



vantify
CONSULTANCY

Fire Risk Assessments

Residential Property (Type 2)

RESOURCE BROCHURE



1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 and Fire Safety Act 2021 apply in England and Wales, and cover general fire precautions and other fire safety duties, which are needed to protect 'relevant persons' in case of fire in and around most premises. The Fire Safety Order requires fire precautions to be put in place 'where necessary' and to the extent that it is reasonable and practicable in the circumstances of the case.
- 1.2 Responsibility for complying with the Fire Safety Order and Fire Safety Act rests with the 'responsible person'. In a workplace, this is the employer and any other person who may have control of any part of the premises, e.g. the occupier or owner. In all other premises the person or people in control of the premises will be responsible. If there is more than one responsible person in any type of premises (e.g. a multi-occupied property), all must take reasonable steps to co-operate and co-ordinate with each other.
- 1.3 If you are the responsible person you must arrange for a fire risk assessment to be carried out by a 'competent person' which must focus on the safety in case of fire of all 'relevant persons'. It should pay particular attention to those at special risk, such as disabled people, those who you know have special needs and young persons and must include consideration of any dangerous substance liable to be on the premises. Your fire risk assessment will help you identify risks that can be removed or reduced and to decide the nature and extent of the general fire precautions you need to take.
- 1.4 There are some other fire safety duties you need to comply with. You must:
 - Appoint one or more competent persons, depending on the size and use of your premises, to carry out any of the preventive and protective measures required by fire safety legislation (you can nominate yourself for this purpose). A competent person is someone with enough training and experience or knowledge and other qualities to be able to implement these measures properly.
 - Provide your employees with clear and relevant information on the risks to them identified by the fire risk assessment, about the measures you have taken to prevent fires, and how these measures will protect them if a fire breaks out.
 - Consult your employees (or their elected representatives) about nominating people to carry out particular roles in connection with fire safety and about proposals for improving the fire precautions.
 - Inform non-employees, such as temporary or contract workers, of the relevant risks to them, and provide them with information about who are the nominated competent persons, and about the fire safety procedures for the premises.
 - Co-operate and co-ordinate with other responsible persons who also have premises in the building, inform them of any significant risks you find and how you will seek to reduce/ control those risks which might affect the safety of their employees.
 - Provide the employer of any person from an outside organisation who is working in your premises (e.g. an agency providing temporary staff) with clear and relevant information on the risks to those employees and the preventive and protective measures taken - you must also provide those employees with appropriate instructions and relevant information about the risks to them;
 - Consider the presence of any dangerous substances and the risk this presents to relevant persons from fire.
 - Establish a suitable means of contacting the emergency services and provide them with any relevant information about dangerous substances.
 - Provide appropriate information, instruction and training to your employees, during their normal working hours, about the fire precautions in your workplace, when they start working for you, and from time to time throughout the period they work for you.
 - Ensure that the premises and any equipment provided in connection with firefighting, fire detection and warning, or emergency routes and exits are covered by a suitable system of maintenance and are maintained by a competent person in an efficient state, in efficient working order and in good repair.

If you are not the employer but have any control of premises which contain more than one workplace, you are also responsible for ensuring that the requirements of all fire safety legislation are complied with, in those parts over which you have control.

2. Vantify Consultancy's Approach

- 2.1 Vantify Consultancy will carry out your fire risk assessments in accordance with the guidance and principles set out in PAS 79 Fire risk assessment – Guidance and a recommended methodology. The fundamental approach is based on the 5 steps of a risk assessment contained in the guides:
- Step 1 – Identify fire hazards.
 - Step 2 – Identify people at risk.
 - Step 3 – Evaluate, remove, reduce, and protect from risk.
 - Step 4 – Record, plan, inform, instruct, and train.
 - Step 5 – Review.
- 2.2 Your Vantify Consultancy consultant will identify the fire hazards on your site as part of the fire risk assessment process. For all the identified hazards, Vantify Consultancy has created control standards and during the fire risk assessment visit will make judgments as to how far you are complying (or not) with the control standards. These judgments are made by assessing your existing control measures in place and determining whether they are satisfactory or not.
- 2.3 Where your Vantify Consultancy consultant considers your existing controls to be unsatisfactory, i.e. you are not complying with the control standard, they will make recommendations in order to advise you how to either remove the hazard or reduce the risk through improving the level of control.

3. Report Format

- 3.1 The specific format of the Fire Risk Assessment Report would be tailored to the client; however, it would include the following:
- Executive Summary – including a summary of the key findings and conclusions.
 - Fire Safety Action Plan – containing a prioritised plan detailing any risk improvements.
 - Fire Risk Assessment – containing a table of risk ratings by subject.
 - Protocol – confirming the fire risk assessment methodology and risk rating and advice priority definitions.
- 3.2 With specific reference to the Fire Safety Action Plan, advice will be prioritised on the likelihood of enforcement action being taken, i.e., the failure would result in:
- Enforcement Notice being served.
 - Warning letter being received.
 - Advice being issued.

4. Residential Fire Risk Assessment Type

- 4.1 The guidance detailed in the Fire Safety in Purpose-Built Block of Flats Guide published by the Local Government Group will be used as the basis for determining the adequacy of fire safety standards in purpose-built blocks of flats. The scope of this guide excludes buildings converted into blocks of flats. However, the guidance contained in this guide will largely be applicable to such buildings, provided that – at the time of conversion – the work was carried out in accordance with the then current Building Regulations.
- In particular, the guidance is likely to be relevant to conversions in which, as a result of compartmentation, a 'stay-put' policy is appropriate. Furthermore, relevant British Standards will also be referred to together with Fire Safety: Approved Document B - Building Regulation in England covering fire safety matters within and around dwelling houses.
- 4.2 The scope of the fire risk assessment will be relevant to the nature of the premises and the amount known in respect of the structural protection. There are, in principle, four different types of fire risk assessment that can be carried out for blocks of flats. They differ in the extent to which the building is inspected.

5. Type 2 – Common parts only (destructive)

Introduction

- 5.1 The scope of a Type 2 fire risk assessment is generally similar to those of a Type 1 fire risk assessment, except that there is a degree of destructive inspection, carried out on a sampling basis. This will usually require the presence of a contractor for the purpose of opening up construction and making good after the inspection.
- 5.2 A Type 2 fire risk assessment is usually a one-off exercise, which is carried out only if there is good reason to suspect serious structural deficiencies that could lead to spread of fire beyond the flat of fire origin. The age of the block alone is not generally sufficient to warrant a Type 2 inspection. The need for a Type 2 fire risk assessment may sometimes be identified in a Type 1 fire risk assessment but should not simply be recommended as a matter of course.

Scope

- 5.3 Vantify Consultancy will carry out a fire risk assessment of life safety provisions to satisfy the requirements of the applicable fire safety legislation.
- 5.4 Our assessor(s) will inspect the readily accessible common areas of the property, where possible 10% of residential dwellings, discuss fire safety provisions with onsite staff and prepare a risk assessment report.
- 5.5 A Type 2 fire risk assessment will be completed as defined by the LGA Guidance - Fire safety in purpose-built blocks of flats.
- 5.6 A Type 2 fire risk assessment is destructive / intrusive and covers all accessible common areas of the property, plus the arrangements for means of escape and fire detection within a sample of residential dwellings.
- 5.7 The risk assessment also considers, so far as reasonably practicable, the separating construction between the flats and the common areas.
- 5.8 The risk assessor will visually inspect areas from floor level.
- 5.9 A Type 2 fire risk assessment has the same scope of work as a Type 1 fire risk assessment, except that there is a degree of destructive inspection in the common parts carried out on a sampling basis. This will usually necessitate the presence of a contractor for the purpose of opening up construction and making good after the inspection. However, the nature of the work is such that, often, destructive inspection within flats can only be carried out in those that are vacant.
- 5.10 This is the most comprehensive fire risk assessment, but will only be appropriate in limited circumstances – such as when a new landlord takes over a block of flats in which the history of works carried out is unknown and there is reason to suspect serious risk to residents from both a fire in their own flats and a fire in neighbours' flats.
- 5.11 Note: Before destructive inspection is to be carried out, the risk of disturbing asbestos should be considered (e.g. by examination of the asbestos register).

Methodology

- 5.12 Prior to confirming the appointment on site, the client will be required to appoint their own contractor who will be able to help our risk assessor in opening up elements of construction and making good afterwards.
- 5.13 At the time of the site visit the risk assessor will review relevant documentation held on site or on the client's risk management system e.g. Vantify Risk Manager.
- 5.14 Relevant documentation may include, but is not limited to, evidence of staff training, policies and procedures, fire strategy document, service and maintenance records.
- 5.15 During the site visit the risk assessor will obtain information on the property, including, but not limited to:
 - Duty holder
 - Relevant Person

- Age, size, height and construction of the property
- Extent of the areas under the client's responsibility
- No. of residential dwellings
- No. of commercial units
- Means of escape
- Passive and active fire protection measures
- History of fire
- History of Enforcement Notices
- Arrangements for the emergency services
- Fire evacuation procedure and policy
- Potential sources of ignition
- Staff training
- Fire drills

Co-operation and co-ordination with occupiers and neighbouring premises

- 5.16 The risk assessor will visit all accessible common areas including voids, cupboards, ducts, service risers and fire doors together with a sample of flats (to be agreed beforehand with the client).
- 5.17 If the risk assessor identifies matters on site that require immediate attention these will be raised as Priority 1 actions in the risk assessment report. The client will also be notified immediately.
- 5.18 Following the site visit the risk assessor will prepare the fire risk assessment report. The document will include:
- Property information
 - Limitations / any areas not accessed
 - Sources of ignition
 - Existing control measures
 - Action plan
 - Review period
- 5.19 The client is responsible for providing the risk assessor with information and access pertaining to all common areas on site.
- 5.20 The client is responsible for providing access to a sample of dwellings. Note: The risk assessor must always be accompanied when accessing dwellings.
- 5.21 The risk assessor will detail known limitations / exclusions within the body of the risk assessment report.
- 5.22 The risk assessor will detail areas accessed in the body of the risk assessment report.

Limitations and Exclusions

- 5.23 The risk assessment considers life safety only. Should the client wish to include business continuity or property protection issues, then a scope of separate services will be prepared.
- 5.24 Risk assessments are subjective in their nature. It cannot be guaranteed that two risk assessors, or indeed a risk assessor and Enforcing Body will identify the same level of fire risk on site. The fire risk assessment is destructive and intrusive.
- 5.25 The contractor working with the fire risk assessor will make holes and may temporarily remove structural components which the contractor will need to make good afterwards. The client will need to appoint the contractor directly. It will remain the client's responsibility to appoint the competent contractor to provide access to structural components and to make good these works.
- 5.26 Note: Vantify Consultancy will not be liable for any acts / omissions of the contractor as the client would be responsible for their appointment and should therefore, undertake their own independent appraisal of the contractor prior to engaging them.

- 5.27 Whilst the risk assessor will comment on service and maintenance records of equipment, the mechanical and electrical worthiness of such plant and equipment is beyond the scope of the fire risk assessment.
- 5.28 The risk assessor will enter a sample of dwellings on site; access to dwellings must be accompanied by a representative of the client.
- 5.29 Measures to prevent fire within the dwellings will not be considered, unless the measures are responsibility of the client.
- 5.30 The assessment of the building compartmentation and its integrity (including floor and ceiling voids) is not covered within the scope of the fire risk assessment. Such areas will be visually inspected where reasonably practicable; the fire risk assessment is not a compartmentation condition survey.
- 5.31 The risk assessor will not complete an inspection of fire doors; instead a representative sample of fire doors will be visually inspected. This will include fire doors to dwellings where accessible. The risk assessment is not a survey of fire doors.
- 5.32 The fire risk assessment document does not form the property fire strategy or emergency plan.
- 5.33 The fire risk assessment document will not include site plans or drawings.
- 5.34 Actions within the risk assessment set out what Vantify Consultancy feels needs to be done but not how it is to be done. That is Vantify Consultancy does not provide a specification or methodology for the necessary works as a part of this report. Vantify Consultancy are Health, Safety and Fire Practitioners, but they are not Architects; Surveyors; Building Services Engineers etc.
- 5.35 Responsibility for safe, appropriate and legal implementation of any remedial action recommendations rests with the client.

Special Note on cladding and external wall construction

The Fire Safety Act 2021 states that in relation to the Regulatory Reform (fire Safety) Order 2005:

“(1A) Where a building contains two or more sets of domestic premises, the things to which this order applies include—

(a) the building’s structure and external walls and any common parts;

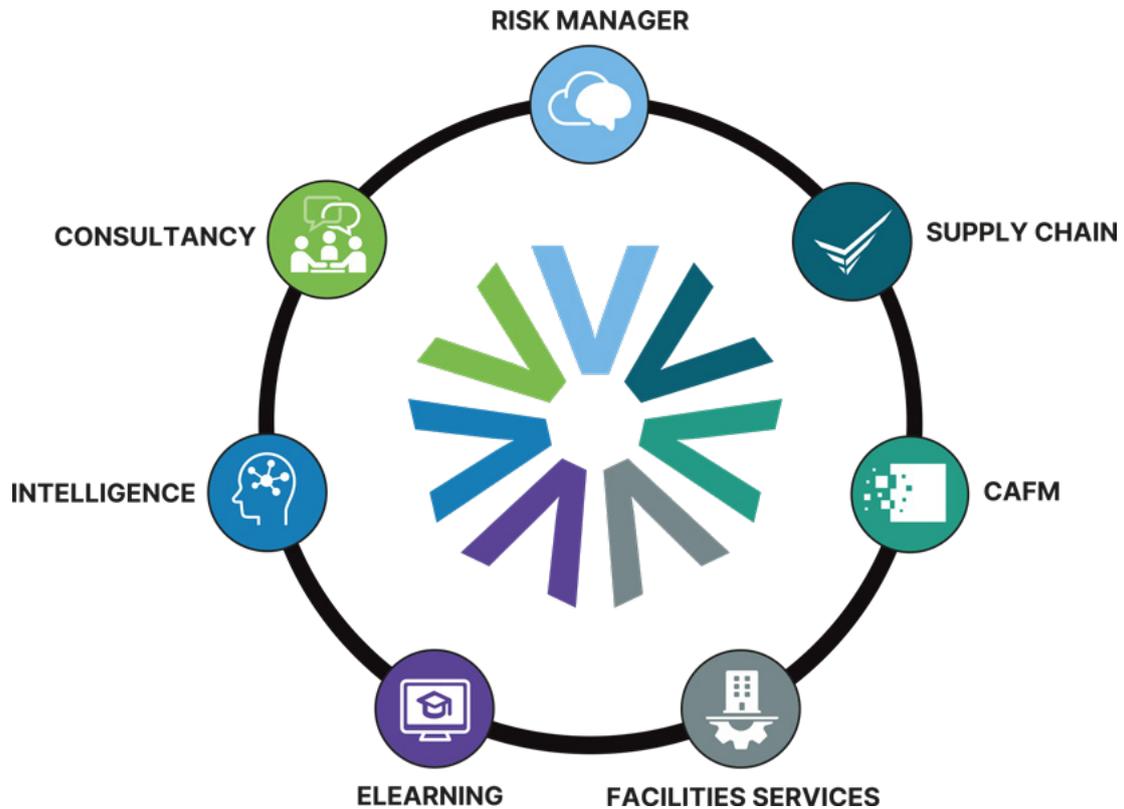
(b) all doors between the domestic premises and common parts (so far as not falling within sub-paragraph (a)).”

Fire risk assessments undertaken by Vantify Consultancy, in buildings which contain two or more sets of domestic premises, will include a non-invasive, non-destructive, visual inspection of the external walls from ground height only. Where external walls can be identified as low risk from this inspection this will be noted in the fire risk assessment. Where an assessor cannot deem the external walls as low risk, either from the material present, lack of information on the construction on the external walls, or due to the height of the building, the assessor will indicate the need for a Fire Risk Appraisal of External walls to be carried out via the fire risk assessment action plan.

Vantify Consultancy does not carry out PAS9980 Fire Risk Appraisal of External Walls & provision of EWS1 forms. Vantify Consultancy will not be accepting or processing any orders for Fire Risk Appraisal of External Walls and EWS1 forms.

Vantify Consultancy can provide external referral routes and third-party options to support clients needing access to this service, although these are entirely independent and not associated or contracted by Vantify Consultancy.

The Vantify Ecosystem



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William Martin, Meridian, Prosure360, and Elogs have joined forces to create Vantify® - our unified ecosystem that provides a single vantage point for compliance and risk management.