HAPPI Hour Future policy for fire safety design: Care homes and specialised housing

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- 1. FIRE SAFETY POLICY WHERE WE ARE
- 2. SECOND STAIRS
- 3. EVACUATION LIFTS
- 4. MOBILITY SCOOTERS
- 5. ACCESS DECKS/BALCONIES
- 6. SPRINKLERS

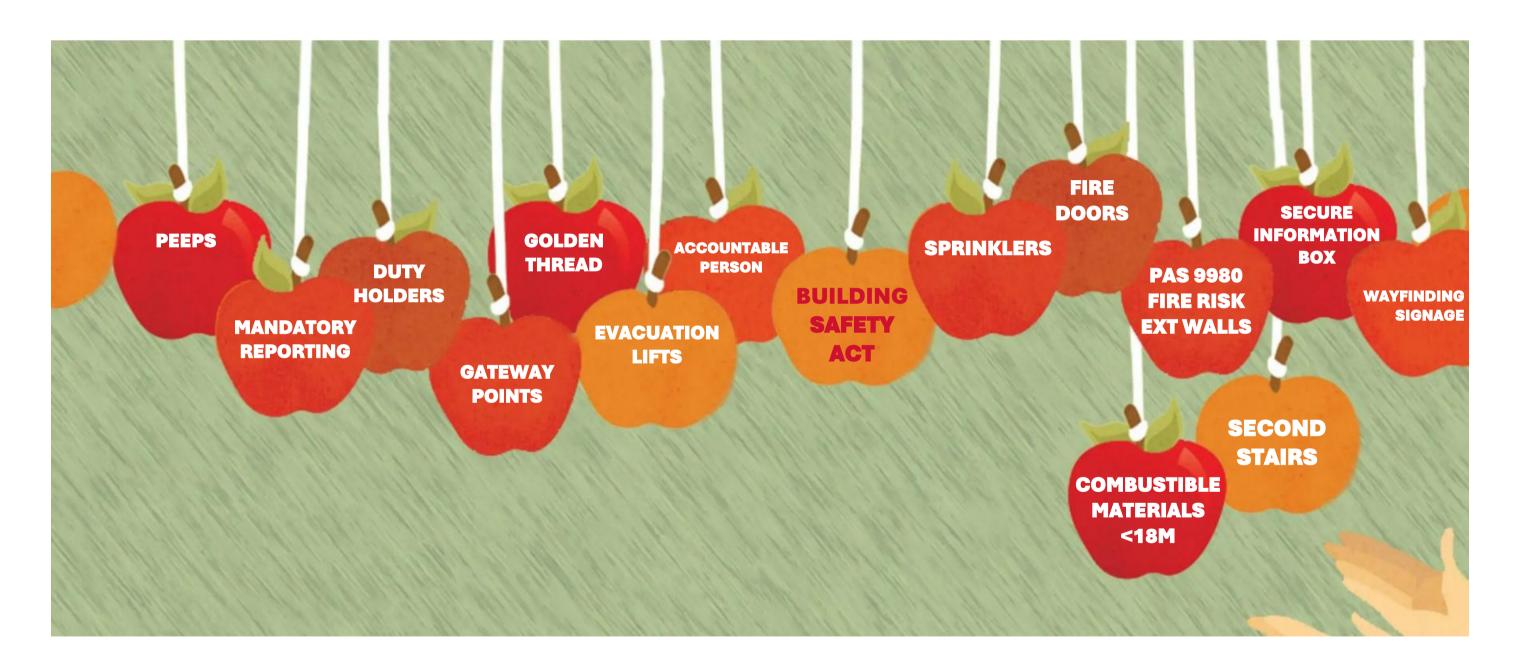












# The Building Regulations 2010 Fire safety APPROVED DOCUMENT Volume 1: Dwellings Requirement B: Means of warning and escape Requirement B: Means of warning and escape Requirement B: Internal fire spread (Inings) Requirement B: External fire spread Requirement B: Access and facilities for the fire service Regulations: (3), 7(2) and 38 Main include: 2009 Advanced matter 2019 edition incorporating 2020, 2022 and 2025 amendments and forthcoming 2026 and 2029 changes — for use in England



#### extent of HAPPI influence

#### specialised housing mainstream housing care homes Individual homes to buy or rent - not designated Groups of homes (usually flats) to buy or rent Residential care rather than independent for any specific user group though Lifetime Homes - designated for older people (typically 55+). living. includes age-friendly features and wheelchair Personal care and support usually arranged or housing is specially designed. Personal care, provided within the development together with support, other services and amenities available shared facilities and activities. within the community. dementia care home extra care very sheltered nursing home wheelchair retirement home adapted sheltered residential Lifetime hospice hospital Planning: current use class C3 'dwelling Planning: currently classified as C2 or C3 -Planning: current use class C2 'residential would a new class or classes be useful? houses' institution'



## SECOND STAIRS

- 30.09.26: All residential buildings over 18m 2<sup>nd</sup> stair (ADB V1)
- Density pushed across all typologies, including specialised housing
- Evacuation is a policy priority adequate <u>refuge</u> space
- Design in tolerance to <u>future proof</u> stair cores (BS 5395-1:2010)
- Check escape measures at Ground Floor with your Fire Engineer

## **EVACUATION LIFTS**

- DDA + PART M got people in...how do they <u>safely</u> get out?
- BS EN 81-76:2025: evacuation lifts provision and specification
- BS 9991: 2024: fire safety management, evacuation lift requirements
- Existing buildings <u>is your evacuation lift really an evacuation lift?</u>
   (back up power, integrated comms, protected wiring, FR shaft)
- Residential PEEPs





## MOBILITY SCOOTERS

- BRE experiments have demonstrated that a mobility scooter fire could spread easily, and battery fires release toxic fumes and hydrogen
- BS9991 <u>does</u> provide guidance on storage / charging not in corridors or common areas
- ADB does <u>not</u> provide guidance on use, charging and storage
- See NFCC Mobility Scooter Guidance (under review)

## ACCESS DECKS / BALCONIES

- HAPPI principle
- Non-combustible decking
- Non-combustible soffit construction material especially when stacking
- No storage sterile





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## **SPRINKLERS**

- 2020: ADB update required sprinklers in flats over 11m
- 2025: New care homes of any size must install sprinklers
- Fitting sprinklers retrospectively manageable process
- Fire Risk Appraisal of External Walls (FRAEW) (PAS 9980)

"Most deaths from fire occur in dwellings; a disproportionate number of such deaths from fire occur in blocks of flats and multiple occupancy dwellings. Those living in specialised housing can be amongst the most vulnerable to hazards such as fires. Compliance with the Building Regulations alone is not necessarily sufficient to address the protection of vulnerable residents from fire."

LFB submitted to National Fire Chiefs Council (March 2017)



## THANK YOU FOR LISTENING