



LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

Building Types and Concepts

Introduction

Evacuation Systems and the
Building Design Considerations
that Support Them.

Evacuation Strategies Commercial

- Simultaneous
- Delayed (staged)
- Progressive Horizontal Evacuation
- Phased Evacuation

Evacuation Strategies

Domestic

- Simultaneous
- Defend in Place

Domestic

Warning and Detection systems

HMO's

Flats

Domestic

Domestic

Simultaneous evacuation

Examples:-

Single private dwelling (1,2,3
storey or more)

HMO's?

Domestic

HMO

Purpose built or converted house.

Authorised or unauthorised
conversion

Generally best advice is to;
'get out, stay out' if you can.

Domestic

Basements

MUST be provided with a means of escape door or window (the door can be via a protected route).

Simultaneous

One out all out

No special building requirements

Defend in Place (Generally Flats)

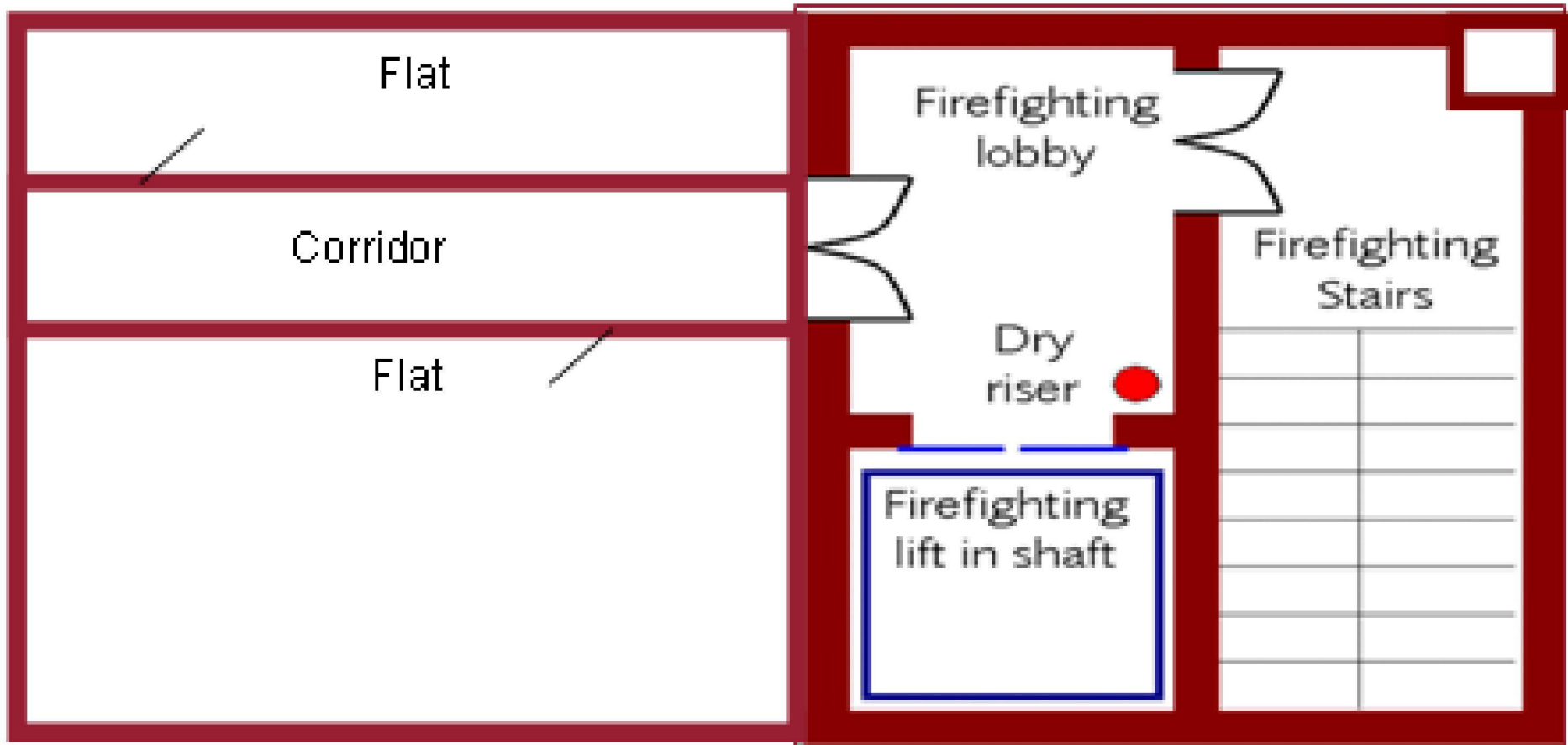
Typically purpose built flats at higher levels

Not usually acceptable in converted houses

Building generally designed around a fire resistant box.

Refuse Chutes

- Smoke travel between floors
- Escape routes
- Smoke entering flat



Refuge Area

“An area of relative safety providing a means of further escape”.

(for example within a protected staircase normally commercial premises)

Refuge Area

Not a place where a disabled person is to be left for the Fire Brigade to rescue them.

Summary

Evacuation strategies cannot be implemented on a building design that does not support them.

(Refuge areas should be supplied for disabled persons normally commercial premises)

Basements have different arrangements

Summary

Generally for domestic premises the best advice is; ***'if there is a fire in an occupants own dwelling is to leave'***.

In high rise flats within a fire resistant dwelling and people are in an adjacent dwelling, the general advice is if they are not affected by fire and smoke to stay put. If the situation they are in worsens then they should leave