

# Fire Safety Guidance for Commercial and Domestic Planning Applications



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Staffs Fire and Rescue



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[www.staffordshirefire.gov.uk](http://www.staffordshirefire.gov.uk)



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# 1. Access and Facilities for the Fire Service

If the application involves the construction of a building you will be required to provide reasonable facilities for the Fire Service. In most circumstances this will mean providing vehicular access for fire appliances.

It is important to remember that failure to do so may prevent the applicant from obtaining a completion certificate under the Building Regulations but more importantly, the lives of the occupiers will be put at risk.

Appliance type	Pum	High
Minimum width of road between kerbs(m)	3.7	3.7
Minimum width of	3.1	3.1
Minimum turning circle between	16. 8	26. 0
Minimum turning circle between	19. 2	29. 0
Minimum clearance	3.7	4.0
Minimum carrying capacity (tonnes)	12. 5	17. 0

Table 1: Typical fire service route access specifications

Vehicle	Test Weight
Scania Pumping Appliances	18.
ALP (High Reach Vehicle)	27.
HPU ( Heavy Pumping Unit)	17.
HPU (Hose Recovery)	17.

Table 2: Staffordshire Fire and Rescue appliances that exceed typical Fire Service route access specification

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## Design of access routes and hard standings

A vehicle access route may be a road or other route which, including any manhole covers and the like, meets the standards in Tables 1 and 2 (page 3).

Where access is provided to an elevation for high reach appliances in accordance with Table 1, overhead obstructions such as cables and branches that would interfere with the use of ladders etc. should be avoided.

## Domestic Dwelling Houses

There should be vehicle access for a pumping appliance to within 45m of all points within the dwelling house. Every elevation to which vehicle access is provided should have a suitable door, not less than 750mm wide, giving access to the interior of the building.

## Flats or Maisonettes

There should be vehicle access for a pumping appliance to blocks of flats or maisonettes to within 45m of all points within each dwelling.

## Other Buildings

The access requirements for other buildings will depend upon the total floor area and the height. Further detailed guidance can be found in Table 19 of the Building Regulations Approved Document B Volume 2 (2006 edition (amended 2007)) B5.

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## 2. Water Supplies for Firefighting

### RECOMMENDED MINIMUM FLOW RATES AND LOCATION OF FIRE HYDRANTS

The Local Government Association (LGA) / Water UK National Guidance Document details the following flow rates as the minimum necessary for firefighting, in particular risk categories where new developments are under construction.

The Recommended Minimum Flow Rates and Location of Fire Hydrants are:

#### 1. Housing

Minimum of 8 l/sec (480 l/min) for detached or semi-detached of not more than two floors up to  
35 l/sec (2100 l/min) for units of more than two floors, from any single hydrant on the development.

#### 2. Transportation

Minimum of 25 l/sec (1500 l/min) for lorry/coach parks, multistorey car parks and service stations from any hydrant on the development or within a vehicular distance of 90 metres from the complex.

#### 3. Industry (industrial estates)

It is recommended that the water supply infrastructure should provide as follows with the mains network on site normally being at least 150mm nominal diameter:

- Up to one hectare minimum of 20 l/sec (1200 l/min) z One to two hectares minimum of 35 l/sec (2100 l/min) z Two to three hectares minimum of 50 l/sec (3000 l/min)
- Over three hectares minimum of 75 l/sec (4500 l/min)

Note: High risk areas may require greater flow rates.

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## 1. Shopping , Officers recreation and tourism

Minimum of 20 l/sec (200l/min) to 75 l/min) depending on the nature and extent of the development.

## 2. Education, health and community facilities

### A. Village Halls

Minimum of 15l/sec (900l/min) through any single hydrant on the development or within a vehicular distance of 100 metres from the complex.

### b. Primary schools and single storey health centres

Minimum of 20 l/sec (1200l/min) through any single hydrant on the development or within a vehicular distance of 70 metres of the complex.

### c. Secondary schools, colleges, large health centres and community facilities

Minimum of 35 l/sec (2100 l/min) through any single hydrant on the development or within a vehicular distance of 70 metres from the complex.

## 3. Caravan sites - caravans/chalets

A fire hydrant should be located at the entrance to the site and if necessary, at 300 metre intervals. The hydrant should provide a minimum of 8 l/sec (480 l/min). If no piped water supply is available or where there is insufficient pressure or flow in the water main an alternative source must be provided. Suitable alternative sources are indicated on the following pages.

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## Building Size

It is important to note that the current Building Regulations require an adequate water supply for firefighting. If the building has a compartment of 280m<sup>2</sup> or more in area and there is no existing fire hydrant within 100 metres, a reasonable water supply must be available.

**Failure to comply with this requirement may prevent the applicant from obtaining a final certificate.**



An example of an High Volume Pump for open water supply being used for firefighting operations.

Where no piped water supply is available, or there is insufficient pressure and flow in the water main, or an alternative arrangement is proposed, the alternative water supply can be one of the following:

- A spring, river, pond or canal which is capable of storing or providing at least 45,000 litres of water at all times of the year
- A charged static tank of at least 45,000 litres capacity

With both of the above options, suitable access, space and hard standing for a pumping appliance must be provided as specified in tables 1 and 2. (see page 3)

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### 3. Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005

The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order applies to all premises apart from single private dwellings.

Once the buildings are in use, they become subject to the Fire Safety Order, imposing requirements that may be additional to those of the Building Regulations.

#### General Guidance:

##### General Fire Precautions

The Responsible Person must take such General Fire Precautions that will ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety of his/her employees and relevant persons who are not his/her employees. The term 'General Fire Precautions' means:

- measures to reduce or eliminate the risk of fire on the premises and the risk of the spread of fire on the premises
- the provision of suitable means of escape from the premises
- measures for ensuring that the means of escape can be safely and effectively used at all times
- the provision of suitable and adequate firefighting equipment
- the provision of suitable means for detecting and giving warning of a fire on the premises
- measures for ensuring the maintenance and testing of fire precautions and equipment
- the provision of suitable arrangements for the action to be taken in the event of a fire including:
  - a) Instruction and training for employees
  - b) Measures to mitigate the effects of a fire

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## Fire Risk Assessment

The Responsible Person must carry out a suitable and sufficient assessment of the risks to which persons are exposed to, for the purposes of identifying the general fire precautions measures to be taken in order to comply with 'the Order'.

A series of guidance booklets have been published by Central Government to assist Responsible People with this process, and these can be downloaded from the following web links:-

[www.gov.uk/workplace-fire-safety-your-responsibilities/ fire-safety-advice-documents](http://www.gov.uk/workplace-fire-safety-your-responsibilities/fire-safety-advice-documents)

Particular attention should also be paid to the following advice:

### **Holiday Let and Guest House Accommodation**

If the proposed use of the premises is as a Holiday Let or Guest Accommodation then the premises would fall within the scope of The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order and as such may require additional fire precautions to be incorporated into the design of the building.

Although this issue will be dealt with at the Building Regulations stage of the development, the Fire Service advise that early consideration is given to this matter. 'THE BUILDING REGULATIONS 2000 FIRE SAFETY APPROVED DOCUMENT B1 (2006 EDITION)' provides more information and the applicant is also requested to consider the following goodwill advice that may go some way to alleviating any issues that may arise.

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/do-you-have-paying-guests](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/do-you-have-paying-guests)

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### 3. Goodwill Advice

Safeguarding people from the danger of fire in their homes and places of work is an emotive subject and unfortunately the fire services experience the consequences of failure on a regular basis.

Generally, through the application of approved guidance documents and the enforcement of regulations it is reasonable to assume that acceptable levels of fire safety within Staffordshire are being provided. However, there are some factors particularly at the planning stage where the minimum standards fall short of what we consider being adequate.

Common areas of concern are:

- Planning applications in some rural areas where the response time of the nearest fire appliance can be up to 20 minutes
- Buildings where the ability of the occupants to respond to the effects of fire and successfully evacuate is compromised by their circumstances (i.e. restricted mobility, etc.)
- The minimum access requirements for fire service vehicles cannot be met
- The risk profile of the building will be unknown until occupation takes place

In circumstances where the above areas of concern exist, the fire service recommends the installation of a fire suppression system, i.e. automatic sprinkler system.

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An example of a commercial fire sprinkler



A concealed residential sprinkler head

It has been said that a building with a suppression system is like having the fire service in the premises 24 hours a day.

But don't take our word for it! Here are the facts.

### Effective

Fire sprinklers are by far the most efficient and effective safety devices available, having a better than 97% success rate world-wide.

### Life Safety Record

In the UK, statistics show that there has never been a multiple loss of life in a fully sprinklered building.

### Early alarm

More than 50 per cent of all fire casualties are either young or old, or physically incapacitated. In conjunction with smoke alarms, fire sprinklers sound the alarm when they go off so they increase the time people have to escape or be rescued.

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## **Inexpensive**

Residential fire sprinklers cost less than two per cent of an average new house – or about the price of good carpeting.

## **Reliability**

They are designed to last for 50 years and the chance of accidental operation, due to manufacturers' defects, in service is 1:16,000,000 (one in sixteen million). Less than your chance of winning the lottery!

## **Operational facts**

Each sprinkler is individually triggered by the heat of the fire and the system will gain control of the fire long before the Fire and Rescue Service is called. Only the sprinkler head near to the fire goes off - NOT all of them.

## **Limited water damage**

Sprinklers use much less water than the Fire and Rescue Service. Because the sprinkler system tackles the fire immediately, it only has a small fire to deal with. In the event of a fire, the use of sprinklers will help minimise water damage.

## **Easy to install**

Modern residential sprinklers are small, neat and unobtrusive and visitors are seldom able to spot them – concealed versions are now available.

## **Construction trade-offs**

Sprinklers can save on construction costs because, under the Building Regulations, larger compartments or rooms may be constructed. Structural fire protection can also be reduced

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## Environmental impact

Sprinklers can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by up to 98% and can also reduce fire damage, which ultimately means that less goes into our landfill sites.

Further guidance on residential sprinkler systems can be obtained by contacting:

### **The British Automatic Fire Sprinkler Association Ltd**

Telephone: **01353 659 187**

Website: [www.bafsa.org.uk](http://www.bafsa.org.uk)

## **Where can I go for help?**

**If you require further guidance on the contents of this booklet please contact:**

Stoke-on-Trent, Newcastle or Staffordshire Moorlands

Telephone: 01785 898 085

Email: [NSDG.Protect@staffordshirefire.gov.uk](mailto:NSDG.Protect@staffordshirefire.gov.uk)

Cannock Chase, South Staffordshire or Stafford

Telephone: 01785 898 659

Email: [WSDG.FireSafety@staffordshirefire.gov.uk](mailto:WSDG.FireSafety@staffordshirefire.gov.uk)

East Staffordshire, Lichfield or Tamworth

Telephone: 01785 898 958

Email: [ESDG.Protect@staffordshirefire.gov.uk](mailto:ESDG.Protect@staffordshirefire.gov.uk)

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