

Block Fire safety information

May 2019

The recent *'Independent review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety – Building a Safer Future'* chaired by Dame Judith Hackitt provided recommendations on the type of information that should be shared with residents, particularly those who live in blocks ten storeys and above. Whilst the recommendations in that report have not been agreed by Government, THH feel that they add value in residents understanding the risks, who to contact, how residents can influence the approach to fire safety and how you can play your part on keeping yourselves and your neighbours safe.

We have been meeting regularly with the representatives of the Tenants and Residents Associations regarding fire safety and one of their suggestions was to provide more information on what resident responsibilities are and to let residents know more about their blocks. When we use the term 'residents', we include tenants, leaseholders, leasehold landlords and private renters of leasehold landlords.

THH has based the information in this briefing on both the recommendations in Dame Judith Hackitt's report and the suggestions from your Tenant and Resident Association Representatives and I do hope you find it informative.

Yours faithfully



Susmita Sen
Chief Executive
Tower Hamlets Homes

1. Introduction and who you can contact

We encourage all tenants and leaseholders to contact us by using the details shown as this allows us manage your enquiry as quickly and effectively as possible.

More information can be found on our website thh.org.uk. How you can contact us:

Contact us by phone

Tel: 020 7364 5015

8:30am - 5:30pm Monday to Friday

(Lines open at 10am on the last Wednesday of every month)

Contact us by email

Email: contactus@thh.org.uk

(When you email, please include your name and contact details.)

Write to us

Tower Hamlets Homes

PO Box 66355

London

E14 1GU

Sign up to MyTHH make service requests at your own convenience (as well as check your account, make payments and view and report repairs).

Tower Hamlets Homes manages your block on behalf of the Building owner who is the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Town Hall, Mulberry Place, 5 Clove Crescent E14 2BG.

For concerns over other buildings in the Borough of Tower Hamlets including commercial buildings and shops, you can contact the London Fire Brigade.

2. Action needed by residents

You as residents have a role to play in maintaining the safety of your block. Here are the things you should do:

A. Prevent fires in your home

- If you are a Council Tenant there should already be a smoke alarm in your flat which you should test weekly. If not, please contact the THH Housing Service Centre on 020 7364 5015.
- When you go to bed, make sure that you've closed all the internal doors.
- Take care in the kitchen – most fires start here, so never leave your cooking unattended and take extra care with hot oil.

- Preferably don't use candles, but if you do, never leave lit candles unattended.
- Preferably don't smoke but if you do, make sure cigarettes are stubbed out and disposed of carefully and never smoke in bed.
- Don't overload electrical sockets with lots of plugs and extension leads as overloaded plugs can catch fire.
- Keep matches away from children.
- Do not store flammable liquids such as petrol or gas bottles or canisters in your home, bin store or sheds.
- If you are a leaseholder fit smoke alarms on each floor and test them once a week. The Fire Brigade provides FREE home fire safety checks and will give you a free smoke alarm. You can book an appointment online at london-fire.gov.uk or phone them on 0800 028 44 28.

B. Know what to do if there is a fire

- The London Fire Brigade have produced helpful short films on what to do if there is a fire in your property or block. You can watch them by visiting their website london-fire.gov.uk
- Your building, like many residential buildings, is designed so that it restricts the spread of fire and smoke between flats. This means it will usually be safe for you to stay in your own flat if the fire is elsewhere. Because of this we have specific advice on what to do to keep everyone safe.
- If a fire breaks out in your home - leave the room where the fire is straight away, then close the door.
 - Tell everyone in your home to leave immediately.
 - Close the front door.
 - Do not stay behind to put the fire out.
 - If there is a lift - do not use it.
 - Call the fire service - dial 999.
 - Wait outside and away from the building.
- If a fire breaks out in another part of your block - **Stay put** until the fire service says it's safe to leave.
 - You should only leave immediately if smoke or heat affects your home or if you are told to by the fire service.
 - If you leave, close the front door.
 - If there is a lift do not use it.
 - Wait outside away from the building.
 - Call the Fire Service on 999.

C. Don't put your neighbours in danger by your actions

- Enclosed internal shared areas - these areas are to be kept completely clear; no items are permitted except fire resistant door mats.
- Open shared areas - these items are **not** allowed:
 - permanent or heavy furniture and constructions;
 - washing lines across walkways;
 - bicycles (including in stairwells); and

- plastic storage sheds.

In open shared areas, small items like pot plants are allowed on the condition that they are made of material that does not burn easily and they should not take up more than 20% of the communal walkway width.

- Grills and gates - no door grills or gates are allowed across shared areas on enclosed balconies and walkways. Grills that are already there will be allowed on shared open balconies and walkways for end flats only because it does not affect other properties. In this case the residents should have their own escape route planned in the event of fire, and should have grill keys kept in a place that is known and accessible to other people in the property. If there is an extra grill across the flat entrance door, this must be removed. No other grills across shared open balconies and walkways will be allowed as these can affect other residents' access. No new grills will be permitted.
- Smoke alarms - should be fitted in your home and you should check them weekly.
- Parking - Please park in marked areas and do not obstruct roads ways which will cause access issues for the Fire Brigade. Parking in the way causes delays. The Fire Brigade have been known to turn cars on their side when responding to emergencies. Please do not be the one to delay the London Fire Brigade. THH will be making routine inspections and taking action against people who park in the way.
- Be vigilant – by identifying and reporting issues that may impact on the safety of the building.
- Co-operate with THH – give us access so we can ensure that essential safety checks can be carried out. This might include allowing gas safety checks or inspections of the building
- Don't make unapproved alterations – make sure by checking with us first that any work you are planning to have done to your property does not impact on the building's safety. For instance, residents should ensure that they install an appropriate fire door if they choose to replace their front door and that any maintenance work that they commission is done by persons who are competent.

D. If you are private renting or a leaseholder who has let their flat:

If you live in privately rented accommodation, your landlord has to meet certain safety obligations under the law. This includes making sure all gas and any electrical appliances they provide are safe to use and in good working order:

- Gas appliances must be checked by a registered Gas Safe engineer every year.
- Electrical appliances (if supplied) must carry the British Safety Standard sign.
- Your landlord must ensure furnishings (if supplied) are fire resistant and meet safety regulations.
- Your landlord must show you safety certificates so that you can see when gas and electrical appliances were last checked.

- Under the 2004 Housing Act, your landlord must ensure there are adequate escape routes in the property including a fire safe flat front door which meets the relevant regulations.

If you are worried your landlord isn't doing enough to ensure your safety contact the environmental health officer at the Council.

3. Escalating your concerns on fire safety

If, after contacting us you feel the building safety issue remains unresolved or needs to be escalated you can:

- Register it formally with us through our feedback process on complaints and the details can be found on our website or you can contact using the
and/or
- You can raise it with your ward Councillor who is your elected representative and their details can be found through the Council's website

Other organisations you can address your concerns to include:

- The London Fire Brigade
- The Health and Safety Executive
- The London Borough of Tower Hamlets Building Control Section
- Citizens Advice Bureau

4. How residents can be involved in decision making and work collaboratively with THH

There are a number of ways that residents can become involved, the details of which can be found on our website thh.org.uk but here are the main ones:

- Tenants and Residents Associations (TRAs) - are a great way to get involved in your community. They give a voice to residents who want to be involved in how their homes and neighbourhoods are run. All contact details for the TRAs are on our website and if there aren't any TRAs in your area, why not set one up? We can offer you advice, support and training. Contact the Community Partnerships Team at Community.Partnerships@thh.org.uk. The TRAs are invited to meetings which specifically discuss fire safety.
- The Residents' Panel - The Panel's role is to ensure that the resident voice – in terms of needs, concerns and aspirations – is listened to, heard, and acted upon by THH. Members of the Panel will scrutinise the performance of THH and make recommendations for service improvements. Membership of the Panel is open to 11 local residents, who serve a maximum of three year terms and meet every two months. The Panel is usually made up of five tenants, four leaseholds and two private tenants of leaseholders. If you would like to contact us regarding the Residents' Panel or other engagement activities please

contact the Scrutiny & Resident Feedback Team at Scrutiny@thh.org.uk

- A special fire safety group made up of Resident's Panel members meet with senior THH staff and the London Fire Brigade specifically on fire safety (commenced October 2018 on an ongoing basis).
- The THH Board - A Board of 12 unpaid members of Councillors, residents and independents runs Tower Hamlets Homes. The Board sets our strategic vision and objectives and takes a close interest in performance, finance and service improvement. They work closely with the Mayor and Lead Member for Housing to ensure our work helps deliver the Mayoral priorities. We publish Board meeting dates and agendas and minutes on our website, so that you can keep up-to-date with the decisions and discussions made at each meeting.

You can also ask for information from us which relates to the safety of your home and give us your views at any time by providing feedback through the contact details in the introduction section of this briefing. When we complete works to blocks – we ask for your views under our enhanced consultation arrangements.

5. What level of service residents can expect?

There are certain things you can expect from THH as your landlord and these include:

- landlords are expected to comply with a set of regulatory standards prepared by the Regulator of Social Housing. The 'Decent Homes Standard' requires homes to be safe, decent and kept in a good state of repair and the Home Standard which covers quality of accommodation.
- that THH will comply with the statutory guidance of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005, the Housing Act and the Building Regulations 2006 as amended.
- that all required works being undertaken will be approved by the Council's Building Control Department.
- that only competent contractors will carry out works to our buildings and will conform to all of THH fire safety standards
- that all works undertaken will be inspected during and after completion to ensure they meet the THH specification. For larger works, this will also include the Council's Building Control Department to inspect and sign off the works.
- to service and maintain all building fire safety systems if they are installed in the building in line with regulations and good practice on the following cycles:
 - Lifts - monthly
 - Electrical test and installation - five years
 - Dry riser - six monthly
 - Emergency lighting - quarterly
 - Automatic Open Vent (AOV) - three monthly
 - Emergency lighting - annually
 - Bin area Sprinkler System - annually

- Lightning conductor - annually
- that the format of the Fire Risk Assessment is suitable to identify the risks. THH uses a format that is considered by the Chief Fire Officers Association as being suitable for residential buildings.
- that only a competent person completes Fire Risk Assessments for Tower Hamlets Homes. THH use Savills who are an independent fire safety company who are BAFE Certified. (BAFE is the independent registration body for third party certified fire protection companies across the UK). Savills' BAFE certificate is shown here:

BAFE SP205-1 Life Safety Fire Risk Assessment		Certificate of Conformity	
Schedule:			
Part 1a	Name & Address of Certified Organization: Savills (UK) Ltd, 55 Margaret Street, London, W1G 0JD	This certificate is issued by the organization named in Part 1 of the schedule in respect of the risk assessment provided for the person(s) or organization named in Part 2 of the schedule at the premises and / or part of the premises identified in Part 3 of the schedule.	
Part 1b	BAFE registration number of Issuing Certified Organization: N 8100533	We, being currently a Certified Organization in respect of the risk assessment identified in the schedule, certify that the fire risk assessment referred to in the schedule complies with the Specification identified in the schedule and with all other requirements as currently laid down within the BAFE SP205 Scheme in respect of such fire risk assessment.	
Part 2	Name of client: Tower Hamlets Homes	Signed for and on behalf of the Issuing Certified Organization: 	
Part 3a	Address of premises to which the fire risk assessment was carried out: Flats 1-2, 5-6, 9-10, 13-14 Dickinson House Turin Street London E2 6BP		
Part 3b	Part or parts of the premises to which the fire risk assessment applies: Common Parts only (not dwellings, where applicable)	John Meredith - Home Services (LTD) (0207)	
Part 4	Brief description of the scope and purpose of the fire risk assessment: Life Safety (as per agreed Specification)	Date of Issue: 22/06/2017	
Part 5	Reference date of the fire risk assessment: 06/04/2017	  SP205 - Part 1	
Part 6	Recommended date for review of the fire risk assessment: 21/06/2020		
Part 7	Unique reference number of this certificate: Refer to Master Property List		

6. The Fire Risk Assessment

The latest Fire Risk Assessment to your block can be found on the THH website and details some key building information which is included in the next section of this briefing. The interactive map also tells you when fire safety works identified in the Fire Risk Assessment are being planned for your block.

7. Building Information

The key building information for the 34 blocks ten storeys and above is:

ALZETTE HOUSE, 1-44 MACE ST, E2 0QU

Built in 1964 it is of concrete construction with solid walls, floors and staircases throughout and a flat roof.

Alzette House is an 11 storey purpose built block of flats. The entrance door gives access into a ventilated ground floor area containing 4 flats, 2 riser cupboards, 2 lifts (not firefighter standard lifts), 2 exits, a protected staircase to all floors and an open staircase to all floors.

There are 4 flats and rubbish chute per floor on floors 1 -10 and each flat has a riser cupboard in the alcove to the front door. The 10th floor gives access to 4 flats, two lift motor rooms, 2 water tank rooms and 2 store cupboards.

One lift serves ground, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 9th, and 10th floors only. The other lift serves the remaining floors. (No lift to 1st floor). Dry riser outlets are on even numbered floors from 4th upwards. The building is served with ramped and stepped access.

THH staff are not based onsite but do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Alzette House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas
- Bin chute area sprinklers

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

ANGLIA HOUSE, 1-66 SALMON LANE E14 7PW

Anglia House is a 17 storey purpose built block with 66 flats. Built in 1969, it is of concrete construction with solid walls, floors and staircase and a flat roof.

The entrance door gives access into a ground floor area containing two flats, cupboard, two lifts (not firefighter standard lifts). There are four flats and a rubbish chute per floor on floors 1 to 16. There is a Dry riser outlet in flat lobbies on odd numbered floors 1 to 15. The 16th floor has a further staircase (secured) to the roof and lift motor rooms. One lift serves odd floors and one even numbered floors. There is one entrance/exit to ground floor lift lobby with a separate entrance/exit to the protected staircase. There is level access to the building. The lower ground car park is entered externally.

THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Anglia House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas
- A silent Fire detection system which opens the roof fans for ventilation.

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

BREWSTER HOUSE, 1-56 THREE COLT ST, E14 8HU

The building is a detached purpose-built block of flats. It has a concrete frame with solid concrete walls and floors. The stairway is concrete. The building has a flat roof and was constructed in 1969.

There is a single stairway serving all 14 storeys with 2 entrance doors at podium (ground floor) level. There are 2 lifts (not firefighter standard lifts). There is level access to the entrance hall from the podium which is itself accessed via stairs or a ramp. The building contains 56 flats with 4 flats on each storey

The common areas include the entrance hall which gives directly on to 4 ground floor flat front doors. The protected stairway leads in turn to all upper floors each giving on to 4 flat front doors.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly. There is Concierge on site based in Malting House.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Brewster House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas
- A silent Fire detection system which activates ventilation system

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

Brodick House, 1-130, Saxon Road, London, E3 5HH

The building is a detached purpose-built block of 130 flats constructed in 1968 and is a concrete frame with solid concrete walls and floors. The stairway is Concrete and the building has a flat roof.

There is a single stairway serving all 22 storeys with three entrance doors at ground floor level. There are two lifts (not firefighter standard lifts).

There is level access to the entrance hall and no storage space is provided in the common areas. The common areas include the entrance hall which has a staffed foyer and this leads through to the ground floor corridor which contains four ground floor flat front doors. The protected stairway leads in turn to all upper floors each giving on to six flat front doors at each storey level

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly. Concierge is in place Monday to Friday.

Brodick House has exterior wall insulation which consists of mineral fibre rockwool from a company called PermaRock and it has the highest fire proof rating of 'A1'. This is a very different type of cladding in terms of material and how it is installed than that used on Grenfell Tower. More details can be found on the THH website along with the safety certificate for the external wall insulation.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Brodick House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so..

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Bin Chute Room Sprinkler
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of discrete compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

CUFF POINT, 1-55 COLUMBIA RD E2 7PP

The building forms a block of flats over 15 floors containing 55 single storey flats. The building is a high rise general needs housing block of a traditional period tower block with brick infill panels onto a concrete frame and internal brick walls. It was constructed in 1974.

All flats front entry doors open onto the protected lift lobby. Internal accommodation within each flat is over one level. Entry to the building is through a communal door fitted with an electronic key/fob entry system. The ground floor contains boiler room, electric intake, lobbies and flat 1 only. At ground level there is a dry riser inlet with outlets on floors 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13. The building is provided with a single protected staircase which serves all floors and two passenger lifts (not firefighter standard lifts) which service alternate floors up to floor 13, floor 14 is accessed via stairs from floor 13. There is a bin room served by rubbish chutes from all levels. There is level access to the building.

The common areas include all open walkway areas, cupboards, riser cupboards and boiler room.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Cuff Point is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Roof fans to extract smoke

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

DARNLEY HOUSE, 1-66 CAMDENHURST ST E14 7NU

Built in 1969, Darnley House is a 17 storey purpose built block of flats with concrete construction, solid walls, floors and staircase with a flat roof.

The entrance door gives access into a ground floor area containing two flats, a water tank room, two lifts (not firefighter standard lifts), rear exit to garden only. There are four flats, a dry riser outlet and rubbish chute per floor on floors 1 to 16. Riser cupboard in staircase on all floors containing supply services. The 16th floor has a further staircase (secured) to the roof and lift motor rooms. One lift serves odd floors and one even numbered floors. There is a separate entrance/exit to protected staircase with the rear exit going to the garden only. There is level access to the block.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Darnley House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Bin Chute Room Sprinkler
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas
- A silent Fire detection system which opens the roof fans for ventilation.

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

DUNMORE POINT, 1-51 GASCOIGNE PLACE, E2 7LX

The building forms a block of flats over 13 floors containing 51 single storey flats. It was constructed in 1966. The building is a high rise general needs housing block of a traditional period tower block with brick infill panels onto a concrete frame and internal brick walls.

All flats front entry doors open onto the protected lift lobby and internal accommodation within each flat is over one level. Entry to the building is through a communal door fitted with an electronic key/fob entry system. At ground level there is a dry riser inlet with outlets on floors 5,7,9,11. The building is provided with a single protected staircase which serves all floors and two passenger lifts (not firefighter standard lifts) which service alternate floors up to floor 11, floor 12 is accessed via stairs from floor 11. There is a bin room served by rubbish chutes from all levels.

Common areas include all open walkway areas, cupboards, riser cupboards containing services to flats.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Dunmore Point is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Roof fans to remove smoke

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

GEORGE LOVELESS HOUSE, 1-109 DISS ST, E2 7QZ, E2 7QY

George Loveless House is a detached 11 storey purpose built 'Y' shaped block of residential flats and consists of ground and ten upper floors. Built in 1957 it is constructed using brick infill onto a concrete frame and internal brick walls.

The building contains 109 single storey flats. There are four staircases with one in the centre and one at each end of the 'Y' shaped block serving ground to 10th floors. All staircases discharge via a single exit directly into the street except for the central staircase that has 3 exits. All flats have open deck access apart from Flats 7-9 on the ground floor that have been enclosed by a plastic screen. There are 9 flats on the ground floor and 10 flats on all other floors. In the entrance lobby there is an electrical intake cupboard and a gated store/bike room. There are two lifts (not firefighter standard lifts) serving ground to 10th floors. There is both stepped and ramped access to the main entrance and level entrance up to the doors to the 3 staircases at the ends of the blocks. There are 3 external bin chute rooms with one at the foot of each staircase except the central one with access hoppers on each floor.

The common areas include an entrance hall, staircase, lobbies, bin rooms, service cupboards and escape routes both internal and external.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for George Loveless House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

GOULDMAN HOUSE, 1-75 WYLLEN CLOSE, E1 4HH, E1 4HJ

Gouldman House is a detached eleven storey purpose built block of general needs maisonettes containing 75 self-contained dwellings. Built in 1957 it is part brick part reinforced concrete under a flat roof construction. Common area walls, floors and ceilings are solid construction.

The building is accessed via centrally located block access doors to a communal entrance lobby. From the ground floor lobby, access is provided via a lobby door to a lift lobby containing two passenger (not firefighter standard lifts), access to an alternative exit door leading to the rear of the building and access to the ground floor electrical intake cupboard and basement boiler room. From the main entrance lobby, access is gained to a single staircase serving the upper floor maisonettes situated along single direction of travel open deck balconies on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th floor. In addition, for maisonettes located on the 5th, 7th and 9th floors an alternative means of escape is provided from the upstairs bedrooms onto a narrow walkway discharging back into the main single staircase. A riser cupboard is located within each upper floor lift lobby. A communal refuse chute is provided discharging into a paladin within an integral bin store accessed externally to the building. A dry rising main is provided with outlets on the 5th, 7th and 9th floor lift lobbies with the inlet to the dry riser being accessed internally and is appropriately marked. There is level access to block entrance door.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Gouldman House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Roof fans to extract smoke

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

JAMES HAMMETT HSE, 1-109 RAVNSCROFT ST E2 7QH, E2 7QJ

Built in 1957, the building is a high rise general needs housing block with brick infill onto a concrete frame and internal brick walls.

Detached 11 storey purpose built 'Y' shaped block of residential flats and consists of ground and ten upper floors. The building contains 109 single storey flats. There are four staircases with one in the centre and one at each end of the 'Y' shaped block serving ground to 10th floors. All staircases discharge via a single exit directly into the street except for the central staircase that has 3 exits. All flats have open deck access. There are 9 flats on the ground floor and 10 flats on all other floors. In the entrance lobby there is an electrical intake cupboard and a gated store/bike room. There are two lifts (not firefighter standard lifts) serving ground to 10th floors. There is both stepped and ramped access to the main entrance and level entrance up to the doors to the 3 staircases at the ends of the blocks. There are 3 external bin chute rooms with one at the foot of each staircase except the central one with access hoppers on each floor.

Common areas include entrance hall, staircase, lobbies, bin rooms, service cupboards, escape routes internal and external.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for James Hammett House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

JOHNSON HOUSE, 1-64 ROBERTA ST, E2 6AN

Built in 1958, the building is a high rise general needs housing block of with brick infill panels onto a concrete frame and internal brick walls over 11 floors.

The 4 ground floor flats are single storey with direct access to the outside and the upper level flats are two storey maisonette from the 1st to 10th floors, accessed by open deck corridor. Entry to the building is through a communal door to the centre of the block with level ground floor access off a ramped approach and consists of a common entrance lobby with two lifts (not firefighter standard lifts) serving the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th floors, service cupboards and rear access to a protected stair to all levels. The 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th floors each have a protected lobby off the stairs providing service cupboards and two common passenger lifts with access to an open deck single approach to the flat entrance doors. Floors 2, 4, 6 and 8 have an alternative emergency exit to an escape route from the upper levels of the flats. This escape door discharges direct into the protected stair. Waste chutes are provided on each level off the open deck corridor.

Common areas include the lobby areas, common stairs, common open deck approach, common passenger lifts, service cupboards and bin room.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Johnson House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Roof Fans to remove smoke from common areas

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

KINSHAM HOUSE, 1-60 RAMSEY ST E2 6HS

Kinsham House was built in 1957 and constructed with brick infill onto a concrete frame and internal brick walls.

A detached 10 storey purpose built block of residential flats and consists of ground and nine upper floors. The building contains 60 two storey maisonettes. There are 12 maisonettes with open deck access from each of the ground, 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th floors with the ground floor maisonettes having direct access from the street. The maisonettes on the 4th/5th floors, 6th/7th, 8th/9th floors have an alternative means of escape from the upper floor in the form of a narrow balcony that leads to a second staircase. There is a protected staircase in the middle of the block serving ground to 8th floor. There is a second separate staircase that serves the 9th, 7th and 5th floors and discharges into the lift lobby at 8th and 5th floor level where persons can access the main staircase. In the entrance lobby there is an electrical intake room and a booster pump room at 1st floor level. There are two lifts (not firefighter standard) providing access from the ground to 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th floors. There is both stepped and ramped access to the single entrance. There is an external bin compound and brick storage cupboards for residents. There is a bin chute room with openings on ground, 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th floors.

Common areas include staircases, landings and external area. This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Kinsham House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Roof Fans to remove smoke from common areas

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

LATHAM HOUSE, 1-97 CHUDLEIGH ST E1 0RD, E1 0RB

Latham House is a 17 storey purpose built block of flats and maisonettes. Built in 1961, it has a concrete construction with solid walls, floors and staircase throughout and a flat roof.

The entrance door gives access into a ground floor area containing the concierge office, a further lobby gives access into the lift lobby and entrance door to flat 1. A lobby door from the lift lobby gives access to a corridor to the concierge office, a riser cupboard, the protected staircase and the rear exit. The lifts (not firefighter standard lifts) serve the odd numbered floors. Each odd numbered floor from 1st to 15th floor has two lifts which open into the corridor which has 2 flats and 8 maisonettes. Even numbered floors from 2 to 16 each have two flats. The maisonettes all have accommodation spread over the odd and even numbered floor above.

Maisonettes from the 5th floor upwards have alternative exits opening into the corridors of the odd numbered floors above. Those on the 15th floor exit onto the roof. Each floor has an open landing with a rubbish chute and dry riser outlet (except the 1st no dry riser) with lobby doors to the accommodation. There is a separate ground floor housing office with its own external entrance with no access to the block. There are two exits with level access. Common areas include open landings, flat corridors, riser cupboards which contain the services running to flats and the lift motor room.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly. Concierge is in place Monday to Friday. The recommended strategy based on the construction for Latham House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas
- A silent Fire detection system which activates ventilation system.

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

MALTING HOUSE, 1-56 OAK LANE, E14 8BS

Malting House is a 14 storey purpose built block of flats. Constructed in 1969 it has a concrete construction, solid walls, floors and concrete staircase with a flat roof. There is a lower ground floor car park and cleaners/tower hamlets homes staff rest room which is accessed by separate entrance.

The entrance door gives access into a ground floor area containing 4 flats, riser cupboard, 2 lifts (not firefighter standard lifts) concierge office, chute room, rear exit, lobby door to staircase and exit. There are 4 flats, 2 residents cupboards, and a rubbish chute per floor on floors 1 to 13. There is a dry riser outlet in flat lobbies on all floors Ground to 13. One lift serves odd floors and one even numbered floors. There are two entrance/exit to ground floor lift lobby and there is a separate entrance/exit to the protected staircase with stepped and level access.

Common areas include Ground floor lobby and flat lobbies, lift motor room, cupboards internally and externally, lower ground floor car park and cleaners/tower hamlets homes staff rest rooms and the concierge office.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly. Concierge is on site Monday to Friday.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Malting House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas
- A silent Fire detection system which opens the roof fans for ventilation.

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

MODLING HOUSE, 1-52 MACE ST, E2 0RD

Modling House is a 13 storey purpose built block of flats. Constructed in 1964 it is of concrete construction with solid walls, floors and staircases throughout with a flat roof.

The entrance door gives access into a ventilated ground floor area containing 4 flats, 2 riser cupboards, 2 lifts (not firefighter standard lifts), 3 exits, a protected staircase to all floors and an open staircase to all floors. There are 4 flats and rubbish chute per floor on floors 1 -12 (each flat has a riser cupboard in the alcove to the front door). The 12th floor gives access to 4 flats, two lift motor rooms, 2 water tank rooms and 2 store cupboards. Apart from the top floor, two floors are partially open to each other throughout from ground partially open to 1st and 2nd partially open to 3rd etc. One lift serves ground, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 9th, and 10th floors only. The other lift serves the remaining floors. (No lift to 1st floor). Dry riser outlets are on even numbered floors from 4th upwards. There is ramped and stepped access.

Common areas include lift lobbies and landings, common area riser cupboards, lift motor rooms, water tank rooms and riser cupboards in flat alcoves.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Modling House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas
- Bin chute area sprinkler

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

OFFENBACH HOUSE, 1-60 MACE ST E2 0RB

Offenbach House is a 15 storey purpose built block of flats of concrete construction with solid walls, floors and staircases throughout and a flat roof. Constructed in 1964.

The entrance door gives access into a ventilated ground floor area containing 4 flats, 2 riser cupboards, 2 lifts (not firefighter standard lifts) 3 exits, a protected staircase to all floors and an open staircase to all floors. There are 4 flats and rubbish chute per floor on floors 1 -14 (each flat has a riser cupboard in the alcove to the front door). The 14th floor gives access to 4 flats, two lift motor rooms, 2 water tank rooms and 2 store cupboards. Apart from the top floor, two floors are partially open to each other throughout from ground partially open to 1st and 2nd partially open to 3rd etc. One lift serves ground, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th 13th and 14th floors only. The other lift serves the remaining floors. (No lift to 1st floor). Dry riser outlets are on even numbered floors from 4th upwards. There is ramped and stepped access.

Common areas include lift lobbies and landings, common area riser cupboards, lift motor rooms, water tank rooms and riser cupboards in flat alcoves.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Offenbach House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas
- Bic chute area sprinkler

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

ORION HOUSE, 1-75 COVENTRY RD E1 5RX, E1 5RY

Built in 1965 it is constructed of part brick part reinforced concrete under a flat roof with common area walls, floors and ceilings of solid construction. A detached eleven storey purpose built block of general needs maisonettes containing 75 self-contained dwellings. The building is accessed via centrally located block access doors to a communal entrance lobby. From the ground floor lobby, access is provided via a lobby door to a lift lobby containing two passenger lifts (not firefighter standard lifts), access to an alternative exit door leading to the rear of the building and access to the ground floor electrical intake cupboard and basement boiler room.

From the main entrance lobby, access is gained to a single staircase serving the upper floor maisonettes situated along single direction of travel open deck balconies on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th floor. In addition, for maisonettes located on the 5th, 7th and 9th floors an alternative means of escape is provided from the upstairs bedrooms onto a walkway discharging back into the main single staircase. A riser cupboard is located within each upper floor lift lobby. A communal refuse chute is provided discharging into a paladin within an integral bin store accessed externally to the building. The bin room is protected by a fixed sprinkler system covering the paladins. A Dry rising main is provided with outlets on the 5th, 7th and 9th floor lift lobbies. The inlet is accessed externally and appropriately marked.

Common areas include entrance lobby, stairs, open balconies and lift lobbies. This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly. The recommended strategy based on the construction for Orion House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Chute Room Sprinkler
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas
- Roof Fans to remove smoke

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

OSWELL HOUSE, 1-60 PRUSOM ST, E1W 3RU

Oswell House is a 14 storey purpose built block of flats and maisonettes. Constructed in 1966 it is of concrete construction with solid walls, floors and staircases throughout with a flat roof.

The entrance door gives access into a ground floor area containing the two lifts (not firefighter standard lifts) which serve even floors. Each even floor from 2 to 12 has a lift lobby with a chute room, electrical riser, dry riser outlet and a lobby door to the protected single staircase. Further lobby doors on the even floors give access to 8 maisonettes with accommodation on the even numbered floor and odd numbered floor above. There is also one flat with the accommodation on the even numbered floor. All of the odd numbered floors from 3 to 13 have one flat, a chute room and riser cupboard and lobby door to the staircase. Maisonettes from 4th to 10 the floors have alternative exits into the corridors on the even numbers floors above them. The maisonettes on the 12th floor have access to the roof. The accommodation for Oswell house starts on the 2nd floor. The ground and 1st floors are fully occupied by flats from Doughty Court which also shares the lifts for access and the single protected staircase from 4th to ground. There are two exits, one protected staircase and level access.

Common areas include the lift lobby and flat landings, common area riser cupboards, lift motor room and bin chute rooms.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Oswell House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas
- Roof fans to extract smoke

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

PAULINE HOUSE, 1-73,1A OLD MONTAGUE ST E1 5NU, E15NX

Built in 1962, the building is constructed concrete with facing brick and concrete façade and a flat roof. Common area floors and staircase are of concrete construction and walls are masonry. It is a detached purpose build building containing 73 flats with four flats per floor on all floors except for 6th floor where there are three flats.

All flats are accessed via one block entrance door located on the front elevation which leads into an entrance lobby containing a security guard office. Entrance lobby leads to lift lobby, common area stairway, access door to basement containing booster/electrical mains intake room and alternative block rear exit door. Two flats and a meeting room located in ground floor lift lobby. Common area stairway is protected on 1st-18th floor levels. One bin chute room located in all flat lobbies with exception to ground and 18th floor levels. One common area store cupboard and roof space access door located in flats 72/73 lobby. Another roof access door is located in 17th floor bin chute room. Bin stores accessed externally at side of block. Lifts (not firefighter standard lifts) stop on alternate floors up to 16th floor, both lifts stop on 17th floor level.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly. Concierge is in place Monday to Friday.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Pauline House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Chute Room Sprinkler
- Fire detection system to operate ventilation system (roof fans)

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

PUTEAUX HOUSE, 1-60 MACE ST, E2 0RF

Puteaux House is a 15 storey purpose built block of flats of concrete construction with solid walls, floors and staircases throughout and a flat roof. Constructed in 1964

The entrance door gives access into a ventilated ground floor area containing 4 flats, 2 riser cupboards, 2 lifts (not firefighter standard lifts), 3 exits, a protected staircase to all floors and an open staircase to all floors. There are 4 flats and rubbish chute per floor on floors 1 -14 (each flat has a riser cupboard in the alcove to the front door). The 14th floor gives access to 4 flats, two lift motor rooms, 2 water tank rooms and 2 store cupboards. Apart from the top floor, two floors are partially open to each other throughout from ground partially open to 1st and 2nd partially open to 3rd etc. One lift serves ground, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th 13th and 14th floors only. The other lift serves the remaining floors. (No lift to 1st floor). Dry riser outlets are on even numbered floors from 4th upwards. There is ramped and stepped access.

Common areas include Lift lobbies and landings, common area riser cupboards, lift motor rooms, water tank rooms and riser cupboards in flat alcoves.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Puteaux House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas
- Bin chute area sprinkler

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

RAYNHAM HOUSE, 1-75 HARPLEY SQUARE E1 4EB, E1 4ED

Built in 1959 the building is constructed of part brick part reinforced concrete under a flat roof construction. Common area walls, floors and ceilings are solid construction. It is a detached eleven storey purpose built block of general needs maisonettes containing 75 self-contained dwellings.

The building is accessed via centrally located block access doors to a communal entrance lobby. From the ground floor lobby, access is provided via a lobby door to a lift lobby containing two passenger lifts (not firefighter standard lifts), access to an alternative exit door leading to the rear of the building and access to the ground floor electrical intake cupboard and basement boiler room. From the main entrance lobby, access is gained to a single staircase serving the upper floor maisonettes situated along single direction of travel open deck balconies on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th floor. In addition, for maisonettes located on the 5th, 7th and 9th floors an alternative means of escape is provided from the upstairs bedrooms onto a narrow walkway discharging back into the main single staircase. A riser cupboard is located within each upper floor lift lobby. A communal refuse chute is provided discharging into a paladin within an integral bin store accessed externally to the building. A dry rising main is provided with outlets on the 5th, 7th and 9th floor lift lobbies and the inlet is external and appropriately marked. The ground floor of the building is currently being used by Wyn Garrett Residents resource centre and a caretakers rest room. There is level block access.

Common areas include entrance lobby, stairs, open balconies and lift lobbies. This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly. The recommended strategy based on the construction for Raynham House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas
- Roof Fans to remove smoke from common areas

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

ROBIN HOOD GDNS, 105-214 WOOLMORE ST E14 0HG, E14 0HQ

Built in 1971 the building is constructed of concrete with suspended intermediate concrete floors and concrete stairwell and a flat roof. It is a ten-storey (plus a lower/basement level) purpose built block consisting of 110 flats in total. The entrance to the common areas is via secure entrances to the left and right side of the building. There are also two passenger lifts (not firefighter standard lifts), one at either side of the building. Each entrance lobby/stairwell has a stairwell down to the rear elevation and exit door to the lower/basement level containing external stores, boiler room and dry risers. Flats 105-120 have direct external access at ground floor level. Flats 121-146 are accessed from open deck balcony at second floor (flat 121 from right side lift lobby), flats 147-180 at fifth floor (flat 147 from right side lift lobby) and flats 181-214 at eighth floor level (flat 181 from right side lift lobby). Flats above ground floor level have an alternative escape route via small balconies at front elevation leading to the common area stairwells. All flats are two or three storey maisonettes.

Common areas include secure entrances, passenger lifts and stairwells. Ground floor flats with direct external access. Electrical intake cupboards at ground floor of stairwells with associated riser cupboards at each floor level above. Roof access and lift motor rooms at top floor level of stairwells. Bin chutes on open deck balconies with associated bin stores accessed externally. This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Robin Hood Gardens is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Chute Room Sprinkler
- Roof Fans to remove smoke from common areas

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

SIEGE HOUSE, 1-70 SIDNEY ST E1 2HQ

Built in 1971, Siege House is of concrete construction with solid walls, floors and staircase with a flat roof.

It is a 11 storey purpose built block of flats and maisonettes. There are two entrance doors. The left hand entrance door gives access into a ground floor area containing two lifts (not firefighter standard), a cleaners cupboard and the lobby door to the staircase and rear exit. The right hand entrance gives access to a cleaners cupboard and the staircase which gives access to the 1st, 3rd, 6th and 9th floors. The 1st floor gives access to the entrance doors to maisonettes 3 to 7 (which go upwards) and flats 1 and 2. The 3rd floor gives access to maisonette entrance doors 12 to 26 some go up and some downwards, flats 10 and 11, Flats 8 and 9 are on the second floor and flats 27 and 28 on the 4th floor. The 6th floor gives access to maisonette entrance doors 33 to 47 some go up and some down, flats 31 and 32. Flats 29 and 30 are on the 5th floor and flats 48 and 49 on the 7th floor. The 9th floor gives access to maisonette entrance doors 54 to 68 some go up and some down, flats 52 and 53. Flats 50 and 51 are on the 8th floor and flats 69 and 70 on the 10th floor. The lift only goes to the 1st, 3rd, 6th and 9th floors, the staircase on the lift side gives access to all floors. The building has level access.

Common areas include ground floor lobbies and open balconies, lift motor room, cupboards internally and externally. This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Siege House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas
- Roof Fans to remove smoke from common areas

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

SIVILL HOUSE, 1-76 COLUMBIA RD, E2 7PH, E2 7PJ

The building is a detached purpose built 20 storey block of flats with 76 flats - four per floor on 1st to 19th floor.

Flats are accessed/egressed via one entrance door leading into the common area stairway containing two lifts (not firefighter standard lifts) which travel from ground to 19th floor levels. An additional block exit door is provided in ground floor common area also.

Two flats are located at each side of the common area stairway which is protected on 1st to 19th floor levels. Services cupboard is located above bin chute hopper on 19th floor and there are no common area store cupboards.

Built in 1966, the building has a facing brick and concrete façade with a flat roof. Common area floors and staircase are of concrete construction and walls are masonry.

THH staff are not based onsite however do visit periodically.

The recommended strategy based on the construction of Sivill House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has a dry riser which is serviced in line with recommended frequencies. There is a sprinkler in the bin area. In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

ST GILLES HOUSE, 1-52 MACE ST, E2 0RG

St Gilles House is a 13 storey purpose built block of flats. Built in 1964 it is of concrete construction with solid walls, floors and staircases throughout and a flat roof.

The entrance door gives access into a ventilated ground floor area containing 4 flats, 2 riser cupboards, 2 lifts (not firefighter standard lifts) 3 exits, a protected staircase to all floors and an open staircase to all floors. There are 4 flats and rubbish chute per floor on floors 1 -12 (each flat has a riser cupboard in the alcove to the front door). The 12th floor gives access to 4 flats, two lift motor rooms, 2 water tank rooms and 2 store cupboards. Apart from the top floor, two floors are partially open to each other throughout from ground partially open to 1st and 2nd partially open to 3rd etc. One lift serves ground, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 9th and 10th floors only. The other lift serves the remaining floors. (No lift to 1st floor). Dry riser outlets are on even numbered floors from 4th upwards. There is ramped and stepped access.

Common areas include lift lobbies and landings, common area riser cupboards, lift motor rooms, water tank rooms and riser cupboards for services in flat alcoves.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for St Gilles House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas
- Bin chute area sprinkler

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

STOCKTON HOUSE, 1-33 ELLSWORTH ST E2 0AY

Built in 1962, Stockton House is constructed using a concrete structure with a facing brick façade and a flat roof. The staircase is concrete and walls are masonry.

A detached purpose built eleven storey block of flats consisting of thirty three flats; three per floor. Flats 1-3 are independently accessed at ground floor level on the front elevation. All other flats are accessed/egressed via one controlled entrance door on the front elevation leading into a lift lobby which leads to a protected common area stairway which in turn leads to a common area stairway onto an open balcony single direction approach to flats. An alternative block egress door is provided in the common area stairway on the rear elevation. There is one common area store cupboard on 10th floor. There is an externally accessed electrical mains cupboard on rear elevation and externally accessed paladin bin store located on front elevation. There is ramped level access to the building. There are two lifts (not firefighter standard lifts) which stop on alternating floors.

Common areas include lift lobby, common area stairway and balconies, store cupboard and electrical mains cupboard.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Stockton House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

THOMAS HOLLYWOOD HSE, 1-47 APPROACH RD, E2 9NB

Thomas Hollywood is a purpose built general needs block of flats over 12 floors containing 47 single storey flats. Built in 1963 it is constructed of brick infill panels onto a concrete frame and internal brick walls.

Access is via a front entrance/egress door into a protected corridor serving 3 flat entrance doors, service cupboards and two common passenger lifts (not firefighter standard). This corridor gives access to a rear protected stair lobby with a single common stairs to all floors and a rear alternative exit to the outside. Each of the upper floors are of similar design with a protected corridor off the stairs at all levels serving 4 flats, service cupboards and passenger lifts. Level entrance, dry riser inlet with outlets on floors 4, 6,8,10 and a bin room served by rubbish chutes from all levels from the protected corridors.

Common corridors, common stairs, common passenger lifts, refuse chute rooms and service cupboards.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Thomas Hollywood House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Sensors to open the ventilation system
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

THORNFIELD HOUSE, 1-75 ROSEFIELD GDNS E14 8EP, E14 8EW

Built in 1961, Thornfield House is of concrete construction with solid walls, floors and staircase and a flat roof.

It is an 11 storey purpose built block of maisonettes. The entrance door gives access into a ground floor area containing two lifts serving odd floors (not firefighter standard lifts), the electrical intake cupboard, cleaners cupboard, a cleaners rest room and toilet and the lobby door to staircase and exit. There are 15 maisonettes and a rubbish chute per floor with access doors on the 1st, 3rd, 5th 7th and 9th floor via open balconies. The maisonettes on the 5th floors up have an alternate exit via open balconies on the 6th, 8th and 10th floor back to the staircase. Dry riser outlets are on landings on 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th floors. There is a separate entrance/exit to the protected staircase and the building has level access.

Common areas include ground floor lobby and open balconies, lift motor room, cupboards internally and externally and ground floor cleaners rest room.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Thornfield House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional fire safety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas
- A silent Fire detection system which activates ventilation system

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

TUSCAN HOUSE, 1-48 KNOTTISFORD ST E2 0PR

Tuscan House is a purpose built general needs block of flats over 12 floors containing 48 single storey flats, 4 flats per floor. Built in 1968 the building constructed with brick infill panels onto a concrete frame and internal brick walls.

Access is via one of 3 entrance/egress doors adjacent to each other on the ground floor. One door serves a common "n" shaped lobby built around the common stair with service cupboards, 4 flat entrance doors, passenger lift (not firefighter standard) to all floors and the lobby links back to a separate protected entrance/stair lobby. This lobby serves the common stair to all floors and also has a front entrance/egress door. The stair lobby also has its own entrance/egress door, in-between the other doors, and provides a protected stair to all floors. Each of the upper floor are of similar design with a choice of two protected lobby doors off the stairs at each level into a protected lobby giving access to 4 flats, service cupboards and a lift. Level entrance, dry riser inlet with outlets on floors 6,8,10 and a bin room served by rubbish chutes from all levels.

The common areas include Common lobby's, common stairs, common passenger lifts, refuse chute rooms and service cupboards.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Tuscan House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Roof fans to extract smoke

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

VELLETRI HOUSE, 1-44 MACE ST E2 9PY

Velletri House was built in 1964 and is of concrete construction, solid walls, floors and staircases throughout and a flat roof.

An 11 storey purpose built block of flats. The entrance door gives access into a ventilated ground floor area containing four flats, two riser cupboards, two lifts (not firefighter standard), two exits, a protected staircase to all floors and an open staircase to all floors. There are four flats and rubbish chute per floor on floors 1 -10 (each flat has a riser cupboard in the alcove to the front door). The 10th floor gives access to four flats, two lift motor rooms, two water tank rooms and two store cupboards. Apart from the top floor, two floors are partially open to each other throughout from ground partially open to 1st and 2nd partially open to 3rd etc. One lift serves ground, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 9th and 10th floors only. The other lift serves the remaining floors. (No lift to 1st floor). Dry riser outlets are on even numbered floors from 4th upwards. The building has ramped and stepped access.

Common areas include lift lobbies and landings, common area riser cupboards, lift motor rooms, water tank rooms and riser cupboards in flat alcoves.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Velletri House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional fire safety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas
- Bin area sprinkler

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

WATERVIEW HOUSE, 1-66 CARR ST, E14 7SX

Waterview House is a 17 storey purpose built block of flats. Built in 1970, it is of concrete construction with solid walls, floors and staircase throughout and a flat roof.

The entrance door gives access into a ground floor area containing access to flats 1 and 2, a water pump room, two lifts (not firefighter standard lifts) and the rear exit. There is a separate corridor and exit to the front from the single protected staircase. There are 4 flats and rubbish chute per floor on floors 1st to 16th and riser cupboards in the staircase on each half landing. In total there are three exits, a protected staircase and two lifts. There is level access to the building. Common areas include lift lobby and flat landings, common area riser cupboards, lift motor room, ground floor electrical intake.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Waterview House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- A silent Fire detection system which opens the roof fans for ventilation.

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

WESTHOPE HOUSE, 1-60 DERBYSHIRE ST E2 6HL

Built in 1957 Westhope House is constructed with brick infill onto a concrete frame and internal brick walls.

A detached 10 storey purpose built block of residential flats and consists of ground and nine upper floors. The building contains 60 two storey maisonettes. There are 12 maisonettes with open deck access from each of the ground, 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th floors with the ground floor maisonettes having direct access from the street. The maisonettes on the 4th/5th floors, 6th/7th, 8th/9th floors have an alternative means of escape from the upper floor in the form of a narrow balcony that leads to the second staircase. There is a protected staircase in the middle of the block serving ground to 8th floor. There is a second separate staircase that serves the 9th, 7th and 5th floors and discharges into the lift lobby where persons can access the main staircase. In the entrance lobby there is an electrical intake room and a booster pump room at 1st floor level within the entrance lobby. There are two lifts (not firefighter safe) providing access from the ground to 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th floors. There is both stepped and ramped access to the single entrance. There is an external bin compound and brick storage cupboards for residents. There is a bin chute room with openings on ground, 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th floors.

Common areas include staircases and landings and the external area. This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly. The recommended strategy based on the construction for Westhope House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas
- Roof Fans to remove smoke from common areas

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

WITHY HOUSE, 1-81 GLOBE RD E1 4AJ, E1 4AL

Built in 1961, Withy House is a purpose built building with concrete walls, floors, stairwells and a flat roof.

It is an eleven storey purpose built block containing a total of 80 flats. There is a TMO office at rear elevation which partially occupies ground floor level. The entrance to the common area is via secure entrances at the mid-point of front and rear elevations. The lift (not firefighter standard) is in entrance lobby along with electric intake cupboard. Flat 1 is accessed from the stairwell at first floor half landing. The remaining flats are accessed from open deck balconies, with flats 2-17 at first floor, flats 18-33 at third floor, flats 34-49 at fifth floor, flats 50-65 at seventh floor and flats 66-81 at ninth floor level. Fifth floor level and above have alternative rear escape balconies from the upper floors of the flats leading into the common area stairwell. Roof space accessed from head of stairwell. Bin chute hoppers are located on open deck balconies at each floor level.

Common areas, intake cupboard, tenth floor alternative escape balcony.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Withy House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional firesafety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Lightning conductors
- Dry Riser
- Emergency Lighting to communal areas
- A silent Fire detection system which activates ventilation system
- Roof Fans to remove smoke from common areas

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.

YATES HOUSE, 1-64 ROBERTA ST E2 6NU

Yates House was built in 1958 and constructed with brick infill onto a concrete frame and internal brick walls.

A detached 11 storey purpose built block of residential flats and consists of ground and nine upper floors. There are flats on the ground floor with direct street access and 60 maisonettes with open deck access from each of the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th floors. The maisonettes on the 5th/6th floors, 7th/8th and 9th/10th have an alternative means of escape from the upper floor in the form of a narrow balcony. There is a protected staircase in the middle of the block serving ground to 9th floor. In the entrance lobby there is an electrical intake cupboard. There are two lifts (not firefighter standard) providing access from the ground to 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th floors. There is both stepped and ramped access to the single entrance. There are external bin storage and cupboards for residents on one side of the building with external access and a barred gate at the front of the building. There is also a bin room at the front of the building that is the outlet for the internal refuse chute.

Common areas include an entrance hall, staircase, lobbies, bin room, service cupboards, escape routes internal and external.

This is a partially managed building. Whilst THH staff are not based onsite, THH staff do visit regularly.

The recommended strategy based on the construction for Yates House is 'stay put'. The London Fire Brigade advise that staying put is still the best way to keep residents safe and help them fight a fire. They also advise that you should know your escape route in case you do need to leave the building or are instructed to do so.

The building has the following additional fire safety features which are serviced in line with recommended frequencies:

- Dry Riser
- Roof Fans to remove smoke from common areas
- Bin chute area sprinkler

In addition, the building has the fire safety feature 'compartmentalisation' which restricts the spread of fire by sub-dividing buildings into a number of separate compartments. These fire compartments are separated from one another by compartment walls, compartment floors, flat and communal doors made of a fire-resisting construction or materials which hinders the spread of fire.