

**Fire Risk Assessment**

**14-19 Bramble Close**

Version 4

11 September 2024



Next Assessment Due: 30 September 2025

Risk Score: Tolerable Risk

Assessor: Jacob Troth

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# Action Plan Summary

Task No.	Category	Sub Category	Action Required	Priority	Status	Action Taken	Date Completed
1	Escape Routes & Fire Spread	Ease of Use	<p>It should be confirmed the electromagnetic door opening device fails to safe, as there is no emergency door release device provided.</p> <p>Version 4, 11/09/2024</p> <p>It is unclear if this has been carried out, as a result, this task remains outstanding.</p>	Advisory	Identified		
2	Fire Prevention	Housekeeping	<p>There is a large about of combustibles present within the first floor lobby which should be removed.</p> <p>Version 4, 11/09/2024</p> <p>This task remains outstanding.</p>	High	Identified		

# Introduction

This report presents the significant findings of a fire risk assessment carried-out at the premises by QFSM Ltd. The scope, format and limitations of the fire risk assessment have been discussed and agreed with the client.

The scope of the assessment does not include individual dwellings. Notwithstanding any statement or recommendation made with respect to smoke/heat alarms within dwellings, it is always recommended as best practice to ensure that working smoke alarms are provided in all dwellings at least to a BS 5839-6 Category LD3 standard. These should ideally be Grade D1 alarms (mains powered with integral tamper proof battery back-up), although Grade F1 alarms (integral tamper proof battery powered only) are a reasonable short term measure.

The report includes an action plan which contains recommended tasks, each with a suggested due date. These due dates are only our suggestions, and may or may not be appropriate, depending on individual circumstances such as financial constraints and requirements of enforcing authorities.

The premises risk score was assessed at the time of the fire risk assessment, and a recommended review date has been provided. The actual level of risk may change over time, as a result of tasks being completed, or new risks arising. Regardless of the review date, the fire risk assessment should be reviewed regularly so as to keep it up to date and particularly if:

- there is reason to suspect that the fire risk assessment is no longer valid; or
- there has been a significant change in the matters to which the fire risk assessment relates.

If you have any queries please contact QFSM Ltd at [office@qfsm ltd.co.uk](mailto:office@qfsm ltd.co.uk).

## Executive Summary

The previous FRA for this building was reviewed prior to this inspection, paying particular attention to any tasks generated by that FRA. During this inspection these tasks were inspected where access was possible, to ascertain if the recommended remedial work had been completed, and comments regarding the progress of any remedial work made accordingly.

This new version was created on 11/09/2024 and is not a review of the fire risk assessment. This is purely an on-site audit carried out at the request of the client to ascertain the progress of any action carried out against previous tasks identified in previous versions of this fire risk assessment.

It should be confirmed the electromagnetic door opening device fails to safe, as there is no emergency door release device provided. There is no evidence on site of this being completed.

There is a large amount of combustibles present within the first floor lobby which should be removed.

Giving consideration to the general fire safety arrangements within the building, and the tasks recommended as detailed within this report, it is assessed that this building presents a  
Tolerable risk.

# Premises Details

Address line 1	8-13 Bramble Close
Town	Haringey
Postcode	N15 4NF
<hr/>	
FRA Type	Type 3 – Common parts and flats (non-destructive)
<hr/>	
Description	
<p>A Type 3 fire risk assessment includes the work involved in a Type 1 fire risk assessment, but goes beyond the scope of the FSO (though not the scope of the Housing Act). This risk assessment considers the arrangements for means of escape and fire detection (ie smoke alarms) within at least a sample of the flats. Within the flats, the inspection is non-destructive, but the fire resistance of doors to rooms is considered.</p> <p>Measures to prevent fire are not considered unless (eg in the case of maintenance of the electrical and heating installations) the measures are within the control of, for example, the landlord.</p> <p>A Type 3 fire risk assessment may sometimes be appropriate for rented flats if there is reason to suspect serious risk to residents in the event of a fire in their flats. (This might be, for example, because of the age of the block or reason for suspicion of widespread unauthorised material alterations). This type of fire risk assessment may not be possible in the case of long leasehold flats, as there is normally no right of access for freeholders.</p>	
<hr/>	
Client	ISHA

## Building Information

Use	Purpose-built, self-contained flats
Number of floors - ground and above	3
Number of floors - below ground	0
Number of flats	6
Number of stair cores	1
Approach to flats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Direct from stair</li><li>• Via protected lobbies / corridors</li></ul>
Approximate period of construction	1990-2000
Is the top occupied storey over 18 metres above access level?	No

### Construction details

Masonry construction with intermediate timber floors and a covered pitched roof.

Access to common area via secure door entry system at front elevation, with flats accessed directly from the stairwell at ground floor and from lobbies at each floor level above ground floor. Electric/service cupboards located at ground floor level, with individual meter cupboards in lobbies.

Attention is drawn to the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government Consolidated Advice Note for building owners of multi-storey, multi-occupied residential buildings, dated January 2020. The Advice Note recommends that building owners should consider the risk of external fire spread as part of the fire risk assessment for multi-occupied residential buildings. Consideration has been given to this matter within this fire risk assessment. The Advice Note further recommends the assessment of the fire risks of any external wall system, irrespective of the height of the building.



External walls - front elevation



External walls - rear elevation (road side)

## External wall details

External walls appear to be of brick and mortar construction with no combustible external wall system evident.

Attention is drawn to the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government Consolidated Advice Note for building owners of multi-storey, multi-occupied residential buildings, dated January 2020 (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/buildingsafety-advice-for-building-owners-including-fire-doors>) (the “Advice Note”).

The Advice Note recommends that building owners should consider the risk of external fire spread as part of the fire risk assessment for multi-occupied residential buildings.

Consideration has been given to this matter within this fire risk assessment. The Advice Note further recommends the assessment of the fire risks of any external wall system, irrespective of the height of the building.

Assessment of the fire risks of external walls and any cladding are excluded from the scope of this current fire risk assessment, as this is outside our expertise. (6) Accordingly, it is strongly recommended that you obtain advice from qualified and competent specialists on the nature of, and fire risks associated with, the external wall construction, including any cladding, of this building.

(6) This exclusion is consistent with advice provided by The Fire Industry Association and is discussed in their guidance note to fire risk assessors on this matter (<https://www.fia.uk.com/news/guidance-on-the-issue-of-cladding-and-external-wallconstruction-in-fire-risk-assessments-for-multi-occupied-residential-premises.html>).

This assessment by specialists should follow the process set out in the Advice Note and as noted in diagram 1 of that document. This assessment should show how the external wall construction supports the overall intent of Requirement B4(1) in Part B of Schedule 1 to the Building Regulations 2010, namely that “the external walls of the building shall adequately resist the spread of fire over the walls and from one building to another, having regard to the height, use and location of the building”. In this connection, the assessment should address this functional requirement (regardless of the height of the building) and not just the recommendations set out in guidance that supports the Regulations (e.g. Approved Document B under the Regulations). The assessment should not just comprise a statement of either compliance or non-compliance with the functional requirement or the guidance, but should include a clear statement on the level of risk and its acceptability.

This assessment by specialists should take into account a number of factors, including, but not necessarily limited to:

- The type of evacuation strategy used in the building, i.e. Simultaneous, staged, phased or ‘stay put’ and the anticipated evacuation time should evacuation become necessary;
- Suitability of the facilities for firefighting, including firefighting access for the fire and rescue service;
- The construction of the external walls, including any cladding and its method of fixing;
- The presence, and appropriate specification, of cavity barriers;
- The height of the building;
- The vulnerability of residents;
- Exposure of external walls or cladding to an external fire;
- Fire protection measures within the building (e.g. compartmentation, automatic fire suppression, automatic fire detection);
- Apparent quality of construction, or presence of building defects;
- The combustibility of the building structure and the use of modern methods of construction, such as timber framing, CLT etc;
- The location of escape routes;
- The complexity of the building; and
- The premises’ emergency plan including an assessment of the adequacy of any staffing levels for the type of evacuation method employed.

The assessment is likely to take account of information on any approval of the building (and alterations to the building) under the Building Regulations, and of information on external wall construction and any cladding available from the Responsible Person (e.g. in operation and maintenance manuals, or handed over for compliance with Regulation 38 of the Building Regulations); It is unlikely that an RICS EWS1 form will provide adequate assurance on its own.

Are there any private balconies?

No



People

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Are there any people especially at risk from fire?

Not Known

# Fire Prevention

## Electrical

Are electrical installations and appliances free from any obvious defect?

Yes

Are fixed installations periodically inspected and tested?

Yes

Are portable electrical appliances used?

No

Comments

Documentation regarding the testing and maintenance of fixed electrical installations is held centrally by ISHA. The Neighbourhood Officer has confirmed these are all up to date.

## Gas

Are gas installations and appliances free from any obvious defect?

N/A

Is gas equipment protected/located so as not to be prone to accidental damage?

N/A

Comments

There is no gas provision or equipment in the common areas.



Electrical installations inspected May 2017

## Heating

Are fixed heating installations free from any obvious defect?

N/A

Are portable heaters used?

No

Comments

There is no heating provision in the common areas.

## Cooking

Does cooking take place on the premises?

No

Comments

Cooking takes place within flats only and does not take place in the common parts.

## Arson

Is security against arson reasonable?

Yes

Is there a reasonable absence of external fuels and ignition sources?

Yes

Comments

Access was gained into this building via a secured main entrance door.

CCTV cameras are installed internally and externally. Whilst these cameras may have been installed for security purposes they also serve to reduce the risk of deliberate fire setting.

Areas immediately around the external curtilage of the building were noted as being clear of combustibles and rubbish.



CCTV is provided

## Housekeeping

Is accumulation of combustibles or waste avoided?

No

Are there appropriate storage facilities for combustible & hazardous materials?

N/A

Comments

There is a notice board fixed in the entrance hallway. It should be monitored to ensure the amount of items posted on this board do not build up to an amount which may present a fire hazard.

There is a large amount of combustibles present within the second floor lobby which should be removed.

## Building Works

Are there any hot works being carried-out at this time?

No

Are the premises free of any obvious signs of incorrect hot work procedures in the past?

Yes

## Smoking

Are there suitable arrangements taken to prevent fires caused by smoking?

Yes

Comments

“No Smoking” signage is provided, and there is no evidence of smoking taking place in the common parts.



“No smoking” signage

## Dangerous Substances

Are dangerous substances present, or liable to be present?

No

## Lightning

Is a lightning protection system installed?

No

# Escape Routes & Fire Spread

## Ease of Use

Are exits easily and immediately openable?	Yes
Do fire exits open in direction of escape where necessary?	Yes
Are escape routes unobstructed and safe to use?	Minor Defects
Are there reasonable measures for the evacuation of disabled people?	Yes

### Comments

Escape routes were found to be clear of obstructions at the time of this inspection.

There is a large amount of obstructions in the second floor lobby which should be removed. Task generated in the housekeeping section of this report.

## Dimensions

Are travel distances reasonable?	Yes
Is there sufficient exit capacity?	Yes

## Fire Doors

Doors which are expected to be fire resisting:

- Electrical Cupboards
- Flats
- Lobbies

Electrical Cupboard Doors

- FD30S

Flat Doors

- FD30S self-closing

Lobby Doors

- FD30S self-closing

Are fire doors to a suitable standard?

Yes

Is there suitable provision of self-closing devices?

Yes

Is there suitable provision of hold-open devices?

N/A

Are doors kept locked where appropriate?

Yes

### Comments

It is understood that communal doors are inspected regularly by neighbourhood officers and formally recorded in the quarterly/6 monthly estate inspections with residents. Records are held with the neighbourhood officers. Flat entrance doors are inspected during the annual LGSR visits where the gas engineers record on their PDA if a door closer exists and intumescent strips and cold smoke seals exist.

The flat front doors within the building could not be assessed due to access. However, these all appear to be of the same age, condition and design of those which were accessed in the neighbouring 8-13 Bramble Close and were probably all installed at the same time. It is therefore reasonable to assume that they are of the same fire resisting standard.

From external examination only these all appeared in good condition with no obvious signs of damage or defect. The provision and condition of self closing devices, intumescent strips/cold smoke seals, and effective door closing action of these doors however could not be assessed and this should be confirmed ensure all doors afford FD30S SC standard of fire resistance.

Both the lobby doors on the first and second floors were found to be wedged open - it is imperative that these remains closed at all times to protect the staircase in the event of a fire in any flat.

### VERSION 2:

As part of this Fire Risk Assessment, access was gained into a sample flat to assess the suitability of flat entrance doors, and any internal doors which open onto the entrance hallway.

Access was gained into flat 19 which has an entrance door fitted to FD30S SC standard, and the internal doors which open onto the entrance hallway are fire resisting.

The remainder of flat front doors within the building could not be assessed due to access. However, these all appear to be of the same age, condition and design of those which were accessed and were probably all installed at the same time. It is therefore reasonable to assume that they are of the same fire resisting standard.

The provision and condition of self closing devices, intumescent strips/cold smoke seals, and effective door closing action of these doors however could not be assessed and this should be confirmed ensure all doors afford FD30S SC standard of fire resistance.

Residents should be reminded of the importance of not wedging open lobby doors.



Typical example of flat entrance door in the building



Intumescent strips and cold smoke seals fitted in electrical cupboard doors



Example of lobby doors in the building

Construction & Glazing

Are escape routes protected with suitable walls and floors?

Yes

Is there adequate compartmentation?

Yes

Is there reasonable limitation of linings that might promote fire spread?

Yes

Glazing which is expected to be fire resisting, inc vision panels and fanlights:

- Lobbies

Lobby Glazing

- Georgian wired

Is glazing reasonable and free from any obvious defects?

Yes

Comments

It was not possible to access the roof space within the scope of this FRA. It should be confirmed there is adequate fire separation between flats, and between flats and the common parts in this area.



Fire stopping within electrical meter cupboards.



It was not possible within the scope of this FRA to access the roof space



Acid etching on FR Glazing installed in lobby doors

## Dampers, Ducts & Chutes

Are there suitable measures to restrict fire spread via ducts and concealed spaces?

Not Confirmed

Comments

No Dampers, Ducts or Chutes evident.

## Smoke Ventilation

Areas where smoke ventilation is expected:

- Staircases

Staircases

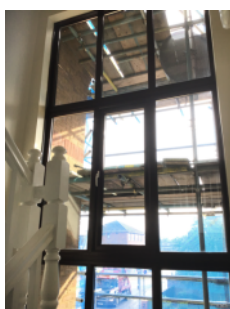
- Openable Windows

Is smoke ventilation reasonable and free from any obvious defects?

Yes

Comments

It was noted that only the central window is openable, which is positioned lower than the highest point of the lobby doors on the second floor. This must have been deemed acceptable by the relative building control body at the time of the buildings construction. It is recommended to reconfigure the top frame to an openable window should any work be considered on the windows in the future.



Openable window located in centre of glazed staircase



## Detection & Warning

Is an electrical fire alarm system expected?

No

Why not?

Purpose-built flats

Is a fire detection and/or alarm system provided?

No

## Control Equipment

Is the control equipment suitably located?

N/A

Is the control equipment free from any obvious fault or defect?

N/A

## Manual Fire Alarms

Are there sufficient means of manually raising an alarm?

N/A

Are manual callpoints appropriately located and free from obvious defect?

N/A

## Automatic Fire Detection

Is there sufficient provision of automatic fire detection?

N/A

Is the type of automatic fire detection suitable and free from obvious defect?

N/A

Comments

There is a BS5839-6 fire alarm provided in the common parts of this building. This may been provided due to concerns over compartmentation within the building. No documentation regarding the cause and effect of the system was available and it cannot be confirmed whether the fire alarm in the common areas is interlinked to those installed within flats. The provision of a common fire alarm system contradicts National Guidance for a building of this type (general needs, purpose built, self contained flats).

A letter dated 6th January 2020 from QFSM Ltd to ISHA regarding the provision of fire alarms in common parts of blocks of flats offers guidance and recommendations on this matter and this letter should be referred to when considering whether this is a necessary provision, or if it is considered a necessary provision whether this fire alarm is of the Standard required.

VERSION 2: The common fire alarm has been removed.

As part of this Type 3 Fire Risk Assessment access was gained into a sample flat to assess the provision and suitability of fire alarms.

Access was gained into flat 19 which has a fire alarm provided to BS5839-6 Grade D1 Category LD2 standard.

It is always recommended as best practice to ensure that working smoke alarms are provided in all dwellings at least to a BS5839-6 Grade D1 Category LD3 Standard (a system of one or more mains powered detectors, each with a tamper?proof standby supply consisting of a battery or batteries), although Grade F1 alarms (a system of one or more battery-powered detectors powered by a tamper?proof primary battery or batteries) are a reasonable short-term measure.

### Audibility

Are there adequate means of alerting all relevant persons?

Yes

# Firefighting

## Fire Extinguishers

Are fire extinguishers expected?

No

Why not?

- Not practicable to train residents
- Fire unlikely in communal areas
- Vandalism concerns

Are fire extinguishers provided?

No

Is the provision of fire extinguishers reasonable?

Yes

## Fixed Systems

Are any fixed systems provided?

No

Is provision of fixed systems reasonable?

Yes

## Fire Service Facilities

Are any fire service facilities provided?

Yes

Types of facility

- Entrance door override

Is provision of fire service facilities reasonable?

Yes

Comments

It is recommended that the building contains a premises information box that includes a copy of up-to-date floor plans, as well as information about any lift intended for use by fire and rescue services

The entrance door override was tested and found to operate correctly.



Fire service door override was tested  
and found to operate correctly

# Lighting

## Normal Lighting

Is there adequate lighting of internal escape routes?	Yes
Is there adequate lighting of external escape routes?	Yes
Is there adequate lighting in risk critical areas?	N/A

## Emergency Lighting

Method of emergency lighting of internal escape routes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Maintained emergency lighting (local)</li></ul>
Is this provision reasonable?	Yes
Method of emergency lighting of external escape routes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Maintained emergency lighting (local)</li></ul>
Is this provision reasonable?	Yes
Method of emergency lighting of other areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Not applicable</li></ul>
Is this provision reasonable?	Yes

Comments

Although this inspection took place during daylight hours, given the provision of street lighting in the immediate vicinity and lighting provided by surrounding buildings, it is reasonable to assume there would be sufficient borrowed light to aid escape in these areas in addition to the provided emergency lighting.



Maintained EL is provided in the staircase

# Signs & Notices

## Escape Routes

Is escape route signage necessary?

No

Why not?

- Simple escape routes
- Routes in ordinary use

Is escape route signage provided?

No

Is provision of escape route signage suitable?

Yes

## Fire Doors

Is there signage suitable for self-closing fire doors?

Yes

Is there signage suitable for locked fire doors?

Yes

Is there signage suitable for automatic fire doors?

N/A



Fire door keep shut signage on lobby doors

## Other Signs & Notices

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Is there suitable signage for fire service facilities?

Yes

Are fire action notices suitable?

Yes

Are there suitable notices for fire extinguishers?

N/A

Is there suitable zone information for the fire alarm system?

N/A

# Fire Safety Management

## Procedures & Arrangements

Current evacuation policy

Stay Put

Are fire action procedures suitable and appropriately documented?

Not Known

Are there suitable arrangements for calling the fire service?

N/A

Is there a suitable fire assembly point?

N/A

Are there suitable arrangements for the evacuation of disabled people?

Yes

Comments

These are general needs flats and as such no specific occupancy risk is identified. Tenants are presumed to be a typical cross section of public and could include visitors and contractors. It is assumed that all occupants and visitors are capable of using the means of escape unaided to reach a place of ultimate safety.

## Training & Drills

Are staff regularly on the premises?

No

Are employees from outside organisations given appropriate fire safety information?

Yes

Comments

Fire Action notices provide sufficient information to inform persons from outside organisations of the action to take in the event of a fire alarm actuation or discovering a fire.

## Testing & Maintenance

Was testing & maintenance information available?

No

Are fire extinguishers subject to suitable test & maintenance?

N/A

Comments

Fire Safety documentation for the testing and maintenance of fire safety systems is held centrally at the ISHA Head Office. The ISHA Neighbourhood Officer has confirmed that these are up to date.



## Record Keeping

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Were fire safety records available?

No

Comments

Fire Safety documentation for the testing and maintenance of fire safety systems is held centrally at the ISHA Head Office. The ISHA Neighbourhood Officer has confirmed that these are up to date.

# Tasks

## Task 1

Source Version	1
Category	Escape Routes & Fire Spread
Sub Category	Ease of Use
Action Required	<p>It should be confirmed the electromagnetic door opening device fails to safe, as there is no emergency door release device provided.</p> <p>Version 4, 11/09/2024 It is unclear if this has been carried out, as a result, this task remains outstanding.</p>
Priority	Advisory
Status	Identified
Owner	Customer Homes
Due Date	14 October 2022

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## Task 2

Source Version	2
Category	Fire Prevention
Sub Category	Housekeeping
Action Required	<p>There is a large amount of combustibles present within the first floor lobby which should be removed.</p> <p>Version 4, 11/09/2024 This task remains outstanding.</p>
Priority	High
Status	Identified
Owner	Customer Homes
Due Date	13 December 2021

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# Risk Score

Risk Score	Tolerable Risk
Next Assessment Due	30 September 2025

Likelihood	Potential Consequence		
	Slight Harm	Moderate Harm	Extreme Harm
High	Moderate	Substantial	Intolerable
Medium	Tolerable	Moderate	Substantial
Low	Trivial	Tolerable	Moderate

## Likelihood

Low	Unusually low likelihood of fire as a result of negligible potential sources of ignition.
Medium	Normal fire hazards (e.g. potential ignition sources) for this type of occupancy, with fire hazards generally subject to appropriate controls (other than minor shortcomings).
High	Lack of adequate controls applied to one or more significant fire hazards, such as to result in significant increase in likelihood of fire.

## Consequence

Slight	Outbreak of fire unlikely to result in serious injury or death of any occupant (other than an occupant sleeping in a room in which a fire occurs).
Moderate	Outbreak of fire could foreseeably result in injury (including serious injury) of one or more occupants, but it is unlikely to involve multiple fatalities.
Extreme	Significant potential for serious injury or death of one or more occupants.