



COUNCILLOR GUIDE ON FIRE SAFETY FOR USE DURING ESTATES VISITS

MAKING SURE ESTATES ARE SAFE FROM FIRE

Local authorities play a vital role in ensuring fire safety within their borough. Where the local authority is itself a responsible person for a property under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 it has a legal duty to keep properties safe from fire. This includes the common areas of purpose-built blocks of flats or maisonettes that make up estates.

Risk assessments

Local authorities, ALMOs and housing associations need to ensure that there is a **comprehensive fire risk assessment** for each of its purpose-built blocks of flats or maisonettes.

A fire risk assessment helps identify all the fire hazards and risks in the property so that decisions can be made on whether any risks identified are acceptable or whether something needs to be done to reduce or control them. You can ask:

- Where is the risk assessment for this building? How often is it reviewed?
- Who carries out these risk assessments and what are their qualifications?

Confirming the emergency evacuation plan is in place

Purpose-built blocks of flats or maisonettes are designed and built as self-contained residential units usually sharing common corridors, staircases and an entrance. They can be of any height, not just high-rise. In purpose-built blocks of flats and maisonettes the 'stay put' principle applies. This means that if a fire starts in the common parts or in another flat, all residents not directly affected by the fire would be expected to 'stay put' and remain in their flat unless directed to leave by the fire and rescue service.

There should also be an **emergency evacuation plan** in place for each building. This details the action that residents and others need to take if there is a fire. This plan must make sure residents and others are safe, that a fire can be detected and that residents are warned of this event. Residents should be able to safely escape from a fire using routes within the building designed and maintained to be safe to use during an emergency. There should be appropriate sign posting and lighting in place on these routes. There is a responsibility to inform tenants about the evacuation measures and safe behaviours for properties. You can ask:

- What emergency evacuation plan is in place for this building?
- How have residents been informed about it?
- Are fire escapes and other parts of the escape route, such as corridors and stairwells checked regularly for obstructions?
- Is emergency lighting and signage in place along the escape route?

Making sure staff know their responsibilities and where to get advice

It is crucial that those involved in the day-to-day management of estates have fire safety in mind when they are working on the estate. If they don't then new risks may go unreported and dealt with.

You can ask:

- Do estate wardens have any formal objectives on fire safety?
- Are the estate services team in contact with the local fire station? Have they planned or delivered any joint initiatives together?

- Is information passed on to the fire and rescue service or do the fire and rescue service ever join with estate inspections? Perhaps they should be invited?
- Do wardens and other officers on estates find that they get a fast response from other parts of the organisation when they report fire safety concerns?

Storage and rubbish

There should be policies to keep the common or shared areas clear, especially of items that could burn or be a potential fuel source for arson. You can ask:

- What is done to help people to store bikes and prams that can't be stored in communal areas?
- How often are rubbish chutes checked for blockages and bin areas for overflowing rubbish?
- Is there clear signage about where rubbish goes?
- What action is taken to deal quickly with unauthorised storage or dumping of rubbish?

Arson risk and security

Fires lit deliberately can cause a lot of damage as they can be lit using multiple points of ignition and at vulnerable points in the building. It is important that buildings are secure.

Entrance doors should be secure to prevent intruders entering. This should include doors to tank rooms, roof access, parking/garage/shed areas and electrical cupboards. This is particularly important for areas in roof spaces and basements because if doors are open and fire can spread easily to these places, it can lead to rapid spread of fire to other parts of the building.

You can ask:

- How often is the security of the estate checked? Have there been any problems? Are communal areas in and around the block well lit?

Front doors of flats

In a shared residential building, the front doors of individual flats are an important part of the fire protection for the building. This is sometimes referred to as 'structural fire safety'. Often, the front doors of individual

More information is available at www.esfrs.org

flats perform a function as part of the protection for the routes used for escape from corridors and staircases in blocks of flats. These doors need to be fit-for-purpose, close fitting with no gaps, no warping and not damaged in any way. Do all the flat front doors look the same? If they don't this could be because residents have replaced them.

You can ask:

- Do all the front doors in this block meet the appropriate standard?

Multiple layers of paint

Where paint is allowed to build up into multiple layers, this can allow very rapid fire spread as the paint splits and burns. In common areas this can compromise escape routes. You can ask:

- How many layers of paint are on the walls in common areas? Are they safe?

Dry risers

Dry risers are used to enable water to be delivered for firefighting purposes to all floors of high-rise buildings. The dry riser valves on the ground floor of a building are signposted for firefighters. If the dry riser valves are tampered with or damaged in any way it can cost fire crews vital seconds when they arrive at fires in high-rise blocks. You can ask:

- Are the dry risers checked regularly to see if they have been tampered with?

Cladding

Whilst the investigations are ongoing, it is considered that external cladding was a factor in the tragedy at Grenfell Tower. It is important to stress that cladding itself is not dangerous, but it is important that the right type is used. Interim guidance has been issued by the Government to help action that is being taken by local authorities, landlords and fire and rescue services to mitigate risk and start addressing any defects that have been found. Please ensure that you refer to the latest advice.

Your local fire safety team can answer queries and provide support. Contact details for the teams can be found here:

<http://www.esfrs.org/business/business-safety-offices/>