

# **PERSONAL EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN (PEEPs)**

## **For Residents in Private Dwellings**

**Dated: 18<sup>th</sup> October 2010**

I would recommend a review date of: **1<sup>st</sup> November 2011**

This Personal Emergency Evacuation Plan (PEEPs) should be read in conjunction with the Fire Risk Assessment for the building.

**Name (person this PEEP is for):** [REDACTED]

The information was provided by the persons mother [REDACTED] the daughter was not present, she was at school. [REDACTED] lives in this apartment with her mother and sister.

**Address:** [REDACTED] Gillray House Milman Street London SW10 0BT

### **Description of the Dwelling and its location in the building:**

This is a two bedroom flat located on the fifth floor level of a purpose built residential accommodation building, the internal areas of the flat were not obstructed with items of furniture etc thus making the exit route from the flat difficult to navigate or move around.

### **Description of the Building:**

The building has a protected fire rated staircase which runs the height of the building, the staircase enclosure is constructed of concrete as are the stairs, the staircase is kept free of all combustible items and storage. There is a lift installed in the building, this lift has its own dedicated power supply and fire fighters control switch and could be used as an emergency evacuation lift but it cannot be called because it is too small in size, it only can hold 3 persons not the 8 needed for an evacuation lift. In the flat is a domestic type fire alarm and warning system, BS 5839 Part 6.

### **Present Evacuation Procedures for the Building:**

For the residents of this building there is a "defend in place or stay put" evacuation strategy, this means the residents remain within their own dwelling during a fire incident unless the fire is in that dwelling or it is otherwise affected, in which case they should immediately evacuate the dwelling and call the Fire and Rescue Service. The Fire Service or TMO employees will arrange for a general evacuation of the building at anytime if this is appropriate or the resident can leave at anytime if they so wish. TMO has provided information to all residents via letters and briefing sheets of 'what to do in the event of an emergency' and articles on fire safety advice and emergency procedures are included in the resident's magazine called "Link".

Also articles are provided reminding tenants that they must not store items in communal areas nor cause obstructions to the means of escape, these articles are produced in the 7 major languages which have been selected as being most likely to meet the needs of the residents.

**Personal Information:**

■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■ suffers from the condition, rheumatic fever, which has a cyclical occurrence, she can be able bodied then where the condition effects her she can be totally immobile, need constant assistance and have to take strong pain killers rendering her sensory impaired.

The family has been offered alternative accommodation in a ground floor apartment but this has been declined and they wish to stay in their present apartment, this was confirmed by ■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■

**Persons Disability or Vulnerability: (When the condition effects her)**

☒ Physical    ☒ Sensory    ☐ Psychological    ☒ Other.....

**Description and any other information:**

When the condition effects her ■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■ has physical and impairment problems, because of the restricted mobility she is reliant on a wheel chair to move about and needs assistance because of the sensory impairment.

**Person Abilities:**

Has the evacuation procedure been explained to her? (In this case her mother)      Yes

Unless the fire or other emergency was in the flat or affecting it ■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■ would remain in the apartment, if the flat had to be evacuated, by moving down a flight of stairs she would be below the fire and therefore in a safer environment.

Can the person evacuate the dwelling without help?

When suffering a wheel chair is need for movement, as the person has differing stages of mobility loss the situation can change on a daily basis from bedridden to able bodied. But with help the person will I believe be able to evacuate the flat in an emergency. It was explained to me that because of the size of the lift in this building a wheel chair will not fit, also a folded wheel chair and a person cannot be accommodated either. So ■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■ has two wheel chairs one is used in the flat and utilised to get to the lift a second kept at ground floor level and used outside the building.

Can the person evacuate the building without help?

See above

**Measures in place to help the person**

Manual wheel chair

### **Emergency Escape Procedure (attach plan if required)**

1. The fire alarm in the flat sounds and alerts the occupants
2. [REDACTED] or anyone else in the flat quickly checks the flat for the cause of the alarm, if a fire is found or smoke seen then everyone will leave the flat as quickly as possible, closing as many doors as possible behind them.
3. If no cause can be seen but the fire alarm continues to sound then a second check of the flat should be undertaken then the detector checked to see if it is a false alarm.
4. If there is a fire then [REDACTED] should raise the alarm for the other residents and call the Fire and Rescue Service.
5. [REDACTED] assisted by any other occupant of the flat should move into the staircase enclosure and make her way downwards to the building's entrance door.

### **Note:**

The lift could be utilised, please see the building description section above for more information and [REDACTED] has been given her own personal lift key so that she can control the movements of the lift. The standard handrail in the lift has been removed and a seat provided so that [REDACTED] can be seated. The using of lifts in emergency situations as part of the evacuation strategy is in line with current thinking from the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) and it is now recognised that lifts can help persons with restricted mobility and other problems to evacuate buildings with relative ease and also significantly reduce general evacuation time.

6. If [REDACTED] cannot make her way to the main entrance lobby of the building, then by moving away from the floor level of her flat, if her flat was not effected she would remain in the flat, she would be in a safer location.
7. The assembly point for this building is outside the main entrance and [REDACTED] and any other residents will move there if requested to do so by the emergency services or an employee of TMO.
8. If the fire / emergency has occurred at the front of the building then the assembly point may be relocated to another location upon guidance from the emergency services or an employee of TMO.

### **Communication of information:**

Conformation of the information in this PEEPS should be provided in writing to [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Additional information is regularly published in residence news letters and articles in the residents magazine "Link" with verbal information given at residents meetings.

**Changes to your condition:**

If your condition deteriorate or changes, or extra complications arise please contact.

Mrs J Wray, TMO Health and Safety Advisor [REDACTED]

**This PEEPs should be reviewed:**

The date indicated at the beginning of this PEEPs.

This date could be earlier if there are any changes to either the persons or the building, these changes could include the persons condition deteriorating or additional disablements or the layout in the building being altered or additional measures introduced.

DATE	REASON FOR REVIEW	BY WHOM	OUTCOME

**Person compiling this PEEPs:** Mr C Stokes      **Dated:** 18<sup>th</sup> October 2010

This PEEPs has been completed using the guidance in the HM Government guide Means of Escape for Disabled People.

**Handed to:** Mrs J Wray

Name of Person for Whom PEEP written for

[REDACTED]

Signed:

Date:

Name of Person/s involved with evacuation assistance (if applicable)

[REDACTED]

Signed:

Date: