

Fire Safety Policy



Name	Fire Safety Policy
Owner	Director of Housing
Last Review	November 2025
Next Review	November 2027
Resident Consultation	N/A
Equality Impact Assessment	N/A
Cabinet Approval	N/A

Name Deborah Fenton

Sign



Date 1/12/2025

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1.0 Introduction and Objectives

- 1.1 As a landlord, Babergh and Mid-Suffolk District Council's (BMSDC) is responsible for carrying out fire risk assessments, and taking action to identify, manage and mitigate risks associated with fire within the common areas of buildings we own and manage.
- 1.2 We have a duty to take general fire precaution measures to ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, the safety of the people on our premises and in the immediate vicinity.
- 1.3 The key objective of this policy is to ensure that our Cabinet, Senior Leadership Team, employees, partners, and tenants are clear on our legal and regulatory fire safety obligations. This policy provides the framework our staff and partners will operate within to meet these obligations.
- 1.4 This policy forms part of our wider organisational commitment to driving a health and safety culture amongst staff and contractors (as detailed within our Health and Safety Policy). It will be saved on our shared drive and distributed to all relevant members of staff.

2.0 Scope

- 2.1 This policy applies to:
 - The housing assets which are owned by the Housing Revenue Account (the HRA) and any which are leased by the Council's and rented and managed as social housing stock. This includes domestic properties (houses and flats), communal areas of any blocks containing such properties, and sheltered and supported housing schemes and associated offices/communal spaces.
 - Any commercial premises which are owned by the HRA.
 - Any depots, operational and commercial buildings owned and / or managed by BMSDC.
- 2.2 The policy is relevant to all our employees, tenants, contractors, stakeholders and other persons who may work on, occupy, visit, or use our premises, or who may be affected by our activities or services.
- 2.3 The policy should be used by all to ensure they understand the obligations placed upon BMSDC to maintain a safe environment for tenants and employees, within the home of each resident, and within all common areas of buildings and other properties we own and manage. Adherence to this policy is mandatory.

3.0 Roles and Responsibilities

- 3.1 BMSDC is the 'Responsible Person' for the purposes of the key fire safety legislation because we own and manage homes and buildings where tenants and leaseholders live.

This key legislation is the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005, and the Responsible Person is the dutyholder.

- 3.2 BMSDC Cabinet has overall governance responsibility for ensuring this policy is fully implemented to ensure full compliance with legislation and regulatory standards. As such, the Director of Housing will formally approve this policy and review it every two years (or sooner if there is a change in legislation or regulation).
- 3.3 For assurance that this policy is operating effectively in practice, the Cabinet will receive regular updates on its implementation, fire safety performance and any non-compliance.
- 3.4 The Senior Leadership Team (SLT) will receive monthly performance reports in respect of fire safety and ensure compliance is being achieved. They will also be notified of any non-compliance issue identified.
- 3.5 The Director of Housing has strategic responsibility for the management of fire safety, and ensuring compliance is achieved and maintained. They will oversee the implementation of this policy.
- 3.6 The Head of Asset Investment and Compliance has operational responsibility for the management of fire safety and will be responsible for overseeing the delivery of these programmes.
- 3.7 Housing teams will provide support where gaining access to properties is difficult and will assist and facilitate any support or other tenancy management processes as necessary, including to help gain access if this is difficult.
- 3.8 **Tenant's responsibilities-** - Under the terms of the Tenancy Agreements, tenants must allow access to their property for maintenance and/or safety checks to be carried out. Tenant's responsibilities:
 - Tenants must never carry out electrical works themselves.
 - Any repairs or faults in relation to fire safety such as fire doors must be reported in a timely manner so these can be addressed.
 - Tenants must not tamper, change or alter fire doors in any way.
 - Tenants must never remove items installed such as carbon monoxide alarms or smoke alarms.
 - Tenants must ensure if an appointment is arranged that they are at the property at the time of that appointment, if appointments need to be changed that this is communicated, and an alternative appointment arranged.
 - Tenants must ensure they know what to do in the case of an emergency.
 - Tenants must adhere to any warnings or advice given by the BMSDC or the Fire Risk Assessor.

- Tenants must inform BMSDC if Oxygen is being stored at the property.
- 3.9 Tenants must gain consent from BMSDC for alterations in the property as this may affect the integrity of the fire safety measures in the building.
- Tenants must test smoke and carbon monoxide alarms at least monthly.

4.0 Legislation, Guidance and Regulatory Standards

4.1 **Legislation** - The principal legislation applicable to this policy is as follows:

- **Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (FSO).**
 - The **Fire Safety Act 2021** came into force on 16 May 2022, amending the FSO.
 - The **Fire Safety (England) Regulations 2022** sits under the FSO and came into effect on 23 January 2023.
 - The **Building Safety Act 2022** came into effect from April 2023 and will amend the FSO.
 - **Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarm (Amendment) Regulations 2022** which came into effect on 1 October 2022.
- 4.2 This policy also operates within the context of additional legislation, industry guidance and government policy direction (see Appendix 1).
- 4.3 **Regulatory Standards** – We must ensure we comply with the Regulator of Social Housing's regulatory framework and consumer standards for social housing in England; the Homes Standard is the primary one applicable to this policy. The Social Housing (Regulation) Act will change the way social housing is regulated and may result in future changes to this policy.
- 4.4 **Sanctions** – Failure to discharge our responsibilities and obligations properly could lead to sanctions, including: prosecution by the Health and Safety Executive (the HSE) under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974; prosecution under the Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007; prosecution by the Fire and Rescue Service under the Fire Safety Order; and via a regulatory notice from the Regulator of Social Housing.

5.0 Obligations

5.1 **Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (the FSO)**

The Responsible Person (which is BMSDC, as dutyholder) must:

- Carry out a fire risk assessment (FRA) for the purpose of identifying the general fire precautions and other measures needed to comply with the FSO. Although under the FSO this requirement only applies to common parts of premises, in practice the

Responsible Person will need to consider the entire premises, including units of residential accommodation.

- Consider who may be especially at risk.
- Implement all necessary general fire precautions and any other necessary measures identified by an FRA to remove or reduce any risks.
- Implement a suitable system of maintenance and appoint competent persons to carry out any procedures that have been adopted.
- Periodically review FRAs in a timescale appropriate to the premises and/or occupation fire risk level. This timescale is determined by the fire risk assessor carrying out the FRA.

5.2 **Fire Safety Act 2021**

The Act amends the FSO by clarifying that in buildings with two or more sets of domestic premises, the FSO applies to:

- the structure and external walls of the building, including cladding, balconies and windows; and
- all doors between the domestic premises and the common parts, for example, entrance doors to individual flats which open on to common parts.

The Responsible Person must ensure that FRAs comply with the criteria outlined above by appointing a competent person to review them (if the FRAs do not already comply). See Section 11 for competency requirements.

5.3 **Fire Safety (England) Regulations 2022**

These Regulations came into force on 23 January 2023, as such, the Responsible Person is required to:

- For all buildings - provide tenants with fire safety instructions and information on fire doors.
- For buildings over 11 metres - undertake quarterly checks of communal fire doors and annual checks of flat entrance doors.

There are also requirements for buildings over 18 and 11 metres (as defined within the Building Safety Act 2022), but BMSDC does not have any buildings which meet this criterion.

5.4 **Building Safety Act 2022**

As well as bringing specific duties in respect of buildings over 18 metres (which will not apply to BMSDC), the Building Safety Act has amended the FSO when it came into effect from April 2023. The amendments are applicable to all buildings where the FSO applies and will require the Responsible Person to:

1. Record FRAs in full and record fire safety arrangements.
2. Appoint a competent person to undertake/review FRAs and record their identity.
3. Ascertain whether other RP's have duties in respect of the premises and share relevant information with them.
4. Provide relevant fire safety information to tenants (for buildings with two or more domestic premises).

6.0 Statement of Intent

- 6.1 We acknowledge and accept our responsibilities under the FSO (as amended by the Fire Safety Act 2021) as outlined in Section 5.
- 6.2 Whilst we do not have any occupied higher risk buildings that fall within scope of the Building Safety Act 2022, we will apply the principles that are set out in the Accountable Persons duties to our highest risk buildings; these are our sheltered buildings.
- 6.3 Each property requiring an FRA will have one in place, and the FRA will be carried out by a competent fire risk assessor. The FRAs will also be compliant with the British Standards Institution's PAS 79-1:2020 for premises other than dwellings or a standard that supersedes it, or BS 9792:2025 for dwellings.
- 6.4 All FRAs will be reviewed no later than the review date set within the most recent FRA and in the event of:
 - A fire, fire safety incident or near miss;
 - Change in building use;
 - Change in working practices that may affect fire safety;
 - Following refurbishment works;
 - Change in applicable legislation; or
 - If required following an independent fire safety audit.
- 6.5 We will operate robust processes to implement all general fire precaution measures identified by FRAs.
- 6.6 Fire evacuation strategies will be determined on a building-by-building basis, in accordance with the recommendations of the competent fire risk assessor and with any guidance from Suffolk Fire and Rescue Service. Where we have buildings that are on a full evacuation strategy, we will implement plans to address the underlying risk factors which require the full evacuation, we will aim to move to an alternative evacuation strategy as soon as possible (if applicable- some buildings that fall within this scope will remain on a full evacuation such as office buildings).
- 6.7 To comply with the Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarm (Amendment) Regulations 2022, which came into force on 1 October 2022, we will install, test and replace (as required)

- battery operated and/or hard-wired smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms as part of the annual gas safety check visit, during the electrical inspection or at void stage.
- 6.8 If we are made aware that a resident living in one of our buildings has a physical, cognitive or mental impairment, we will complete a person-centred fire risk assessment (PCFRA) for them, if they provide their consent, and will take steps to ensure that any requirements arising from it are implemented.
- 6.9 Personal Emergency Evacuation Plans (PEEPs) will be carried out by a competent person, reviewed annually, and made available to Suffolk Fire and Rescue Service for use in the event of an evacuation, as follows:
- For any disabled resident and/or employee within any building where we provide care services and are the employer (i.e., sheltered or supported housing schemes); and
 - For any resident within a building where we have a responsibility for carrying out an FRA, where we have been notified that they are storing oxygen in their home for medical use.
- 6.10 When letting properties, we will consider the suitability of the accommodation for the prospective resident in respect of fire safety.
- 6.11 We are committed to working with Suffolk Fire and Rescue Service to create safer places to live and work. This joint working may include sharing information, having FRAs reviewed and staff training.
- 6.12 We will advise all new tenants of the opportunity to request a free home fire safety visit, provided by Suffolk Fire and Rescue Service for eligible tenants.
- 6.13 We will operate robust processes to gain access should any resident or leaseholder refuse access to carry out essential fire safety inspection and remediation works (as tested in the case *Croydon Council v. Leaseholder* 1st August 2014).
- 6.14 We will operate robust processes to gain access to properties where resident vulnerability issues are known or identified (including hoarding), whilst ensuring we safeguard the wellbeing of the resident.
- 6.15 We will operate effective contract management arrangements with the contractors responsible for delivering the service, including; ensuring contracts/service level agreements are in place, conducting client-led performance meetings, and ensuring that contractors' employee and public liability insurances are up to date on an annual basis.
- 6.16 We will operate a robust process to manage immediately dangerous situations identified during fire safety programmes.
- 6.17 We have adopted a sterile environment approach in all general need accommodation within internal common areas, requiring tenants to remove combustible materials from corridors and fire escape routes.

- 6.18 Within Sheltered accommodation the approach within common areas is managed by the Sheltered accommodation officers.
- 6.19 We will not permit the storage of mobility scooters within internal common areas.
- 6.20 For any buildings which require FRAs, we will not permit the use of barbeques on balconies, within any internal common areas of the buildings, or within two metres of boundary fences or any flammable structures when within the external curtilage of a building. Where barbeques are used within external common areas, they must be raised off the ground and not left unattended at any time.
- 6.21 We will establish and maintain a risk assessment for fire safety management and operations, setting out our key fire safety risks and appropriate mitigations.
- 6.22 To comply with the requirements of the Construction, Design and Management Regulations 2015 (CDM) a Construction Phase Plan will be in place for all repairs work to void and tenanted properties (at the start of the contract and reviewed/updated annually thereafter), component replacement and refurbishment works.
- 6.23 To comply with the requirements of the Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (DSEAR) 2002, we will consider the safety of our workplaces and plant/boiler rooms within our residential blocks that fall within scope of the legislation and will carry out a DSEAR risk assessment where appropriate.
- 6.24 We will operate robust processes to record and action any fire safety related near misses. A near miss is an unplanned event which does not result in an injury but had the potential to do so.
- 6.25 We will ensure there is a robust process in place to investigate and manage all RIDDOR notifications made to the HSE in relation to fire safety and will take action to address any issues identified and lessons we have learned, to prevent a similar incident occurring again.
- 6.26 We will carry out investigations into fires and relevant incidents relating to fire safety and will take action to identify root causes to prevent a similar incident occurring again.

7.0 Programmes

- 7.1 **FRAs** - We will ensure all our communal blocks and other properties with common areas, that we own and manage (within the scope set out in 2.1), have an FRA in place where we have the legal obligation to do so.
- 7.2 Thereafter, we will maintain a programme of FRA reviews, in a timescale appropriate to the premises and/or occupation fire risk level. This timescale will be in accordance with the maximum timescales we have set out in the fire safety procedure document, which should be read in conjunction with this policy. The timescale for each individual FRA will also be determined by the fire risk assessor carrying out the FRA where they identify

specific risks or other factors which mean the FRA is required sooner than our maximum timescale for the type of building and will be between one and three years; FRAs for our higher risk buildings will be reviewed annually.

- 7.3 All residential buildings will have Type 3 FRAs, with compartmentation surveys carried out for all SHUs and General Needs blocks where communal spaces exist, we endeavour to have this complete by 2027.
- 7.4 We will ensure that a pre-occupation FRA is carried out on all new build schemes or new acquisitions where we have an obligation to do so. This will be followed by a post-occupation FRA, a maximum of three months after the first resident moves in.
- 7.5 **Properties managed by others** – Where our properties are managed by third parties, we will require them to provide copies of the FRAs to us, with evidence that any required follow up actions and works have been completed, to demonstrate that the buildings are safe. If the third party does not provide the FRA and the evidence, we will carry out the FRA, re-charge them for the cost of this, and require them to complete any actions identified.
- 7.6 **Fire door checks** – we do not currently have any buildings over 11 metres in height, and therefore do not have obligations under the Fire Safety (England) Regulations 2022. If we were to acquire such buildings in the future, we will undertake quarterly checks of communal fire doors and annual checks of flat entrance doors to all such buildings over 11 metres in height. We currently undertake a risk based approach to carrying out fire door checks in all other buildings.
- 7.7 **Non-compliant leaseholder doors**- The responsibility to repair and maintain an entrance door to a leasehold property is set out with the terms of the respective lease agreement. In most cases the entrance door to leasehold property is the responsibility of the leaseholder. The lease requires leaseholders to execute all works required under current regulation and legislation and failure to do so is a breach of lease. When an entrance door to a leasehold property is identified as non-compliant. The lease for the property will be reviewed to confirm who is responsible for the entrance, if the entrance door is identified as belonging to the leaseholder the relevant officer will contact the leaseholder informing them of the breach and will request that the relevant works are undertaken. Should a leaseholder fail to co-operate, enforcement action under the terms of the lease will be untaken, with the assistance of Shared Legal Services should it be required.
- 7.8 For all other communal blocks and other properties with common areas, we will undertake a six-monthly check of all communal fire doors, and an annual check of 25 per cent sample of flat entrance doors. This sample will increase if issues are found on the initial sample.

- 7.9 **Servicing** - We will carry out a programme of servicing, maintenance and testing, in accordance with all relevant British Standards and manufacturer's recommendations, to all fire detection, prevention and firefighting systems and equipment within buildings we own and manage.
- 7.10 **Regular inspections** – We will carry out a programme of inspections to all buildings with a fire risk assessment in place, to audit that all required management actions are taking place. The frequency of the inspections will be determined by the overall risk associated with the building, and we will develop a risk based approach which reflects the resources we have available to do the inspections.

8.0 Follow-up Work

- 8.1 We will ensure robust processes are in place to implement all general fire precaution measures identified by FRAs, in accordance with the following priorities and timescales:
- Intolerable risk – within 24 hours.
 - High risk – within one month.
 - Medium risk – within three months.
 - Low risk – within six months or delivered as part of a planned programme within an agreed timescale.
- 8.2 We will ensure there is a robust process in place to manage follow-up works arising from fire door audits, and servicing and maintenance checks to fire systems and equipment.

9.0 Data and Records

- 9.1 We will maintain a core asset register of all properties we own or manage (for assets identified as being within scope in 2.1), setting out which properties require an FRA. We will also set out which properties require fire safety servicing and maintenance regimes (for example, fire alarms, emergency lighting and smoke/heat detection).
- 9.2 We will operate a robust process to manage all changes to our assets, including property acquisitions and disposals, to ensure that properties are not omitted from fire safety programmes and the programme remains up to date.
- 9.3 We will hold fire safety inspection dates, FRAs, FRA actions, and fire safety servicing records against all properties on each programme. These will be held on the Contractors Portal.
- 9.4 Fire Safety Logbooks will be held securely on site and will still do so where required by Suffolk Fire and Rescue Service after we have also implemented electronic storage.

- 9.5 We will keep all records and data for the duration that we own and manage the property/in line with our document retention policy, and will have robust processes and controls in place to maintain appropriate levels of security for all fire safety related data.

10.0 Resident Engagement

- 10.1 We consider good communication essential in the effective delivery of fire safety programmes, therefore we will establish a resident engagement strategy and communication programme. This will support tenants in their understanding of fire safety, advise them of how they can keep themselves and other tenants safe, and encourage them to report any fire safety concerns.
- 10.2 We also aim to successfully engage with vulnerable and hard to reach tenants. We will share information clearly and transparently and will ensure that information is available to tenants via regular publications and information on our website.
- 10.3 We will provide tenants with a full version of the FRA upon request.

11.0 Competent Persons

- 11.1 The Fire Safety Manager will hold the NEBOSH National Certificate in Fire Safety and Risk Management (or equivalent), or Level 4 VRQ Diploma in Asset and Building Management. If they do not have this already, they will obtain it within 24 months of the approval of this policy.
- 11.2 Only suitably competent contractors, Fire Risk Assessors and fire engineers will undertake FRAs or works to fire safety equipment, systems and installations. These must be certified by BAFE and/or be an IFSM member. Those carrying out FRAs must have skills, knowledge and experience as set out in the Fire Sector Federation's guidance on choosing a competent Fire Risk Assessor.
- 11.3 Only suitably competent fire safety consultants and contractors will provide third party technical quality assurance checks.
- 11.4 We will check that our contractors hold the appropriate qualifications and accreditations for the work they will carry out. We will check this when we procure them, and thereafter on an annual basis; we will evidence these checks and each contractor's certification appropriately. We will require contractors and operatives who carry out repair, maintenance, installation and other work to fire doors to be accredited with the relevant BM TRADA fire door scheme or equivalent.

12.0 Training

- 12.1 We will deliver training on this policy and the procedures that support it, including: team briefings; basic fire safety awareness training for all staff who deliver property compliance activity; and on the job training for those delivering the programme of FRAs and other fire safety programmes, planned maintenance and repairs works as part of their daily job. All training undertaken by staff will be formally recorded.

13.0 Performance Reporting

- 13.1 We will report robust key performance indicator (KPI) measures for fire safety. These will be provided to SLT monthly and to Cabinet on a quarterly basis. As a minimum, we will report:

Data – the total number of:

- Properties – communal blocks and other properties;
- Properties on the FRA programme;
- Properties not on the FRA programme;
- Properties with a valid and in date FRA;
- Properties without a valid and in date FRA;
- Properties due a new FRA within the next 30 days; and
- Completed, in-time and overdue follow-up works/actions arising from the programme (split by priority).

Narrative - an explanation of the:

- Current position;
- Corrective action required;
- Anticipated impact of corrective action; and
- Progress with completion of follow-up works.

In addition:

- Compliance with the fire safety equipment, systems and installations servicing and maintenance programme.
- The number of RIDDOR notifications to the HSE with regards to fire safety.
- Details of any enforcement notices from the Fire and Rescue Service or other enforcement bodies.
- Recording and reporting on property fires to identify trends and target awareness campaigns.

14.0 Quality Assurance

- 14.1 We will ensure there is a programme of external quality assurance audits of FRAs (field and desktop), on a five per cent sample basis.
- 14.2 Internally we will undertake 100 per cent desktop audits of all Fire Risk Assessments.
- 14.3 We will carry out a programme of regular property inspections to all properties with an FRA, to audit that all required management actions have been completed.
- 14.4 We will carry out an independent audit of fire safety at least once every two years, to specifically test for compliance with legal and regulatory obligations and to identify any non-compliance issues for correction.
- 14.5 We will for quality and assurance purposes have separate Contractors for Fire Risk Assessments and Fire Risk Assessment follow up works.

15.0 Significant Non-Compliance and Escalation

- 15.1 Our definition of significant non-compliance is: any incident which has the potential to result in a material breach of legislation or regulatory standard, or which causes a risk to health or safety. All non-compliance issues will be reported and escalated as soon as possible, and no later than 24 hours after the incident occurred or of an BMSDC employee becoming aware of it.
- 15.2 Any non-compliance issue identified at an operational level will be formally reported to the Head of Asset Investment and Compliance in the first instance, who will agree an appropriate course of corrective action, this will be escalated to the Director of Housing and will report details of the same to the Senior Leadership Team, BMSDC Monitoring Officer and the Portfolio Holder if necessary.
- 15.3 In cases of serious non-compliance, the Portfolio Holder and Senior Leadership Team will consider whether it is necessary to disclose the issue to the Regulator of Social Housing as required by the regulatory framework, or any other relevant organisation such as the Health and Safety Executive. In such instances, the issue will also be reported to Cabinet.

16.0 Glossary

- 16.1 This glossary defines key terms used throughout this policy:
 - **BAFE:** Is the independent register of quality fire safety service providers, who are certified to ensure quality and competence to help meet fire safety obligations.
 - **BM TRADA:** Is a UKAS accredited certification body which provides independent third party certification fire services for manufacturing, installation and maintenance services for fire doors and a fire stopping installation certification scheme.

- **FRA:** A fire risk assessment is an assessment involving the systematic evaluation of the factors that determine the hazard from fire, the likelihood that there will be a fire and the consequences if one were to occur.
- 16.2 **FRA survey:** The FSO states that an FRA is required, however, it does not prescribe how intrusive or destructive this should be. There are four types of residential FRA:
- Type 1 – common parts only (non-destructive), basic level to satisfy the FSO.
 - Type 2 – common parts only (destructive), element of destruction on sample basis.
 - Type 3 – common parts and flats (non-destructive), considers means of escape and fire detection within at least a sample of flats.
 - Type 4 – common parts and flats (destructive).
- **IFSM:** The Institute of Fire Safety Managers.
 - **PAS79:** A publicly available specification published by the British Standards Institution which focuses on making sure that all the required information that pertains to both an FRA and its findings are recorded.
 - **PCFRA:** A person-centred fire risk assessment will help identify residents who are at higher risk from fire in their own accommodation, whether this is due to their behaviours or their ability to respond and escape from a fire.
 - **PEEP:** A personal emergency evacuation plan is a bespoke escape plan for individuals who may not be able to reach an ultimate place of safety unaided or within a satisfactory period of time in the event of any emergency.
 - **UKAS:** The National Accreditation Body for the United Kingdom, appointed by government to assess and accredit organisations that provide services including certification, testing, inspection and calibration.

Appendix 1 – Additional Legislation and Policy Direction

Legislation - This policy also operates within the context of the following legislation:

- Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
- The Occupiers' Liability Act 1984
- Furniture and Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 1988
- Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 1996
- Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 (DSEAR)
- The Defective Premises Act 1972
- Housing Act 2004
- Landlord and Tenant Act 1985
- Homes (Fitness for Human Habitation) Act 2018
- Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation (England) Regulations 2006
- Building Regulations 2010: Approved Document B Fire Safety
- Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR)
- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
- Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 2016
- Data Protection Act 2018
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH)
- Awaab's Law

Guidance – The principal guidance documents applicable to this policy are:

- Housing - Fire Safety: Guidance on fire safety provisions for certain types of existing housing (Local Authorities Coordinators of Regulatory Services), August 2008.
- Fire safety in purpose-built blocks of flats (hosted by the Home Office and to be read alongside the National Fire Chiefs Council's guidance on simultaneous evacuation), 2011. [note this guidance should be viewed as no longer comprehensive; the Home Office is currently working on a revised version but in the interim, it is continued to be made available as it contains relevant and useful information for purpose-built blocks of flats]
- Fire Safety in Specialised Housing (National Fire Chiefs Council), May 2017. This guidance covers sheltered schemes, supported schemes and extra care schemes.
- Housing Health and Safety Rating System Operating Guidance: Housing Act 2004 Guidance about inspections and assessment of hazards given under Section 9 (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government), February 2006.
- Housing Health and Safety Rating System Operating Guidance: Addendum for the profile for the hazard of fire and in relation to cladding systems on high rise

residential buildings (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government), November 2018.

- Advice for Building Owners of Multi-storey, Multi-occupied Residential Buildings (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government), January 2020.
- Simultaneous Evacuation Guidance: Guidance to support a temporary change to a simultaneous evacuation strategy in purpose-built blocks of flats (National Fire Chiefs Council), October 2020.

Additional guidance and policy direction – The following documents set out clear direction for landlords in respect of fire safety, and whilst not statutory guidance or approved legislation, there are certain recommendations or proposals which are applicable to this policy:

- Fire Sector Federation – Approved Code of Practice: A National Framework for Fire Risk Assessor Competency (November 2020).
- Fire Sector Federation – A Guide to Choosing a Competent Fire Risk Assessor (Version 3, October 2020).
- Setting the Bar: A new competence regime for building a safer future (October 2020).
- The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005: Call for Evidence (July 2019), and summary of responses (March 2020).
- Building a Safer Future - Proposals for reform of the building safety regulatory system: A consultation (June 2019).
- Grenfell Tower Inquiry: phase 1 report. Volume 1 – 4 (October 2019).
- Building a Safer Future - Independent Review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety: Final Report (May 2018).

Version	Date	Author	Rationale
1.0	30/01/2024	C.Solomons	Sign off
1.1	01/06/2024	C.Solomons	Addition of, fire doors- leaseholders, PIB boxes. Changes to competent persons qualification from 12 to 24 months. Addition of tenants responsibilities.
1.2	12/11/2025	C.Solomons	Updates in relation to process changes including TCW and updated working practices. PAS 79-2 updated as superseded by BS 9792:2025