic inspection and test every five years.
- The fixed electrical installations within tenanted flats are subject to periodic inspection and test in accordance with LHBF's policy and on change of tenancy.

- There are no portable electrical appliances within the common parts.
- Portable appliances in flats and the fixed installations within leasehold flats have not been considered.

4. Are housekeeping and maintenance adequate?

Yes  No

Comments and deficiencies observed:

- It is important that the common parts that form escape routes from the building are kept free of combustible materials and ignition sources.
- A 'zero tolerance' approach has been introduced, which prohibits the storage of combustible materials and residents' possessions in the common escape routes.
- This policy is communicated to all residents.
- The situation is monitored on a regular basis by LBHF staff, during periodic estate inspections of the premises. In addition, security staff and fire wardens currently undertake regular inspections of the common areas.

## FIRE PROTECTION MEASURES

5. Significant changes in fire protection measures since the time of the fire risk assessment:

98 flat entrance doors, all the doors protecting the staircase and the doors onto the electrical cupboards have been replaced with FD60S doors.

6. Are the means of escape from fire adequate?

Yes  No

Comments and deficiencies observed:

- This is a purpose-built block of flats, and it is our understanding that the design principles embodied in the relevant building legislation/regulations applicable at the time of construction included adequate compartmentation, protected escape routes and the provision of smoke ventilation.
- On this basis, the occupants of the flats, other than those in which a fire occurs, should be able to remain in their flats in relative safety, unless, subsequently, their flat becomes affected by fire or smoke, in which case they should leave, or until directed to leave by the fire and rescue service.
- The means of escape consist of a single protected, central core staircase. The staircase is accessed off a common circular corridor on each floor level. The flat entrance doors open directly onto the common corridors, which also contain the lifts.
- The staircase discharges into a protected lobby at ground floor level, which provides access to the lift lobby, and the main entrance doors to the block at street level. Access is also available from the lobby to the rear refuse area, which has a further exit available into the rear service area.
- The main entrance doors and rear exit door are easily openable from the inside without the use of a key.
- Smoke ventilation in the staircase is provided in the form of a vertical, natural ventilation shaft. The shaft has an external opening at ground floor level and an external vent at roof level. There is an open vent into the shaft at the head of the staircase to vent smoke from the staircase into the shaft. On each of the other residential floor levels, there are openings into the vertical shaft from the staircase. The openings are fitted with metal doors, with Georgian-wired glazing, that would allow the fire and rescue service to vent individual floors. It was not possible to confirm whether all doors can be opened.
- Smoke ventilation in the common corridors is provided in the form of permanently open vents.

There are two permanent vents provided, one in each of the two external walls to the corridors.

- We are informed that all flat entrance doors and doors to the escape staircase in the block have been replaced with new FD60S doors, as part of the 'Fire Safety Plus' initiative introduced by LBHF, apart from doors to 15 flats that are difficult to gain access to.
- The flats also have inner hallways, with notional fire-resisting doors fitted to the kitchens and lounges opening onto the hallway.
- The fire-resisting doors to the staircase are fitted with intumescent strips, smoke seals and overhead self-closing devices.
- The fire-resisting doors to the electrical meter cupboards on each floor level are fitted with intumescent strips, smoke seals and overhead self-closing devices. It is understood that the doors have been replaced with new FD60S self-closing doors, as part of the agreed door replacement programme.
- The access doors to the service riser shafts in the common corridors are fire-resisting and are fitted with locks that allow residents to access the services in the risers. However, several of the access doors were open at the time of the survey, several of the locks were broken and some doors had been removed.
- The staircase is safe for use as a refuge by disabled people evacuating from the flat of fire origin. It is not normal practice to provide refuge signage or communications systems in these circumstances, and those needing assistance would be expected to seek help from other residents, or to use mobile telephones to contact the emergency services.
- Residents and visitors who access the open deck area are required to re-enter the block on the first floor, as there are no alternative means of escape available from the open deck. Although it is possible for people to make their way clear of the block to access the deck area in the adjacent block (Roseford Court), the residents' security fob would not allow them access into Roseford Court. However, there is an external intercom and residents can contact the security office staff, who can remotely open the doors to both blocks in an emergency.

7. Are compartmentation and linings satisfactory<sup>2</sup>?

Yes  No

<sup>2</sup> This fire risk assessment review will not necessarily identify all minor fire stopping issues that might exist within the building. If you become aware of other fire stopping issues, or are concerned about the adequacy of fire stopping, you may wish to consider arranging for an invasive survey by a competent specialist.

Comments and deficiencies observed:

- This is a purpose-built block of flats, and it is our understanding that the design principles embodied in the building legislation/regulations applicable at the time of construction included adequate compartmentation.
- The floors, staircase and corridors are of concrete construction.
- There was no evidence to suggest that the existing compartmentation would not support a 'stay put' strategy.
- It was not possible to confirm whether the enclosed gas supply pipework in the common corridors is adequately fire stopped where the pipework passes through the compartment floors.
- There are common service risers, typically serving two flats, that contain utility services, including water, soil pipes and ventilation extract ducts from bathrooms and toilets. On the 11<sup>th</sup> floor, there are full height inspection openings provided to each riser, which are fitted with new fire-resisting access doors. On every other residential floor level, there are small inspection openings, fitted with fire-resisting access doors. The floors in the riser shafts appear to be adequately fire stopped at each floor level, with no apparent visible openings. The fire stopping appeared to be original, possibly provided at the time of construction.
- In a small number of the riser shafts, there are openings in the walls between the flats and the shafts, following works carried out in the flats to install new pipework and services.
- Inspection panels are fitted in the walls between the flats and the riser shafts. It was not possible to confirm whether all panels are adequately fire protected to restrict the passage of fire and smoke from a fire in a flat into the service risers.
- The bathrooms and toilets are provided with small cross-sectional, steel mechanical extract ducts, at high level, that pass into the riser and extend into a common vertical shaft, which discharges at roof level. The extract ducts at roof level are fitted with mechanical fan units. The vents in the bathrooms and toilets are fitted with internal, hinged metal flaps that are designed to close when the fans are not pulling air in from these rooms.
- The kitchens have external opening windows.
- Originally, the flats were fitted with gas-fired, ducted warm air heating systems. The heater units were fitted in the kitchens and were vented into sealed, 'SE-duct' shared vertical flues. These ducts have an open inlet at the base on the amenity deck and are open at roof level. The ducted warm air systems have been removed and replaced with individual

central heating systems, incorporating room-sealed, gas-fired boilers that vent directly to an external wall. It was not possible to confirm whether the openings into the common 'SE-duct' flues, from the individual flats, have been adequately fire stopped to restrict the vertical spread of fire and smoke between flats.

- External wall construction falls outside the scope of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 and it is commonly accepted that the risk of external fire spread does not form part of the fire risk assessment required under the Order. It is generally assumed that, unless there is evidence to the contrary, external wall construction, including any external cladding, would comply with the Building Regulations applicable at the time of construction, or at a later date, involving changes or refurbishment to the external construction, including any changes to external cladding.
- The fire in Shepherd's Court on 19<sup>th</sup> August 2016 did result in external fire spread involving the composite infill panels fitted to the windows. The panels are a composite material, comprising a thin steel outer casing, polystyrene core mounted on plywood, with metallic taped edges. The infill panels fitted to some of the windows in Woodford Court are of the same design.
- Following on from this, a decision was taken by LBHF to remove the composite (spandrel) panels and replace them with non-combustible panels. It is understood that this work has been delayed due to the difficulties of identifying suitable replacement panels and the need to seek the approval of the building owner to undertake the works.
- Where panels are replaced, they would need to be of a type that, as a minimum, provide National product performance classification of Class 0 (in respect of surface spread of fire) and with an inner core of "limited combustibility", as defined in Approved Document B.
- A separate external fire risk assessment exercise was undertaken by CSTA at the request of LBHF in 2019. The purpose of the exercise was to evaluate the potential risk of external spread of fire in high-rise blocks of flats over 18m in height. A risk matrix methodology was adopted to determine a risk profile for each block and assign a priority for the removal of combustible infill (spandrel) panels that could be adopted by LBHF (spreadsheet dated 11<sup>th</sup> April 2019). LBHF subsequently forwarded a replacement programme, based on the risk matrix, which was assessed and, with two modifications, accepted by CSTA in a letter to LBHF dated 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2019. The CSTA report identified that the spandrel panels fitted to the four high rise blocks on

the Charecroft Estate, which includes Woodford Court, should be removed as a priority.

8. Is there reasonable emergency escape lighting<sup>3</sup>? Yes  No

Comments and deficiencies observed:

Emergency escape lighting is provided throughout the common escape routes, staircase, corridors, and plant and service rooms.

9. Are there adequate fire safety signs and notices? Yes  No

Comments and deficiencies observed:

- 'FIRE EXIT' signs are provided in the common escape routes, staircase and corridors.
- 'FIRE DOOR KEEP SHUT' signs are provided on the doors to the staircase and to meter and service riser cupboards.
- Fire action notices are provided in the communal areas, with information provided to support the 'stay put' policy.
- Signs, detailing the number of each floor, have been provided in the staircase and in the corridors opposite the lifts.
- A fire and rescue service premises information box is provided in the entrance foyer to the block.

10. Are the means of giving warning of fire adequate<sup>4</sup>? Yes  No

Comments and deficiencies observed:

- A fire detection and alarm system is not provided within the common parts of the block of flats, which is consistent with the design and construction of residential flats of this type.
- A simple, stand-alone fire detection and alarm system has been fitted to provide limited coverage to the security office, the IT room and the storeroom. The system consists of smoke and heat detectors, sounders and manual call points. The control and indicating panel is located in the security office. The system is monitored by an alarm receiving centre.
- However, consideration is being given to the installation of an evacuation system for use by the fire and rescue service, pending the removal of the spandrel panels. The system would incorporate heat detectors and alarm sounders fitted in each flat. The operation of a heat detector in any one flat would trigger an alert signal at the control and

<sup>3</sup> Based on visual inspection only.

<sup>4</sup> Based on visual inspection only.

indicating panel and remotely alert the security team of a potential incident. The alarm signal would be automatically transferred to an alarm receiving centre, which would pass the call onto the fire and rescue service. The audible alarm would not be configured to sound automatically. However, the fire and rescue service would have the ability to manually activate the sounders fitted in the flats, at the panel, to initiate a floor-by-floor evacuation, or a full evacuation of the block in the event of a fire. If, following discussions and agreement with LFB, such an evacuation system is installed, the role of fire wardens, introduced as part of interim measures pending the removal of the spandrel panels, could be reviewed.

- Although outside the scope of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005, it is important that all flats are provided with adequate smoke/heat alarms.
- It is understood that LBHF has liaised with its tenants to ensure the flats are provided with a minimum of one working smoke alarm. Ideally, smoke alarms in each flat should be provided in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5839-6 for a Grade D1, Category LD3 system, incorporating mains-wired alarms with a battery back-up or other form of standby supply. Consideration should also be given to fitting linked heat alarms in kitchens/lounges, where not already provided, in accordance with the recommendations for a Category LD2 system.

11. Is the provision of fire extinguishing appliances adequate? Yes  No

Comments and deficiencies observed:

- There are no fire extinguishers provided in the common parts, which is consistent with the general approach typically taken within blocks of flats of this type.
- Extinguishers have been provided in plant and service rooms.

12. Comments on other fixed fire protection systems:

- A dry rising main is fitted to the block and outlets are provided on each floor level within the common corridors.
- The fireman's lifts are the original lifts installed at the time of construction and are fitted with a fire control switch that returns the lifts to the ground floor on activation of the switch. It is understood that one of the existing lifts will be upgraded to meet, as far as practically and technically possible, the recommendations for a modern fire-fighting lift, in

accordance with the recommendations of BS 9999 and the requirements of BS EN 81-72. We are advised that these works are due to commence in 2020.

- Permanently open smoke vents are fitted in the corridors to the flats and a vertical smoke shaft is fitted to the single staircase.

## MANAGEMENT OF FIRE SAFETY

13. Significant changes in management of fire safety since the time of the fire risk assessment:

None.

14. Are arrangements for management of fire safety adequate?

Yes  No

Comments and deficiencies observed:

LBHF has a generic fire safety policy document that incorporates fire safety arrangements in purpose-built blocks of flats. We understand that the policy will be finalised in due course.

15. Are fire procedures adequate?

Yes  No

Comments and deficiencies observed:

- A 'stay put' evacuation policy is considered appropriate.
- In the event of a fire within an individual flat, the occupants would be expected to alert others in the flat, make their own way out of the building using the common escape routes, and summon the fire and rescue service.
- Consistent with residential flats of this type, all other occupants of flats not directly affected by a fire should be able to remain in their flats in relative safety, unless, subsequently, their flat becomes affected, or until they are directed to evacuate the building by the fire and rescue service.
- This does not imply that residents not directly affected, who become aware of a fire, should not evacuate if they are in any doubt about their safety and wish to leave, and it is safe for them to do so.
- It is understood that LBHF have provided tenants and leaseholders with fire safety advice and information on the action to take in the event of a fire.
- If an evacuation system, for use by the fire and rescue service, is installed, the existing fire procedures would need to be reviewed and the fire safety advice provided to residents modified accordingly.

16. Are the arrangements for staff training and fire drills adequate?

Yes  No

Comments and deficiencies observed:

- There are no staff or contractors permanently employed on the premises.
- However, the fire wardens have received external training to support their role in undertaking fire safety inspections of the common areas, as part of the agreed interim measures. This training included the identification of fire hazards and risks in the common areas, the inspection of fire-resisting doors and the action to take on discovering a fire.

17. Are the arrangements for testing and maintenance of fire protection systems and equipment adequate?

Yes  No

Comments and deficiencies observed:

- There is no common fire detection and alarm system provided in the residential block.
- The fire detection and alarm system provided to cover the security office and ancillary rooms is subject to weekly testing and periodic servicing.
- Residents are responsible for testing their own smoke alarms on a regular basis.
- Monthly and annual tests of the emergency escape lighting are carried out by an external contractor.
- The date of the last annual test was 16<sup>th</sup> September 2019, as confirmed by records forwarded to us following the site visit.

18. Are there adequate records of testing, maintenance, training and drills?

Yes  No

Comments and deficiencies observed:

- The rising fire main is subject to annual inspection and test by an external contractor.
- We are informed that the lifts are subject to relevant inspections and test. However, there were no records available to audit.
- It is understood that the lightning protection system is subject to annual inspection and test by an external contractor. However, there were no records available to audit.

## FIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

On the basis of the criteria set out in the original fire risk assessment, it is considered that the current risk to life from fire at these premises is:

Trivial  Tolerable  Moderate  Substantial  Intolerable | |

Comments:

- Although the overall design of the means of escape and standard of protection to escape routes was considered reasonable, there were several issues identified that need to be addressed as a priority. The main risk remains the potential for external fire spread with the external composite spandrel panels fitted to the windows on some elevations. The original panel replacement programme, mentioned in previous fire risk assessments, has been delayed due, in part, to the identification of suitable replacement panels that comply with current Building Regulations and the receipt of the necessary approvals to undertake the works from the building owner.
- At the time of this review, it is understood that the contractors undertaking the replacement door programme, for the doors to the escape stairs and the flat entrance doors, are on-site fitting FD60S doors.
- Notwithstanding the classification of the building as a 'moderate risk', CSTA considers that:
  - Overall, measures to manage fire hazards and control risk in the block are considered reasonable, as are general fire protection and management measures.
  - Given that there are reasonable levels of compartmentation and means of escape provided in the block, that external composite spandrel panels to windows are not on all elevations of the block, that interim measures remain in place, that LBHF have introduced a 'Fire Safety Plus Programme' and that assurances that priority actions from the risk assessment will be given priority over other works, CSTA are of the opinion that it is appropriate to continue to occupy the premises while the improvement works are completed.

# REFERENCES

[Insert References pages here]

## **Guidance in Support of Fire Safety Legislation**

### England and Wales

HM Government Guides to Fire Safety Risk Assessment, DCLG:

- Offices and Shops.
- Factories and Warehouses.
- Sleeping Accommodation.
- Residential Care Premises.
- Educational Premises.
- Small and Medium Places of Assembly.
- Large Places of Assembly.
- Theatres, Cinemas and Similar Premises.
- Open Air Events and Venues.
- Healthcare Premises.
- Animal Premises and Stables.
- Transport Premises and Facilities.
- Means of Escape for Disabled People.

### Scotland

Scottish Government: Practical Fire Safety Guidance:

- Existing Non-Residential Premises.
- Existing Premises with Sleeping Accommodation.
- Care Homes.
- Healthcare Premises.
- The Evacuation of Disabled Persons from Buildings.

### Northern Ireland

DHSSPS Sector Specific Guidance Documents:

- Sleeping Accommodation.
- Offices and Shops.
- Healthcare Premises.
- Theatres, Cinemas and Similar Premises.
- Small and Medium Places of Assembly.
- Open Air Events.

## **Guidance in Support of Building Regulations**

### England and Wales

Approved Document B Vol 2, 2006 edition (as amended).

### Scotland

Technical Handbook 2019, Non-Domestic – Fire.

### Northern Ireland

Technical Booklet E 2012.

## **Fire Safety Design and Management**

BS 9991:2015. *(Incorporating corrigendum No. 1.) Fire safety in the design, management and use of residential buildings. Code of practice.*

BS 9999:2017. *Fire safety in the design, management and use of buildings. Code of practice.*

## **Fire Detection and Fire Alarm Systems**

BS 5839-1:2017. *Fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings. Code of practice for design, installation, commissioning and maintenance of systems in non-domestic premises.*

BS 5839-6:2019. *Fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings - Code of practice for the design, installation, commissioning and maintenance of fire detection and fire alarm systems in domestic premises.*

BS 5839-8:2013. *Fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings - Code of practice for the design, installation, commissioning and maintenance of voice alarm systems.*

BS 5839-9:2011. *Fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings - Code of practice for the design, installation, commissioning and maintenance of emergency voice communication systems.*

### **Fire Extinguishing Appliances**

BS 5306-1: 2006. *Code of practice for fire extinguishing installations and equipment on premises - hose reels and foam inlets.*

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