



JP FIRE
SAFETY SOLUTIONS

FIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

Reference No: QU3677

Client:

Fernwood Village Hall

Address of premises inspected:

Ruby's Avenue
Fernwood
Newark
NG24 3RS



Date of Assessment: 03/03/2026
Name of Assessor: Andrea Hill CMIOSH MIFSM
Name of Validator: John Priest MIFSM GIFireE Adv NFRAR/Lead Assessor
Date of Validation: 06/03/2026
Recommended Review Date: 03/03/2027. Valid for 12 months only.



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Legal Status of the Fire Risk Assessment

This is a legal document which should be made available for inspection when requested by an inspecting officer from the enforcing authority.

The satisfactory completion of all items contained in this report will ensure:

- An acceptable level of safety for all relevant persons from fire;
- The building(s) comply with current fire safety legislation;
- Suitable fire safety management procedures are in place.

Revision of this Risk Assessment

It is a statutory requirement for the Responsible Person to ensure that this risk assessment is reviewed regularly and kept up to date.

Particularly if:

- There is reason to suspect it is no longer valid;
- There has been a material change, including when the premises' special, technical and organisational measures, or organisation of the work, have undergone significant changes, extensions or conversions;
- Following a fire or near-miss (after a fire or where evidence suggests that a fire could have occurred).

It is recommended that the fire precautionary arrangements contained within this assessment are checked annually and that all fire-related equipment and fittings are regularly maintained and serviced in accordance with manufacturers and British Standard recommendations.



A full review should be carried out annually.

The next review should be conducted within 12 months of the original report date.

Part 1: Overview of Premises and Business Enterprise

Section 1. The Responsible Person / Duty Holder

The management of fire safety rests with the 'Responsible Person' as defined by the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005, otherwise referred to as The Fire Safety Order. The 'Responsible Person' could be the employer, the owner, the landlord, an occupier or anyone else with control of the premises, e.g. a facilities manager, building manager, managing agent or risk assessor. They are responsible for fire safety in business or other non-domestic premises. If there's more than one Responsible Person, you have to work together to meet your responsibilities.

As the Responsible Person you must:

- carry out a fire risk assessment of the premises and review it regularly
- tell staff or their representatives about the risks you've identified
- put in place, and maintain, appropriate fire safety measures
- plan for an emergency
- provide staff information, fire safety instruction and training

S1.1. The organisation with ultimate responsibility for fire safety on the premises

Fernwood Parish Council

S1.2. Name and position of Responsible Person (The person with delegated responsibility for fire safety on the premises)

Darryl Flinders, Town Clerk

S1.3. Name and position of Competent Person (The person appointed by the Responsible Person to assist with the undertaking of preventative and protective measures on the premises)

Claire Blackman, Village Hall Manager & Assistant Parish Clerk

S1.4. The identity and roles of key individuals from whom information was obtained as part of the assessment

Claire Blackman, Village Hall Manager & Assistant Parish Clerk

Section 2. Persons at Risk

The persons at risk are the 'Relevant Persons' as described within the Fire Safety Order. The term relevant person refers to any person, who is or may be on the premises and any person in the immediate vicinity of the premises who is at risk from a fire on the premises.

S2.1. Occupancy details

The number of people in the premises on the day of the assessment was approximately 10 people.

S2.2. Total occupancy

Total occupancy includes employees, customers, visitors, guests, and contractors.

The small hall, main hall may contain 200 people for 3rd party hire functions.

There are 4 staff during standard office hours.

A caretaker opens and locks the building for hirers.

S2.3. Disabled occupants and persons under the age of 18

It is foreseeable that disabled people will use the facilities during the day and will attend 3rd party functions.

Children under 18 including infants and babies also use the facilities with their parents or carers.

S2.4. Occupants identified as being especially at risk from fire

-Vulnerable building users

-Young children

-Elderly

-Potentially intoxicated building users (evening events)

- Disabled users
- Employees
- Managers and supervisors
- Clients and customers
- Contractors
- Consultants
- Visitors and guests
- Delivery personnel
- Cleaning and maintenance staff
- Persons in the vicinity
- Members of the emergency services, including the Fire and Rescue Service (F&RS).

S2.5. Occupied hours and purpose group or risk profile

Daily: 8am-10pm. The building may be open until 2am if the premises licence is in place for a bar.

Purpose group 5 Place of assembly, entertainment or recreation.

Section 3. History of Fire Incidents and Authority Inspections

S3.1. Is there a history of fire related incidents, inspections or enforcements

As stated by the client's representative on the day of the assessment, no known fire incidents have occurred within the property within the last twelve months.

An alarm was activated as someone accidentally broke a call point. Covers are now in place to avoid this reoccurrence.

S3.2. Relevant Legislation

Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005

Building Safety Act 2022

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974

Building Regulations 2010

BS7671 (IEE Regulations)

Electricity at Work Regulations 1989

Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) at Work Regulations 1996

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002

The Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998

The Gas Safety (Installation and Use) (Amendment) Regulations 2018

Applicable Guidance: CLG Guide Small and Medium Places of Assembly

The fire risk assessment procedure is non-destructive and no investigations which may compromise the structure of the building have been undertaken during the compilation of the report.

Section 4. Description and Extent of Premises

The premises is a single storey, brick built village hall containing two rentable spaces (large hall 18m x 10m, and small hall 10.5m x 6.7m). Other parts of the building include an office, small kitchen, bar, toilets, changing rooms (about to be converted into storage areas).

Photovoltaic cells on the roof.

Areas that fall within the scope of this assessment include all areas of the village hall.

The previous Fire Risk Assessment was made available, dated 25/03/2024, by JP Fire Safety Solutions Ltd.

Matters arising included x.

S4.1. Does the client have full control of the premises?

The Responsible Person has full control of the premises.

S4.2. Main use of the premises

Place of assembly.

A fully licensed bar for hire.

Meeting rooms.

S4.3. Property type

Detached with an approximate age of 20 years.

S4.4. Approximate property size

The approximate building footprint based on measurements using Google Maps is 420m².

S4.5. Occupancy calculation

Assembly area, public house, dance floor or hall etc.

- Typical Occupant Density m²/person 0.5 (standing), m²/person 1.0 (seated).

Room capacities notified to assessor:

Small Hall:

- standing only (no furniture) maximum of 56 people

- seated dining maximum capacity of 30 people

Large Hall:

- standing only (no furniture) maximum of 150 people

- seated dining maximum capacity 100 people

S4.6. Cooperation and coordination with other premises occupiers, neighbouring premises, emergency services and other authorities

All 3rd party ad-hoc hirers are given information on the fire alarm and evacuation procedure and sign a copy and keep a copy.

Regular groups are also provided with relevant information.

In multi-occupied buildings the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 requires the 'Responsible Person/ Duty Holder' to co-operate and liaise with other 'Responsible Persons/Duty Holder' within the building whether on a permanent or temporary basis to ensure the safety of all relevant persons.

S4.7. Number of floors

1

Ground floor only.

S4.8. Building height

Ground floor only.

S4.9. External wall construction

Brickwork external walls.

Window materials: uPVC

Entrance and exit doors: uPVC and glazed

Wall attachments include:

- PVC gutters, down pipes.

- PVC soffits and fascias.

- Wooden ceiling under entrance porch.

- Lighting.

- Defibrillator.

- Low box hedging directly against the outer wall.

- CCTV.

- AC unit.

S4.10. External fire spread

The external building surfaces appear to be of non-combustible materials, which significantly reduces the risk of fire spreading from outside.

S4.11. Internal wall and ceiling construction

Internal walls to create rooms are a mixture of block construction with timber and metal stud partitions.

Walls and ceilings are plastered and painted within circulation areas.

Main hall ceiling is acoustic perforate plasterboard which provides limited fire resistance. There are smoke detectors in this area.

Small hall has a suspended ceiling.

S4.12. Floor construction

Concrete flooring covered with vinyl.

Non-slip flooring in changing rooms.

S4.13. Roof construction

Timber rafters, ridges, purlins, roof plates.

S4.14. Number of staircases in the property

Not applicable. Ground floor only.

S4.15. External fire escape provision

Not applicable, there is no external fire escape stair.

S4.16. Number of exits

There are 6 exits from the building. 5 within the main building and 1 for the externally accessed changing rooms.

S4.17. Are there any passenger or goods lifts provided?

Not applicable.

S4.19. Are any smoke and heat exhaust ventilation systems provided?

Extraction for the cooker only.

S4.20. Air handling

HVAC system within the beer cellar only.

S4.21. Property utilities

The main gas intake is situated in the designated plant room which also houses the power generating boiler system.

Electrical solar DC converters and also situated in this space. Access is via the external door in a gated compound.

Data services for computers.

Water and drainage.

Services for the property appear to be in good condition.

S4.22. Boiler systems

Gas commercial grade system in place.

S4.23. Heating and cooling provisions, including portable heating

Water radiators fed from the boiler system.

Air conditioning in the beer cellar.

S4.24. Sources of ignition

- Commercial Kitchen equipment
- Electrical systems
- IT equipment in the office
- Beer raising equipment
- Portable appliances
- CCTV
- Stage lighting and sound equipment
- Monitors, TV's, electronic display equipment, sound equipment.
- Lighting.

- Hand dryers, disabled toilet alarm systems, extractor systems in toilets.
- Smokers' materials, e.g., cigarettes, matches, lighters, vape chargers.

Overall, ignition sources are well controlled with planned preventative maintenance schedules in place.

S4.25. Oxygen sources

Normal open doors and windows.

S4.26. Combustible fuels

- Paperwork and office items
- Foodstuffs including oils and cooking ingredients (occasional)
- Plastic toys and items used by external children's groups
- Alcohol
- Spirits
- Furniture coverings
- Unknown Items brought in by others
- Festive/party and other decorations
- Foam mats
- Wooden tables and chairs
- Decorative items including pictures
- Posters, notice boards
- Private various belongings
- Floor and wall coverings

Fire loading is suitably controlled, of normal risk and managed by the responsible person.

S4.27. Dangerous Substances

Beer dispense gas cylinders. The gas cylinders are located directly below electrical switchgear and this electrical equipment can be an ignition source if faults occur. In the event of a gas leak, gas could accumulate around electrical equipment.

It is recommended that the cylinders are relocated away from electrical installations or provide separation.

Flexible gas lines serving the beverage dispense system are loosely routed within the keg storage area and may be vulnerable to damage during keg movement.

Consider improving routing and securing of pipework to reduce the likelihood of mechanical damage and potential gas leakage.

Section 5. External areas or other buildings which form part of the report

External areas or Sub-buildings (if any) that form part of this assessment are briefly described below: The control measures required to rectify any deficiencies discovered within these areas will be highlighted in the main body of the report.

S5.1. External areas or sub buildings

No other buildings, sub or other are included within this assessment.

Part 2: Management of Fire Safety

Section 6. Fire Safety Policy and Emergency Plan

This section details deficiencies in the effective planning, organisation, control, and monitoring of the preventative and protective measures that are required to ensure the premises and relevant persons are safe from fire.

S6.1. Is there a suitable fire safety policy document in place?

A suitable fire safety policy has been observed which covers all requirements. It contains a policy statement, preventive measures, protective measures, fire procedures, administration guidance and an overview of training information.

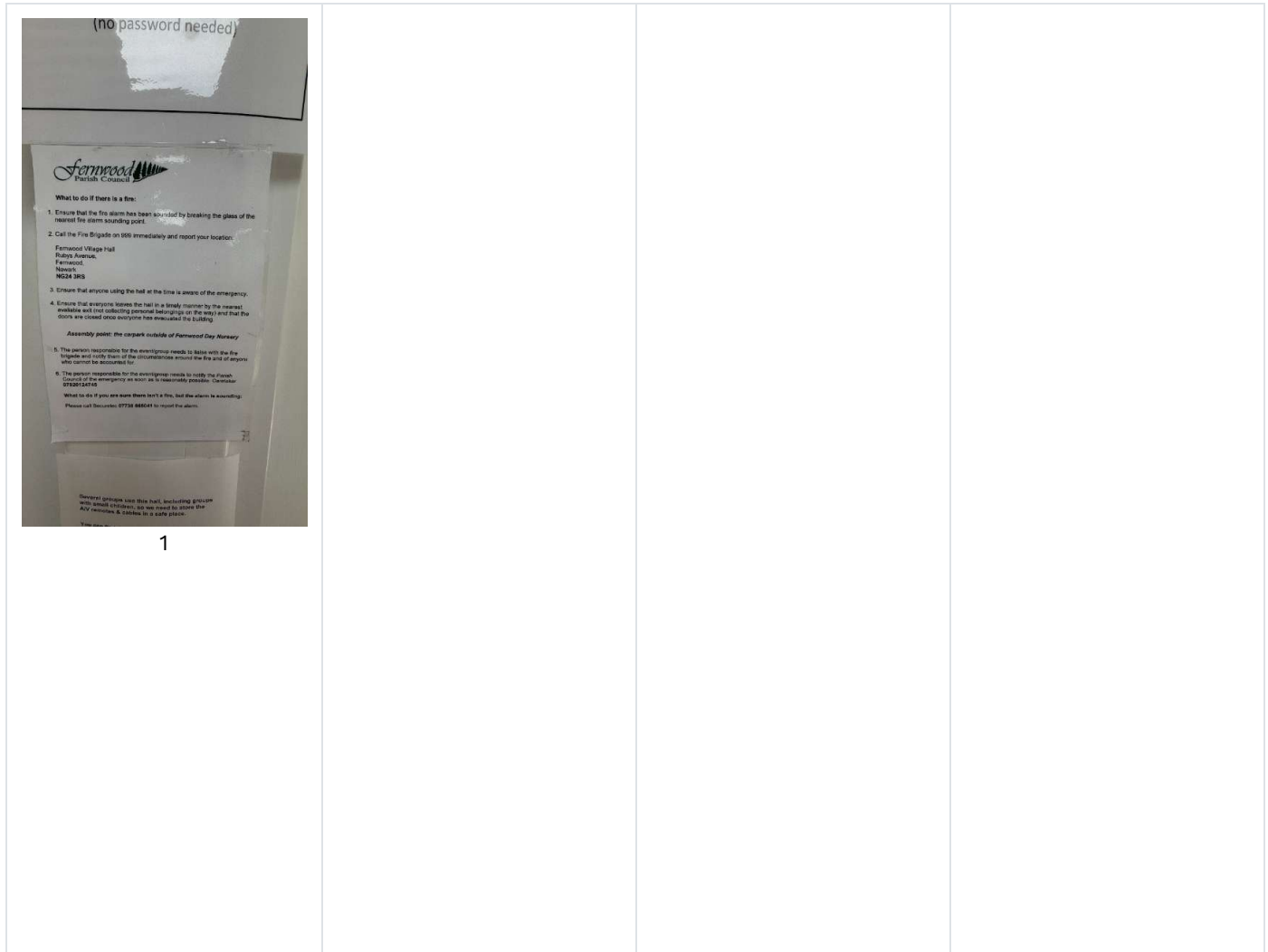
S6.2. What is the evacuation strategy?

Single stage, simultaneous evacuation is in place.

S6.3. Does the building have an emergency plan in place?

There is a satisfactory emergency plan in place for this property. This was evidenced on the day of the assessment.

Related Photos



S6.4. Fire Safety Management additional commentary

The property has a positive fire safety culture which is evident in all areas.

The Responsible Person must review the fire risk assessment fully to ensure they are aware of all findings, actions, and recommendations which will support compliance with relevant legislation and demonstrate that all legal responsibilities are being appropriately addressed.

Communicate the significant findings of the FRA report to all relevant persons in an appropriate manner.

Section 7. Procedures and Practises for Serious and Imminent Danger

The Fire Safety Order requires the Responsible Person put in place appropriate safety drills in the event of serious and imminent danger to relevant persons. They must ensure that sufficient numbers of competent persons are nominated and trained to implement these drills.

S7.1. Fire evacuation and safety drill requirements

Verbal confirmation was provided that fire drills are undertaken at regular intervals. However, records of the most recent drill were not available for inspection.

The Responsible Person should ensure that all fire drills are formally recorded and retained as part of the fire safety documentation to demonstrate compliance with the fire safety management duties required under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.

S7.2. Are enough people trained and responsible for ensuring safe evacuation?

Compliant. There are adequate numbers of people trained and responsible for ensuring safe evacuation, records have been provided.

S7.3. Procedures for the evacuation of persons who may need assistance

There is a set procedure for people with sensory or physical impairment. A generic evacuation procedure is provided in the logbook.

All floors and exits are level and direct to the outside, meaning that wheelchair access and egress can be achieved at every fire exit.

S7.4. Are safe assembly points established?

An Assembly Point is located outside of the main property within the car park.

S7.5. Are there procedures in place for the safe isolation of machinery during evacuation?

The procedure is in place and documented.

The gas system is linked to the fire alarm.

All equipment for the kitchen and bar would be manually isolated if required.

S7.6. Are suitable arrangements in place for summoning the emergency services?

Systems in place to deal with contacting the fire services are adequate.

Hall users are responsible for summoning the Emergency Services, whilst renting those rooms. Most persons carry mobile phones that have a reasonable signal for the area.

During standard business hours the centre staff are available to assist in summoning the fire services as required.

S7.7. Are third party visitors / contractors provided with clear fire safety information?

Yes, third party visitors / contractors are provided with clear fire safety information.

Hirer's of the spaces are supplied with copies of the fire arrangements that they must sign for.

S7.8. Are regular fire safety checks being carried out and recorded?

There is regular checking of the on-site equipment which includes records within the fire logbook.

Fire alarm system 6/1/26

Emergency light tests, servicing and checks 6/1/26

Lightning protection April 2025

Fire extinguisher checks and tests April 2025

Guidance: The lightning protection is serviced in April each year. It is recommended that the system is tested at intervals of 11 inspection and testing months, meaning across a 12-year period your system will have been tested throughout every season of the year.

This method will allow the effect of seasonal variations in resistance or other characteristics of the system to be taken into account.

S7.9. Multi-occupied residential buildings: information provided to residents

Fire safety instructions are provided.

Section 8. Fire Safety Information, Instruction and Training

The Fire Safety Order requires the Responsible Person to provide adequate fire safety training and information to employees and to provide adequate fire safety information to the employers and employees of outside undertakings.

S8.1. Is fire safety instruction/training being given to employees on a regular basis by a competent person and are records of training kept?

Under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005, employers must provide employees with adequate fire

safety training to ensure they understand the fire risks in the workplace and the actions to take in the event of a fire.

Training must be provided when employees start work and periodically afterwards. The training should cover topics such as raising the alarm, evacuation procedures, escape routes, and the use of fire-fighting equipment where appropriate.

All parish staff have received fire marshal training which is acknowledged as a positive step as the level of knowledge is typically higher than the minimum requirement.

S8.3. Are employees given fire safety training at commencement of employment?

Employees are given fire safety training at the commencement of employment.

S8.4. If required, are there sufficient Fire Marshals for the size and type of building?

Records of Fire Marshal training for individuals were seen. It is recommended that training is refreshed every 3 years.

S8.5. Does specific training include hazardous working practises?

Not applicable, there are no hazardous working practices.

S8.6. Are fire safety training arrangements for visitors/contractors adequate?

Adequate information is provided for contractors and visitors attending the site.

Section 9. Maintenance of Equipment and Record Keeping

The Fire Safety Order requires the Responsible Person to ensure that the premises, facilities, equipment and devices provided to safeguard relevant persons are subject to a suitable system of routine maintenance and are maintained in working order, good repair and an efficient state.

S9.1. Is all fire related equipment subject to a system of routine maintenance/ testing and recorded in the Fire Safety Log Book?

The Fire Logbook is completed with details of the tests, servicing and checks that have been carried out to ensure that records are available and up to date for future inspections.

During the inspection of the building by the assessor, the following records were kept, and evidence provided:

- 6-monthly servicing of the fire alarm.
- Annual emergency lighting service.
- Annual service of fire extinguishers.

S9.2. Routine building maintenance

During the inspection of the building by the assessor, the following maintenance records were kept, and evidence provided:

- Annual gas safety certificate dated 26/6/25.
- Fixed wire testing (Electrical Installation Condition Reports) dated 28/8/21.

The following items must be evidenced for this property as it is a requirement to retain records of all periodic testing, servicing and checks:

- Electrical equipment testing (EET, formerly PAT) is now due.
- Heating and air conditioning equipment servicing has not yet occurred. This should be conducted, at least, annually.

S9.3. Are all facilities provided for use by firefighters subject to a recorded system of routine maintenance/ testing?

Not applicable, there are no facilities provided for use by firefighters.

Part 3: Fire Hazards and Dangerous Substances

Section 10. Fire Hazards

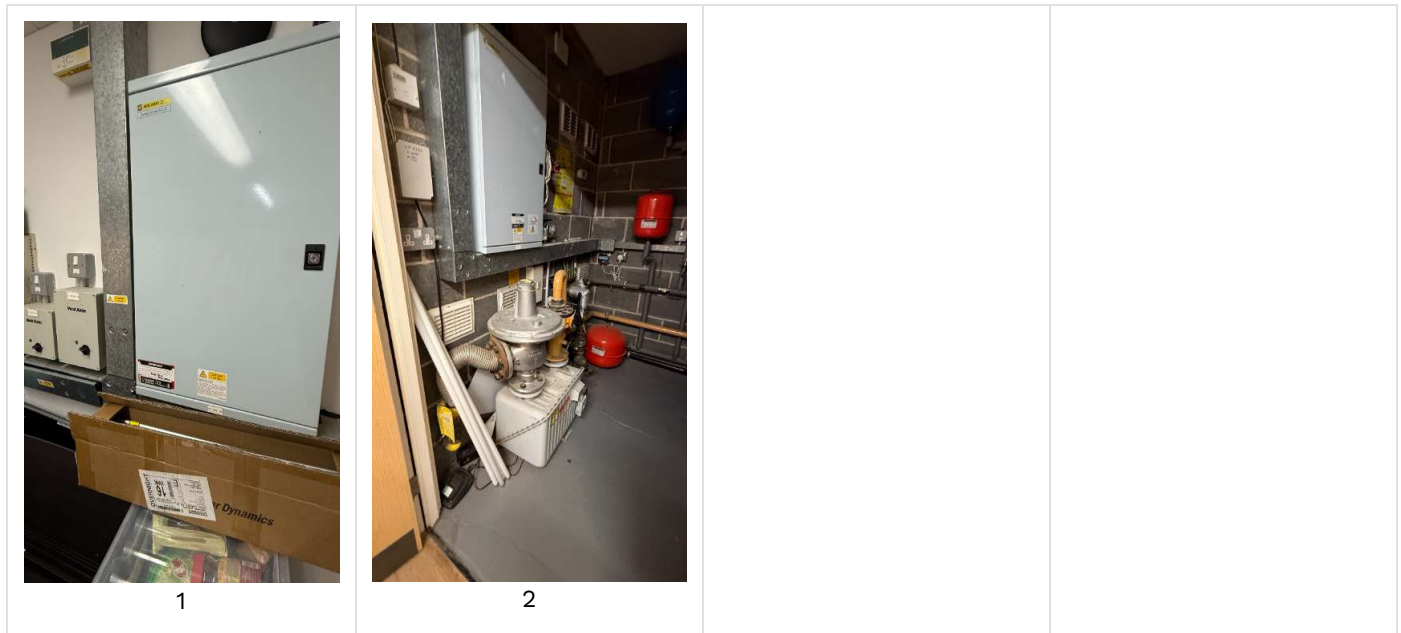
Electrical

The Fire Safety Order requires the Responsible Person to make general fire precautions to reduce the risk of fire and fire spread on the premises. There are three elements required for a fire to occur: a source of ignition, oxygen, and fuel. This section highlights probable ignition sources and available fuels discovered during the assessment that must be eliminated or reduced.

S10.1. Fixed wiring installations. Are the systems inspected, tested and checked by competent persons?

Yes, electrical condition reports on the consumer units show adequate testing had been carried out. Records of the test had also been evidenced.

Related Photos



S10.2. Is the responsible person ensuring the prevention of electrical fires within the property?

The property is in reasonable order and good practices have been observed.

S10.3. Cable management, sockets and overloading

All electrical fittings appeared to be in an acceptable state of repair, based on visual inspection only. The use of trailing cables and multi-socket adaptors is avoided where reasonably practicable. For the items that have been observed, cables were being used appropriately and not overloaded. This was observed mainly with IT equipment of low amperage.

S10.4. Are any portable electrical appliances subject to a system of routine inspection?

Labelling on devices and appliances indicate that testing is now required.

Any equipment brought on-site by hirers or other outside companies should be visually inspected before use on site. If Hall management observes damaged or poor-quality electrical items brought on site or attempting to be used, they have the right to prohibit use. This will significantly reduce the risk of fire from outside influences. Ideally, the Hirer or other parties shall require items being PAT labelled.

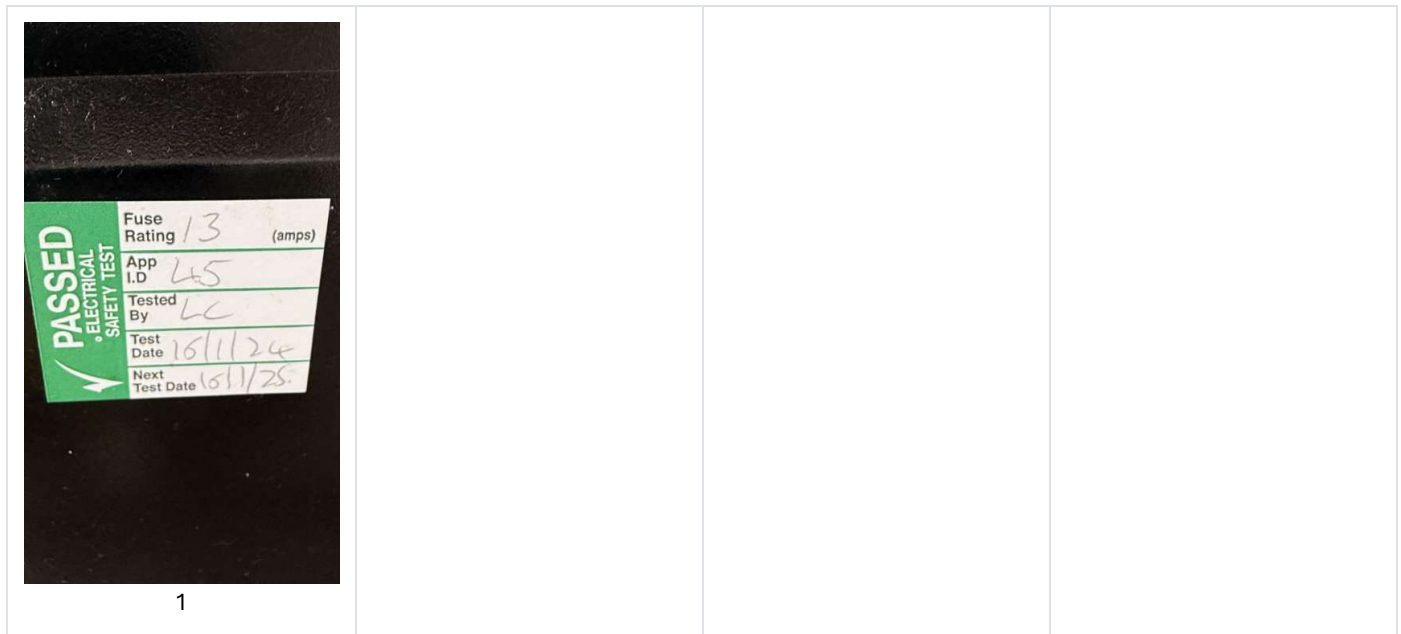
Whilst EET is not a legislative requirement, it is a requirement of Health and Safety at Work legislation under the Electrical Installations at Works Regulations 1989 to periodically check electrical equipment is safe for use.

Ensuring that mains-powered electrical equipment and battery-operated rechargeable appliances, cables, connectors, chargers and transformers are tested, maintained and visually inspected at appropriate intervals,

mitigates against electrical faults that may cause overheating, arcing and sparking.

These electrical faults are common causes of fires. Records of this work should be kept on site.

Related Photos



S10.5. Device and equipment condition

No faults were seen with devices or equipment based on visual observation only.

S10.6. Is the building protected from electrostatic discharge by installations such as lightning conductors and is the system adequately maintained?

A Lightning Protection System (LPS) to BS EN 62305: 2006 is in place to protect against a direct strike and/or surge damage. Records of inspections, servicing and maintenance have been seen.

S10.7. Renewable energy sources, DC storage, EV charging facilities

The building is fitted with a photovoltaic solar system.

Photovoltaic systems are a source of ignition and a potential danger to firefighters during fire-fighting operations. It is very important that firefighters are made aware of the presence of any photovoltaic systems installed at a property.

The system must be maintained in line with manufacturer’s instructions and installer recommendations. The solar panels appear to have been fitted according to the manufacturer’s instructions by competent persons, with adequate insulation.

Kitchen Equipment, Cooking and Welfare Facilities.

All cooking equipment should be viewed as a potential source of ignition. This includes but is not limited to gas-fired equipment with a naked flame, deep fat fryers and electrical equipment such as toasters, griddles and microwaves. Potential fuel sources include gas supply, oils and fats, food products and deposits of grease or grime on, in or around equipment.

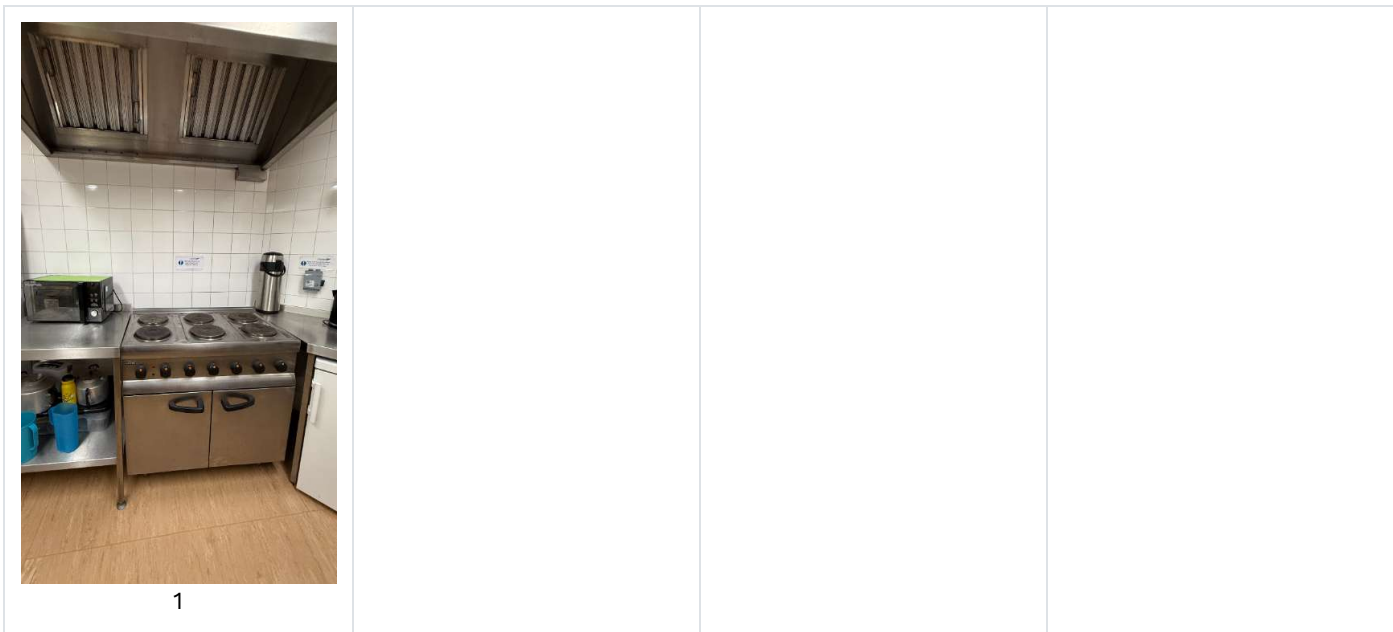
S10.8. Does the building contain commercial cooking equipment and facilities?

There are commercial cooking facilities on site which include the following:

- Oven
- Hob
- Microwave.

All equipment is clean and in very good condition. This is for use by hirers of the halls and regular groups.

Related Photos



S10.9. Is kitchen equipment, extraction systems and ductwork subject to a system of routine cleaning and maintenance?

It was stated that there is no longer cooking undertaken on site, and the equipment was used for the reheating of food only. Therefore, in house cleaning for the kitchen equipment is adequate for this property.

S10.10. Are any emergency cut-off switches/valves/cocks free from obstruction, suitably located and clearly indicated?

Emergency cut-off switches were accessible and electrically isolated.

Hot Work Processes

S10.11. Are there any hot work processes being carried out either internally or externally?

Hot works are not generally carried out and there is no evidence of any uncontrolled introduction of heat or ignition sources. On the day of the assessment, there were no hot works being carried out, however, future hot works such as those required for the maintenance of plumbing cannot be ruled out.

Naked Flame

S10.13. Are there any naked flame processes being carried out either internally or externally?

There are no naked flame processes. Such other processes (if any) would be occasional in these premises. This would mainly involve repairs or maintenance of plumbing, heating, welding etc. and be completed by competent persons from approved providers.

It is possible that hirers may use birthday or celebration candles on cakes. It is recommended that wedding hirers be advised not to include candles within their table settings, as parish staff will not be present to supervise, and there may be intoxicated guests.

There must not be any indoor fireworks for parties or functions.

Mechanical Machinery

S10.15. Mechanical equipment and machinery

There is mechanical machinery which includes:

- Water pumps
- Coolers
- Cleaning equipment

Housekeeping

S10.17. Is housekeeping well managed?

It is acknowledge that the former changing rooms are to be converted into store rooms. When this has been

completed many items can be removed from within the building to this area.

In the meantime, it is recommended that housekeeping is reviewed in two locations. There was evidence of items and storage too close to electrical distribution boards which can add to fuel in a fire. Ensure that any storage anywhere within the property is not immediately adjacent to lighting units (image 3).

There should be no storage directly in front, underneath or adjacent to the boards.

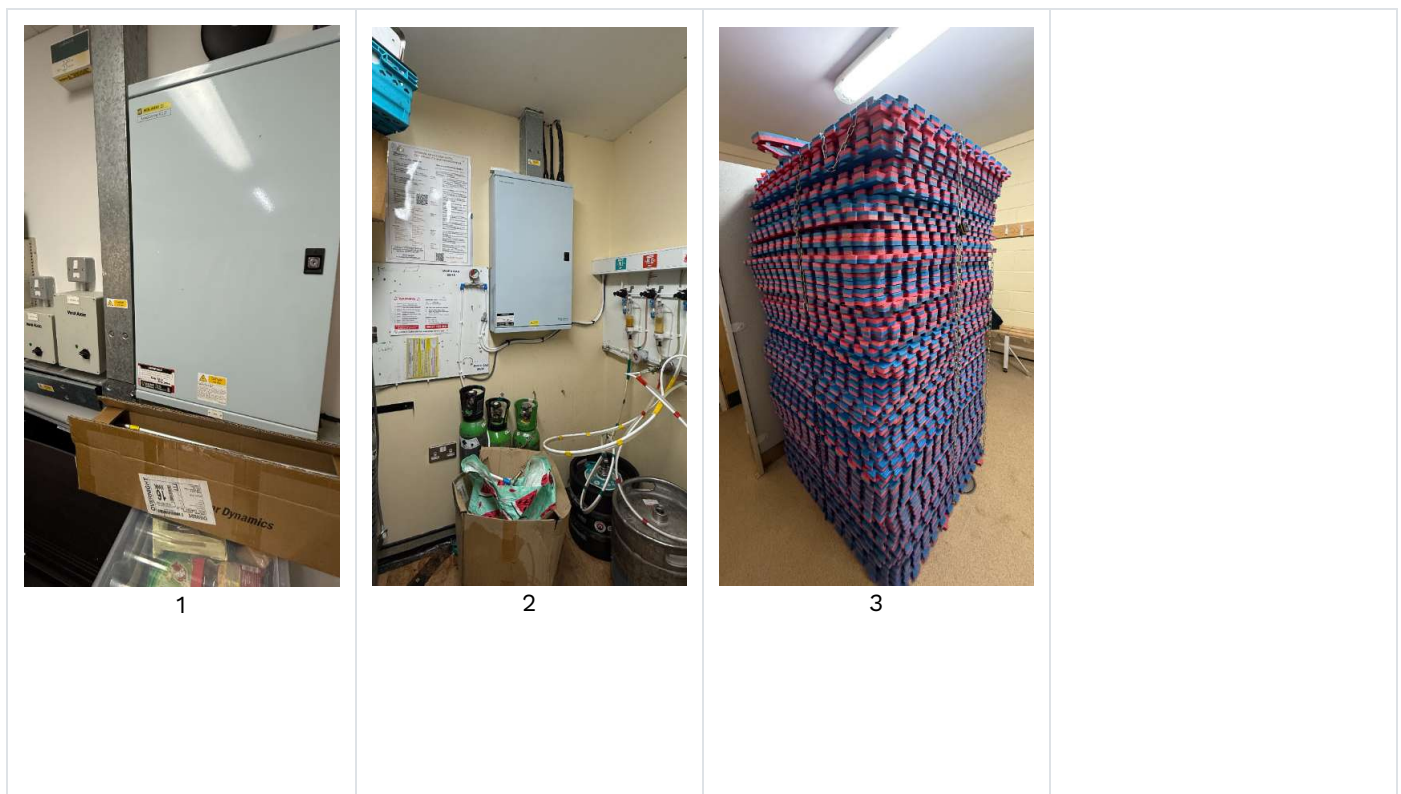
- The beer cellar must be tidied around and under the board.
- The room containing storage of furniture.

These are the recommended clearances around electrical distribution boards:

- 1m in front of the board
- 30cm to the sides
- 2m above the board

For regular user groups and 3rd-party hires it is essential that they are made aware of the requirement no to leave items on escape routes or block any fire exits.

Related Photos



Waste Management

S10.18. Control measures for waste management

Waste management is satisfactory for the premises. Third-party contractors remove waste from site periodically.

Arson

S10.19. Are suitable arrangements in place to minimise the risk of arson?

Suitable arrangements are in place to reduce the risk of arson. This property has in place a 24/7 recording CCTV system that covers areas of the building. The CCTV is a deterrent for those who may want to cause harm to the building.

There is a documented "locking up" procedure by the caretaker each night.

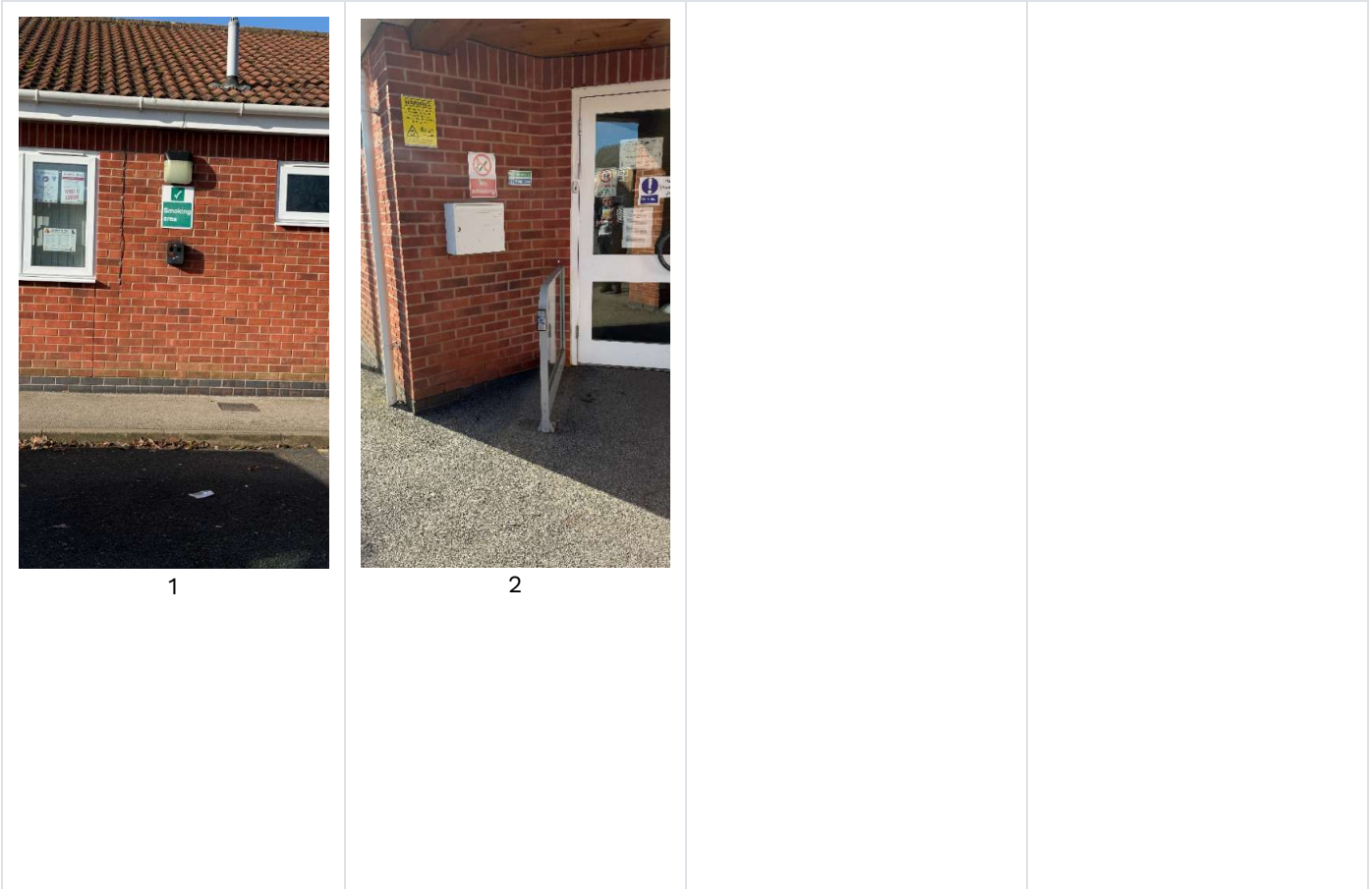
There is a perimeter fence around part of the property.

Smoking Policy

S10.20. What are the smoking control measures?

Yes, there is a smoking policy in force. Smoking is strictly prohibited across the whole site. This conforms to the Smoke-free (Premises and Enforcement) Regulations. National Smoking legislation is enforced on the premises. Anyone wishing to smoke is allowed to do so outside of the premises only.

Related Photos



S10.21. Is there evidence of illicit smoking?

There was no evidence of illicit smoking on or around the site.

Fire Loading

S10.22. List areas of significant fire loading

As indicated in section 10.17, there is fire loading around electrical distribution boards. The remainder of the property has normal fire loading.

S10.23. Control measures for fire loading

All furnishings within the premises were as to be expected, with no damaged or aged items observed. At the time of the assessment, a large quantity of chairs were being stored in a store room at the far end of the Main Hall. This area was free of ignition sources and was well organised.

Related Photos



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Section 11. Dangerous Materials, Substances, Dusts and Gases

The Fire Safety Order requires the Responsible Person to safeguard relevant persons from hazards or incidents involving dangerous substances in or on the premises.

A Dangerous Substance is any substance or preparation that is explosive, oxidising, extremely flammable, highly flammable or flammable (including combustible dusts) which meet the criteria in the HSE Approved Classification and Labelling Guide for Chemicals (CHIP). The safe handling and storage of dangerous substances must be in accordance with the Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 (DSEAR).

Highly Flammable Liquids

S11.1. Are highly flammable liquids used or stored?

The following items are kept on site:

- Alcohol and Spirits.
 - Small quantities of flammable cleaning materials are kept inside the COSHH cupboard for daily use.
- All spirits and alcohol are locked in the bar area and within glass bottles.

Related Photos



1

S11.2. Are appropriate arrangements in place for the safe storage of flammable liquids and solvents?

Appropriate arrangements are in place. Ventilation is adequate.

S11.3. Are appropriate arrangements in place for the use and storage of flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 21°C?

Not applicable, there are no flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 21°C in the workplace.

S11.4. Is a DSEAR (Dangerous Substances Explosive Atmosphere Regulations 2002) risk assessment required?

Not applicable.

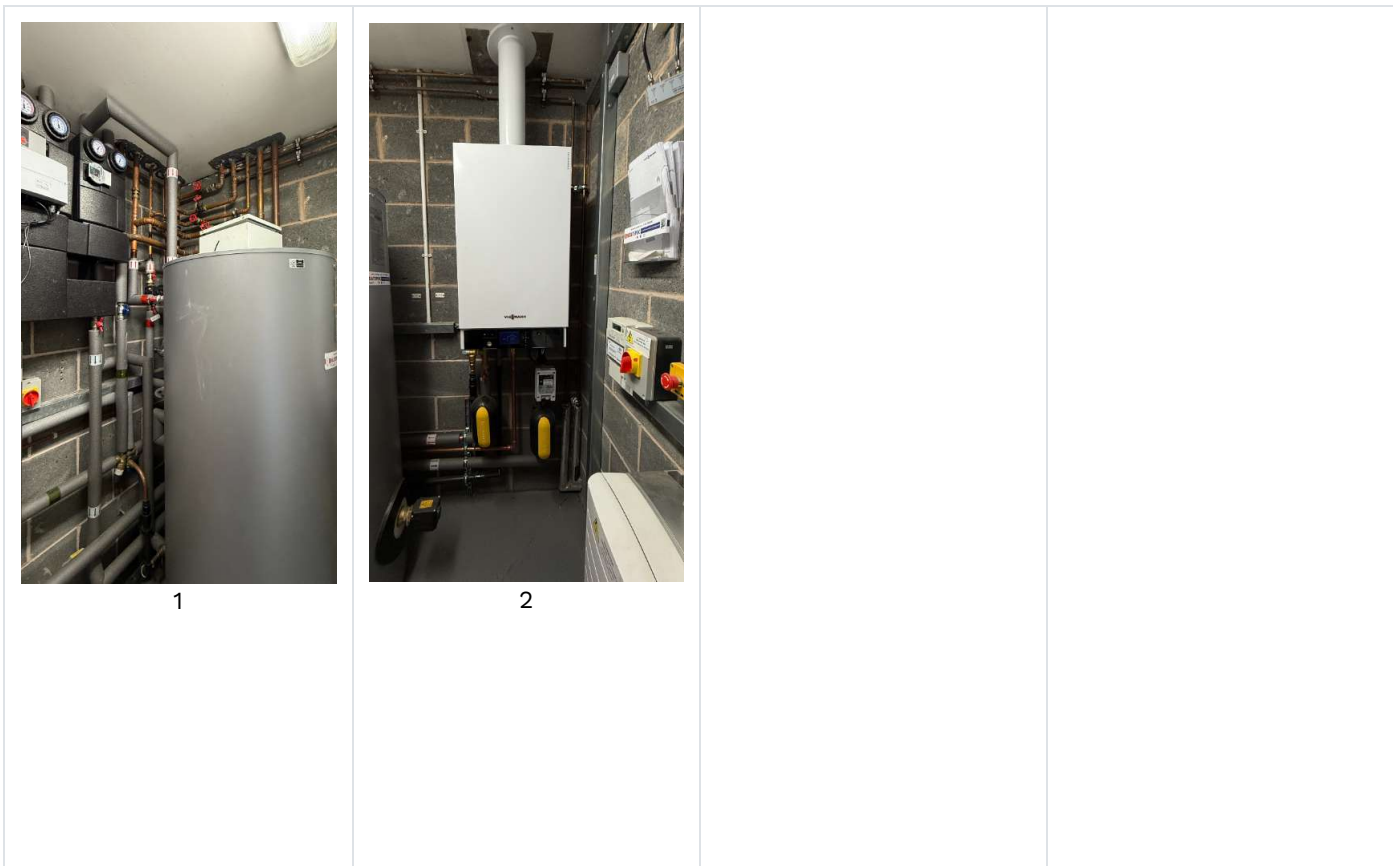
Gas Installation and Appliances

S11.5. Are gas systems and appliances installed and are they regularly maintained?

The gas systems within the building are maintained regularly by a trained person and records of this were observed. The fixed gas heating system had been subjected to an annual inspection and the maintenance of the system is managed and planned.

The Responsible Person ensures the system remains in an efficient state, in effective working order and in good repair.

Related Photos



S11.6. Location of gas mains intake and control measures

Yes, it is suitably housed. The mains gas intake appeared to be via appropriate piping and with adequate ventilation to all of the premises.

S11.7. Are gas emergency shut off controls provided?

The controls are accessible and unlikely to be impeded within the building.

Highly Flammable Gases

S11.8. Are highly flammable gases used or stored?

No, highly flammable gases are not used or stored.

Combustible Dusts and appropriate control measures.

S11.11. Is there a combustible dust hazard evident on this site?

Not applicable.

Part 4: General Fire Precautions

Section 12. Firefighting equipment, which includes portable and fixed solutions

The Fire Safety Order requires that appropriate fire fighting equipment is provided, easily accessible, simple to use and indicated by appropriate signs.

Fire Extinguisher provisions for this site

S12.1. Does the premises require portable firefighting equipment?

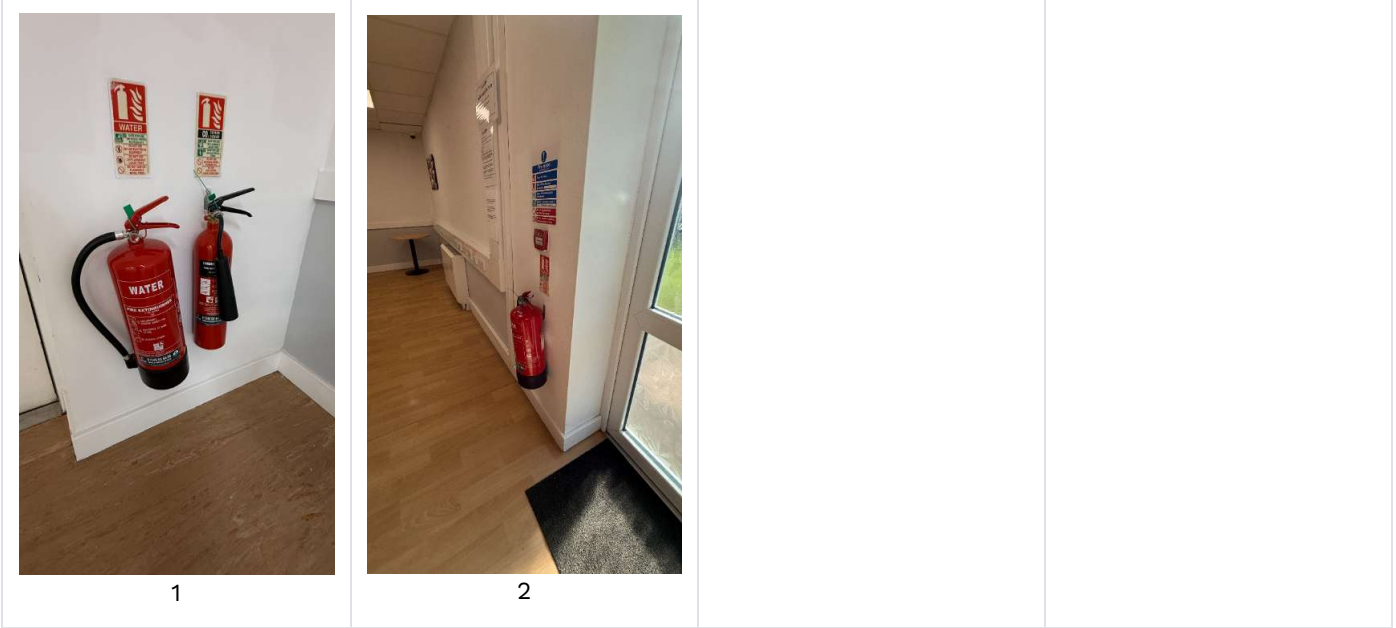
Yes, portable firefighting equipment is required.

Sufficient firefighting equipment, in good order, appropriate for the risks, has been provided.

All items observed are fitted on hooks or stands. Signage is provided, identifying the type of extinguisher and the type of fire they are suitable for.

The fire extinguishers are being maintained in line with BS5306 by a competent person.

Related Photos



Fire Suppression

S12.6. Description of fire suppression systems installed or required, suitability and arrangements for service, testing and maintenance

No fire suppression system is necessary.

Sprinkler Systems, Water Misting and Firefighting Medium.

S12.7. Description of sprinkler or water mist systems installed or required, suitability and arrangements for service, testing and maintenance

No sprinkler system is installed.

Section 13. Fire Detection and Warning Systems

Detection and Warning Systems

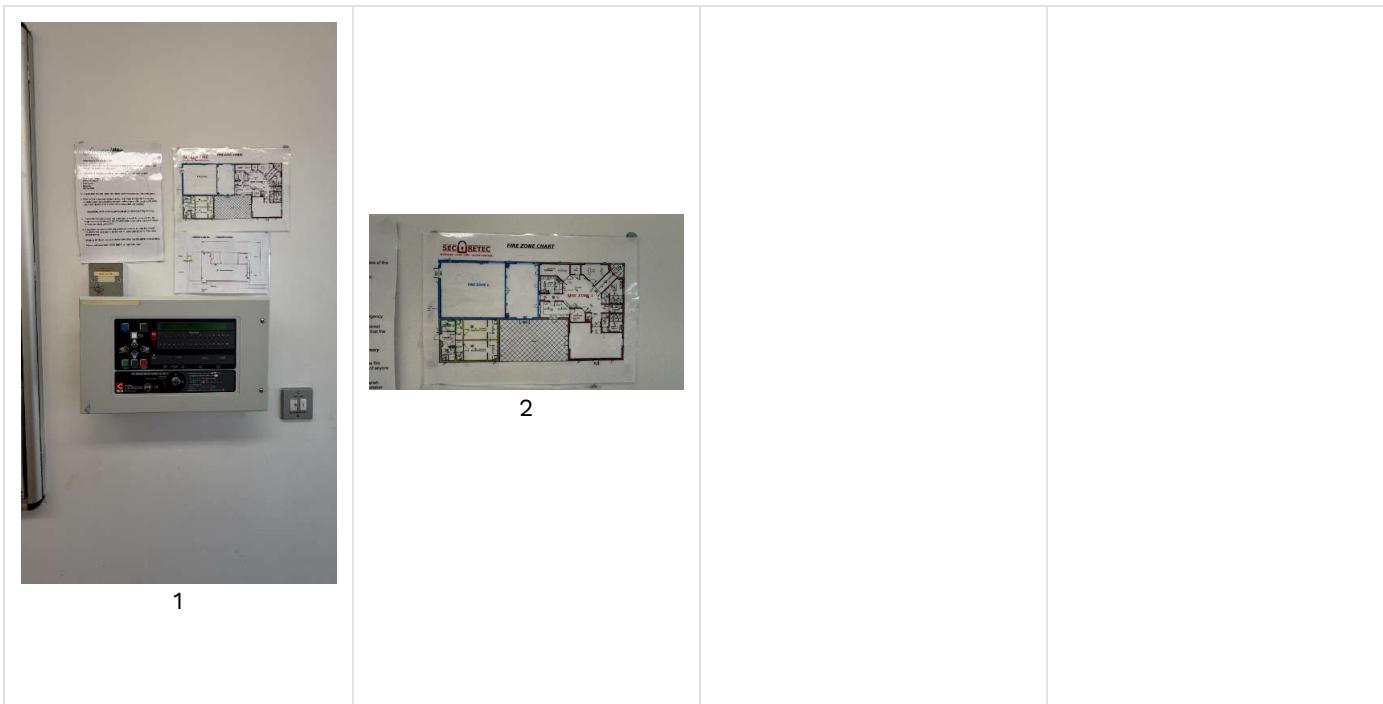
The Fire Safety Order requires that the premises are equipped with appropriate fire detectors and alarms in order to safeguard relevant persons in or on the premises.

S13.1. Is there a fire alarm system in the building?

There is an addressable fire alarm system installed which appears to be functional, the power light was on with no faults indicated on the panel.

A detailed zone plan for the fire alarm was displayed near the fire panel.

Related Photos



S13.2. What is the category of the fire alarm system installed in this property?

L2 Category to BS5839 PART 1

It appears to be an L2 Addressable category alarm. Non-monitored system.

S13.3. Is automatic fire detection installed in the building and is it sufficient for the building design and use?

It is concluded that the fire alarm system for the property is fit for purpose. The responsible person for these premises must ensure that adequate fire detection and warning signs are in place.

When the changing rooms are officially converted into storage rooms, then additional smoke detection is required to be placed in all relevant rooms and linked to the existing fire panel. The zone plan will then require updating.

S13.4. Has the level of audibility of the fire warning system been checked by a competent person throughout the premises?

The current system appears to be satisfactory for the building's current use and occupancy.

S13.5. Are automatic hold open devices provided and functional?

No devices installed.

S13.6. Is there any interfaced equipment linked to the fire alarm?

The gas supply is linked to the fire alarm.

S13.7. Are the fire alarm call points correctly positioned and accessible?

Manual call points (MCP) are located on escape routes, at all storey exits and all exits to open air that lead to a place of ultimate safety. Occupants do not need to travel excessively to reach one.

S13.9. Are visual or sensory alarms provided?

The property has provided visual alarms devices, in-line with EN54-23, such as flashing beacons giving a visual alarm for different category of occupants.

Section 14. Emergency Routes and Exits

The Fire Safety Order requires that suitable and adequate emergency routes and exits are provided, kept clear, maintained, indicated by signs and provided with adequate emergency lighting to ensure relevant persons can evacuate the premises as quickly and safely as possible.

Exits and Travel Distances

S14.1. Do all emergency routes and exits lead to a place of safety?

As would be expected for the current use and occupancy of this building, all emergency routes and exits (multi-directional) lead to a place of safety in under a minute and/or to a place of ultimate safety, i.e. outside, in under 2 minutes.

Doors are a minimum of 850mm wide offering suitable and sufficient egress from the building.

S14.2. Travel distances

Travel distances are within acceptable limits. Less than 25 metres to an exit. Egress can be achieved in multiple directions within this property.

S14.3. Are there any inner room situations?

There are no 'inner room' situations within this property.

S14.4. Are there any dead-end situations?

The building is free of dead-end situations. The current layouts allow for movements to final exits without being compromised.

S14.5. Is the emergency exit provision adequate?

There are sufficient emergency exits within this building. Exit provision is considered adequate for the size and occupancy of the building.

S14.6. Are all emergency fire exit doors available for use at all times?

The emergency fire exit doors observed are available at all times.

S14.7. Do all designated emergency exit doors open in the direction of escape?

All designated final emergency exit doors open in the direction of escape.

S14.8. Does the building have any revolving or sliding emergency exit doors?

The building is free of revolving or sliding emergency exit doors.

S14.9. Are all fire exit doors in a good state of repair?

All doors were assessed to be in reasonable order during the inspection.

S14.10. Are all steps, ramps, platforms, gantries and the areas around emergency exit doors in a good condition?

All areas around emergency exit doors are in good condition.

S14.11. Do all emergency doors have approved emergency fastenings?

All emergency doors have approved emergency fastenings.

Related Photos



1



2



3

Emergency Route Condition

S14.13. Are all EXTERNAL emergency routes and exits free from obstruction?

All external emergency routes and exits were free from obstruction.

S14.14. Are all INTERNAL emergency routes and exits free from obstruction?

All internal routes and exits were free from obstruction.

Section 15. Fire Signs and Notices

S15.1. Are emergency routes adequately indicated by directional exit signs?

Emergency routes are adequately indicated by directional exit signs.

S15.2. Are final emergency exits adequately indicated by appropriate signs?

Final emergency exits are adequately indicated by appropriate signs above the doors.

S15.3. Are Fire Action Notices clearly displayed?

Fire Action Notices are clearly displayed at appropriate positions.

Section 16. Emergency Lighting Provision and Requirements

S16.1. Is there a reasonable standard of internal emergency lighting provided and is it suitable for the occupancy of the building?

The number and positioning of internal emergency lights seems reasonable and suitable based on a visual inspection of the property.

S16.2. Locations where emergency lighting is installed

Emergency lights are installed in the following locations:

- Along all emergency escape routes.
- At final exits.
- In open areas.
- In proximity to emergency escape signs.

- In windowless rooms and toilet accommodation exceeding 8m².
- In proximity to fire-fighting equipment.
- In proximity to all fire alarm call points.

S16.3. Is there a reasonable standard of external emergency lighting?

Either there is a reasonable standard of external emergency lighting or borrowed lighting is available and suitable.

S16.4. Do all installed emergency lighting units appear functional and free from damage and defects?

Emergency lighting observed appear functional and free from damage and defects.

Section 17. Fire Resisting Doors and Door Sets

S17.1. Are fire resisting doors installed?

There are a number of fire resisting doors which are all in good order. Previously damaged doors have been replaced with new fire doors.

S17.2. From a visual inspection of the fire doors, does the equipment appear compliant?

The doors appear to be fit for purpose throughout the site.

S17.3. Is there a satisfactory maintenance and inspection regime in place for fire resisting doors?

There is a satisfactory maintenance and inspection regime in place for the fire resisting doors. A visual inspection is carried out and this is recorded in the fire logbook.

S17.4. Do all doors that form part of emergency routes and high-risk areas conform to the required standard of resistance?

The current installation is adequate at this time. There is no requirement for additional fire resisting doors.

S17.5. Were any fire resisting doors held in the open position by items or devices that would not allow the door to close in a fire situation?

Fire resisting doors are currently allowed to close as designed. Door wedges not seen to be in use during the assessment.

S17.6. Intumescent strips and cold smoke seal requirements

Intumescent strips or cold smoke seals are installed to all fire resisting doors. All appear to be in good order.

S17.7. Self-closing mechanism requirements, door furniture, iron mongery and air transfer grills

All self-closing devices installed were found to be working effectively.

One or more of the fire resisting doors is fitted with an air transfer grille that appears to have intumescent material in place.

Related Photos



1

S17.8. Is fire resistant door glazing of the required fire resistance?

All door glazing appears to be compliant. Where glazing was fitted to doors, manufacturing motifs could be seen on the panels.

Related Photos



1

S17.10. Fire shutters, fire curtains, room separators.

There are two shutters serving the kitchen, one opening into the hall and one opening to the foyer. There are also two shutters in the bar area. It was not confirmed if these shutters are connected to the fire alarm and they appeared not to be fire rated. Information has been received that when the alarm activates, the power is cut to the shutters and they cannot be operated, or overridden to be put into the closed position.

Fire shutters are a critical passive fire protection measure, designed to contain fire and smoke within a

compartment. The Responsible Person cannot rely on hirers or staff to operate them manually during an emergency, particularly in spaces used by the public, as occupants may be unfamiliar with the building or panic in a fire situation.

Connecting the shutters to the fire alarm ensures they close automatically when the alarm is activated, maintaining the integrity of fire compartments and aiding safe evacuation.

Next steps:

1. Check whether all shutters are currently linked to the fire alarm.
2. Engage a qualified fire alarm or mechanical engineer to connect any manual shutters to the automatic fire alarm system. If this cannot happen with the current shutters, then the power supply must be maintained at all times.
3. Consider installing fire rated shutters.
4. Once connected, the shutters should be included in the periodic fire alarm and shutter maintenance schedule to ensure continued reliability.

An operation test should be completed with the testing of the fire alarm. Also, complete a visual weekly check to ensure that there are no obstructions underneath the shutters and complete simple manual check.

Related Photos



Section 18. Fire Separation, Fire Resistance, Containment and Fire Stopping

S18.1. Do partition walls, wall panels, glazing and ceilings that form part of the escape route provide adequate fire resistance?

Passive fire protection appears adequate in all areas observed.

The structure of the property appears to be in reasonable order.

Walls and corridors appear to have been constructed of plasterboard to 30 minutes of fire resistance.

S18.2. Is adequate fire resisting separation provided for higher risk locations?

Areas identified as high risk are separated from the rest of the building by suitable fire-resisting construction. The assessor observed that at least 60 minutes of fire separation between these areas and the rest of the property is maintained. Plant and switch-room, kitchen and server all in good order

S18.3. Does the building have fire or smoke dampers?

Not applicable, there are no smoke or fire dampers.

**S18.4. Are there any issues observed with fire walls or ceilings such as service penetrations etc.?
Examples include passing of pipes between rooms, cable holes or other systems penetrating the original design.**

The assessor identified that fire-resisting walls and ceilings were compromised by the original or additional-installation of pipes, cables or other services. Previous fire stopping has been completed as shown in image 1 below.

There was a small hole by the heat detector in the ceiling of the beer cellar that must be filled to stop smoke spreading into the ceiling and elsewhere in the building.

Related Photos



S18.5. Movement impaired facilities, refuges and areas for persons with limited mobility

The systems in place are suitable for less-abled persons. The method and speed of evacuation will be influenced by the location and dependency of the occupants and the number of staff available at that moment. The building has many egress routes all at ground level.

Section 19. Additional Fire Safety Provisions

S19.1. Fire and Rescue Services provisions and access

Access for fire and rescue service vehicles is satisfactory and is available on all sides of the building. The above legislation is enforced by Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue.

Newark Fire Station is 3.3 miles away.

S19.2. Hydrants and water supplies

A good standard of water supply is available via a marked hydrant system, near to the main roadway.

Part 5: Significant Findings and Prioritised Action Plan

Section	Observation	Action	Priority	Actioned by	Date completed
S4.27	Beer dispense gas cylinders. The gas cylinders are located directly below electrical switchgear and this electrical equipment can be an ignition source if faults occur. In the event of a gas leak, gas could accumulate around electrical equipment.	It is recommended that the cylinders are relocated away from electrical installations or provide separation. Flexible gas lines serving the beverage dispense system are loosely routed within the keg storage area and may be vulnerable to damage during keg movement. Consider improving routing and securing of pipework to reduce the likelihood of mechanical damage and potential gas leakage.	MEDIUM		
S6.4	The Responsible Person must review the fire risk assessment fully to ensure they are aware of all findings, actions, and recommendations.	This will support compliance with relevant legislation and demonstrate that all legal responsibilities are being appropriately addressed. Communicate the significant findings of the FRA report to all relevant persons in an appropriate manner.	MEDIUM		
S7.1	Verbal confirmation was provided that fire drills are undertaken at regular intervals. However, records of the most recent drill were not available for inspection.	The Responsible Person should ensure that all fire drills are formally recorded and retained as part of the fire safety documentation to demonstrate compliance with the fire safety management duties required under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.	LOW		
S9.2	Servicing documentation is required for PAT/EET and the air conditioning unit.	The following items must be evidenced for this property as it is a requirement to retain records of all periodic testing, servicing and checks: - Electrical equipment testing (EET, formerly PAT) is now due. - Heating and air conditioning equipment servicing has not yet occurred. This should be conducted, at least, annually.	MEDIUM		
S10.4	Existing PAT labels on equipment shows that the testing has expired.	Labelling on devices and appliances indicate that testing is now required. Any equipment brought on-site by hirers or other outside companies should be visually inspected before use on site. If Hall management observes damaged or poor-quality electrical items brought on site or attempting to be used, they have the right to prohibit use. This will significantly reduce the risk of fire from outside influences. Ideally, the Hirer or other parties shall require items being PAT labelled.	LOW		

Section	Observation	Action	Priority	Actioned by	Date completed
S10.17	Housekeeping requires improvement in some specific locations.	It is acknowledge that the former changing rooms are to be converted into store rooms. When this has been completed many items can be removed from within the building to this area. In the meantime, it is recommended that housekeeping is reviewed in two locations. There was evidence of items and storage too close to electrical distribution boards which can add to fuel in a fire. Ensure that any storage anywhere within the property is not immediately adjacent to lighting units. There should be no storage directly in front, underneath or adjacent to the boards. - The beer cellar must be tidied around and under the board. - The room containing storage of furniture. These are the recommended clearances around electrical distribution boards: - 1m in front of the board - 30cm to the sides - 2m above the board For regular user groups and 3rd-party hires it is essential that they are made aware of the requirement no to leave items on escape routes or block any fire exits.	MEDIUM		
S17.10	There are two shutters serving the kitchen, one opening into the hall and one opening to the foyer. There are also two shutters in the bar area. It was not confirmed if these shutters are connected to the fire alarm and they appeared not to be fire rated. Information has been received that when the alarm activates, the power is cut to the shutters and they cannot be operated, or overridden to be put into the closed position.	Investigate the need to connect the shutters to the fire alarm or replace existing shutters to fire rated shutters. Fire shutters are a critical passive fire protection measure, designed to contain fire and smoke within a compartment. The Responsible Person cannot rely on hirers or staff to operate them manually during an emergency, particularly in spaces used by the public, as occupants may be unfamiliar with the building or panic in a fire situation. Connecting the shutters to the fire alarm ensures they close automatically when the alarm is activated, maintaining the integrity of fire compartments and aiding safe evacuation. Next steps: 1. Check whether all shutters are currently linked to the fire alarm. 2. Engage a qualified fire alarm or mechanical engineer to connect any manual shutters to the automatic fire alarm system. If this cannot happen with the current shutters, then the power supply must be maintained at all times. 3. Consider installing fire rated shutters. 4. Once connected, the shutters should be included in the periodic fire alarm and shutter maintenance schedule to ensure continued reliability. An operation test should be completed with the testing of the fire alarm. Also, complete a visual weekly check to ensure that there are no obstructions underneath the shutters and complete simple manual check.	MEDIUM		
S18.4	The assessor identified that fire-resisting walls and ceilings were compromised by the original or additional-installation of pipes, cables or other services.	There was a small hole by the heat detector in the ceiling of the beer cellar that must be filled to stop smoke spreading into the ceiling and elsewhere in the building.	MEDIUM		

Photographic Evidence of Findings



There is no additional
photographic
evidence.

All images are
contained within the
report.

Sum of risks and potential for harm

This summary calculates the number and estimates the severity of concerns that have been identified in this fire risk assessment. Each concern has been assigned a priority, based on its significance to fire safety and potential for harm.

The full details of all items that need to be addressed in order to comply with fire safety regulations are given in each relevant section of the report. Significant findings are summarised in table form in the section Prioritised Action Plan.

Although the purpose of this section is to place the fire risk in context, this section of the fire risk assessment, as set out below, is subjective and for guidance only. All hazards and deficiencies identified in this report should be addressed by implementing all recommendations contained in the Action Plan. A suitable risk-based control plan should involve the effort and urgency that is proportionate to the risk.

This report is based on the information and physical evidence that was available at the time of the inspection. Any changes since the inspection, or future changes, that are likely to increase the fire risk should be considered in the context of fire hazard and the risk assessment should be reviewed. This will ensure that the spirit of available guidance is followed as far as is reasonably practicable.

The fire risk assessment should be reviewed regularly.

SUBSTANTIVE RISK RATING

A substantive risk rating has been awarded, based on the risks identified within the building(s) and the likely harm to occupants:

Priority	Number of risks (x)	Risk rating (y)	Score (x * y)
Major Concerns (High)	0	3	0
Priority 1 Matters (Medium)	6	2	12
Priority 2 Matters (Low)	2	1	2
		Total Risk Rating	14

The priorities given above must be addressed in the following timescales:

Concern	Priority	Action required	Impact
Major	High	Action required within 1 month of the report	Serious breaches of the regulations requiring urgent attention
Priority 1	Medium	Action required within 3 months of the report	Serious breaches of the regulations
Priority 2	Low	Action required within 6 months of the report	Breaches of the regulations

Major concerns are those matters which are identified and prioritised within the report, and in the opinion of the assessor warrant serious urgent attention by management.

Any items identified as presenting an imminent risk and/or any major defects could result in enforcement action being taken against the responsible person if not acknowledged and addressed within the required timeframe.

Estimate of Overall Hazard From Fire

Taking into account the fire prevention measures observed at the time of the risk assessment, it is considered that the overall hazard from fire (likelihood of fire) at the premises is:

LOW MEDIUM HIGH

Hazard Rating Definition:

LOW	Unusually low likelihood of fire as a result of negligible potential sources of ignition.
MEDIUM	Normal likelihood of fire as a result of expected / common potential ignition sources for this type of occupancy, with fire hazards generally subject to appropriate controls, other than minor shortcomings.
HIGH	High likelihood of fire as a result of a lack of adequate controls applied to one or more significant fire hazards. Significant increase in the likelihood of fire compared to medium.

Potential for Harm

Taking into account the nature of the building and the occupants, as well as the fire protection and procedural arrangements observed at the time of this fire risk assessment, it is considered that the consequences for life safety in the event of fire would be:

SLIGHT HARM MODERATE HARM EXTREME HARM

Harm Level Definition:

SLIGHT HARM	Outbreak of fire unlikely to result in serious injury or death of any occupant other than occupants within the room of fire origin.
MODERATE HARM	Outbreak of fire could foreseeably result in injury (including serious injury) of one or more occupants, but it is unlikely to involve multiple fatalities.
EXTREME HARM	Significant potential for serious injury or death of one or more occupants.

RISK LEVEL ESTIMATOR			
LIKELIHOOD OF FIRE	POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES OF FIRE		
	Slight harm	Moderate harm	Extreme harm
Low	Trivial	Tolerable	Moderate
Medium	Tolerable	Moderate	Substantial
High	Moderate	Substantial	Intolerable

Overall Assessment of Risk

Accordingly, it is considered that the risk to life from fire at these premises is:

Moderate

A suitable risk-based control plan should involve effort and urgency that is proportional to the risk to protect building occupants including employees, contractors, residents, visitors and members of the public and to protect people in the immediate vicinity of the building.

Key to Risk Level Estimator:

RISK LEVEL	ACTION & TIMESCALE
TRIVIAL	No action is required and no detailed records need to be kept.
TOLERABLE	No major additional controls are required, however, there might be a need for improvements that involve minor or limited cost.
MODERATE	<p>It is essential that efforts are made to reduce the risk. Risk reduction measures should be implemented within the time period specified in the report.</p> <p>Where moderate risk is associated with consequences that constitute extreme harm, further assessment may be required to precisely establish the likelihood of harm as a basis for prioritising improvements.</p>
SUBSTANTIAL	Considerable resources might need to be allocated to reduce the risk. If the building is unoccupied, it should remain unoccupied until the risk has been reduced. If the building is occupied, urgent action should be taken.
INTOLERABLE	The building (or relevant areas) should not be occupied until the risk is significantly reduced.

Scope of Assessment and Methodology

This document has been prepared following a Fire Risk Assessment carried out in compliance with the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. Information for the completion of this assessment has been obtained by physical inspection of the building together with examination of documentary evidence.

Part 1 Overview of Premises and Business

Defines the scope and activity of the business and premises that the assessment applies to, with regards to fire risk, prevention and safety. Included here is a brief description of the building(s), what it is used for and who uses it.

Importantly this section of the report provides details of the 'Responsible Person' as defined by the Fire Safety Order, and lists relevant persons at risk.

Part 2 Management of Fire Safety

This section details deficiencies in the effective planning, organisation, control and monitoring of the preventative and protective measures that are required to ensure the premises and persons are safe from fire. Management of fire safety is a crucial element within the legislation; it ensures the safety of all persons who are likely to be affected by a fire within the building. A fire safety strategy including policies, emergency plans, maintenance, training and records of all fire related issues must meet the required standard. Corrective actions are detailed where deficiencies are discovered, in order to satisfy legislation.

Part 3 Fire Hazards and Hazardous Substances

Fire hazards and hazardous substances are considered to be potential risks that must be eliminated or reduced. The Fire Safety Order, requires the responsible person to make general fire precautions to reduce the risk of fire and fire spread on the premises. There are three elements required for a fire to occur: a source of ignition, oxygen, and fuel. This section highlights probable ignition sources and available fuels discovered during the assessment that must be eliminated or reduced. The recommended control measures, which are also requirements, are detailed.

Part 4 General Fire Precautions

General fire precautionary arrangements that are required by law, such as fire alarms, fire suppression systems, emergency lighting, safety signs and fire containment must meet the required standard. The Fire Safety Order requires that appropriate fire fighting equipment is provided, easily accessible, simple to use and indicated by appropriate signs. All of these items have been assessed; where non-compliance has been identified, the actions to be taken are detailed.

Part 5 Overall Assessment of Risk and Action Plan

Provides an overall summary of non-compliance, which details all significant fire hazards that need to be controlled in order to comply with the legislation. The items that were found to contravene the regulations are detailed in the relevant parts of this report.

Fire Risk Control Plans provide a visual guide for management, to plan, implement and record the progress of improvements that have been identified as being required during this assessment.

Declaration

This Fire Risk Assessment has been conducted and recorded to BAFE SP205 Scheme industry standards on behalf of the Responsible Person within the report.

Where material facts in relation to the premises were not visually apparent on the date of inspection, we (JP Fire Safety Solutions Ltd) have relied on the information and / or responses provided by or on behalf of the business or other Responsible Person.

We have not looked in roof spaces or hidden areas in the premises except where there was an obvious fire hazard which reasonably warranted further investigation.

We have assumed that all relevant building regulations have been complied with in the construction of the premises, including any extension, conversion, renovation or refurbishment.

Unless otherwise stated and in accordance with all applicable standards, we have assumed that:

- all fire safety equipment, including fire doors and fire resisting partitions have been installed by competent persons
- all servicing of fire safety equipment has been carried out by competent persons

It is a statutory requirement for the Responsible Person to ensure that this risk assessment is reviewed regularly and kept up to date. If changes or alterations are made to the premises or there is a change to the activities taking place within the premises, after the date of the Fire Risk Assessment visit, the Fire Risk Assessment should be updated and reviewed accordingly.

The findings of this risk assessment are valid on the day of the inspection.

We take in good faith that information and documentation provided to us for the completion of this Fire Risk Assessment, by, or on behalf of the business or Responsible Person is current, true, accurate and not misleading.

This is a bespoke report created for the customer and for their sole use. Consequently, no responsibility whatsoever is undertaken, or accepted, with regard to any third party for this report in whole or in part.

Having conducted a thorough inspection of the premises and having answered all the relevant questions within this assessment, I confirm it to be true, accurate and completed to the best of my ability at the time.

Andrea Hill CMIOSH MIFSM (Assessor)

John Priest MIFSM GFireE Adv NFRAR/Lead Assessor (Authorised Validator)

Explanatory Notes

The regulations impose a number of specific duties in relation to the fire safety measures to be taken. Failure to comply with a requirement or prohibition contained within the regulations which put a relevant person at risk of death or serious injury in the event of fire, is an offence.

Responsible Persons must take all reasonable precautions and exercise all due diligence to avoid committing an offence. The Responsible Person has a general duty, so far as is reasonably practicable, to ensure the safety of persons on and in the vicinity of the premises, in respect of harm caused by fire.