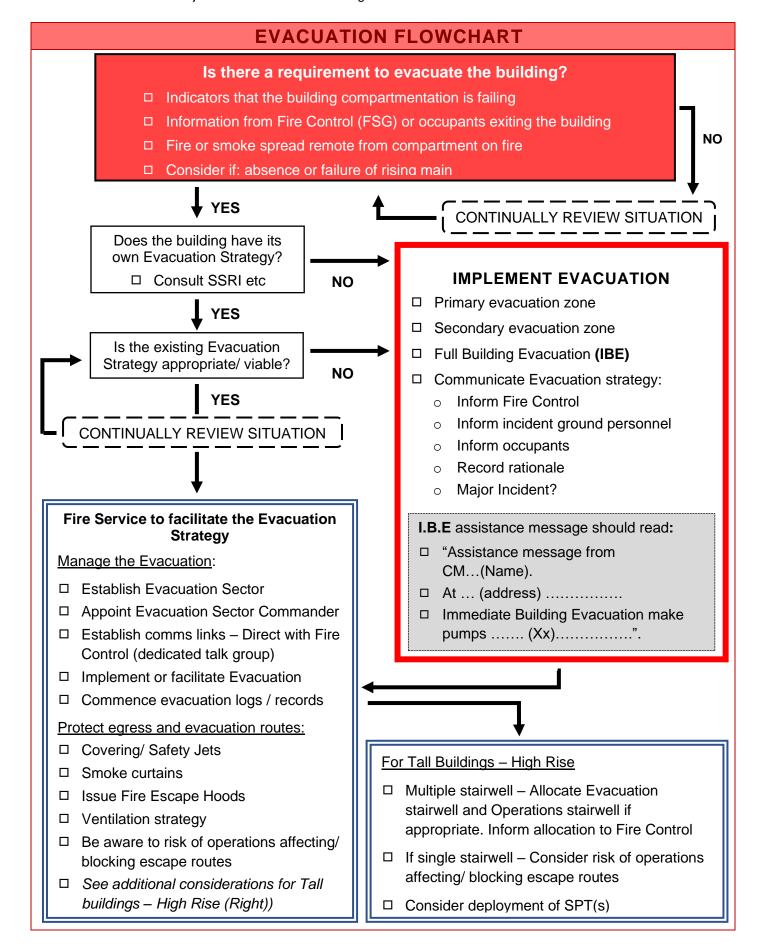


Evacuation of Buildings on Fire



To be used in conjunction with Fires in Buildings Tactical Guidance





OPERATIONAL ACTIONS ✓					
Initia	al considerations:				
	Identify pre-arranged evacuation strategies of building and communicate to Fire Control		If evacuation is necessary, identify the number of people affected and develop a plan(s)		
	If the policy is "stay put/ defend in place", consider if this is still viable		For a confirmed fire, crews should consider the use of Tactical Evacuation of the immediate areas around the fire		
	Establish Evacuation Sector and appoint Evacuation Sector Commander as soon		compartment		
	as resources permit – see <u>OP:</u> <u>Evacuation Sector Commander</u>		Where indications suggest that building compartmentation is failing, instigate a Full		
	Evacuation		Evacuation		
	and those at most risk i.e. furthest from safety,		Consider implementing the Major Incident procedure		
	□ Identify the most appropriate evacuation plan/ strategy, record rationale for decision and inform Fire Control				
Tact	ical Evacuation: Primary/ secondary Zon	es:			
	□ Primary Zone:				
	o Flats/ Compartments on same corridor	or Ic	bbby area as the one/s affected		
	Secondary Zone:				
	o Flats/ Compartments within the Fire Sec	ctor			
	o Flats/ Compartments above the Fire Se	ctor	(Search Sector)		
NB. Tactical evacuation does not affect the overall evacuation strategy of the building, i.e. this does not trigger a full building evacuation, or a change to the advice being given by Fire Control.					
Full	Evacuation – are there evacuation triggers	pres	sent?		
	Indications that suggest the building compa	rtm	entation is failing:		
	 The fire is having a significant impact on the external fascia of the building 				
	The fire has spread beyond the floor of origin				
	 The fire has spread to three or more compartments on the fire floor – including the compartment of origin 				
	□ Information available indicates that available resources may not be sufficient to contain or extinguish the fire. This information may be obtained visually on scene or be provided by Fire Control (e.g. levels of Fire Survival Guidance (FSG) being provided)				
	Absence of/ failure of rising main				
	Timber Frame Buildings or Structural Insula	ated	Panel (SIP) construction:		
	 If fire spread into voids is detected, then Full evacuation should be implemented – due to the potential for rapid fire spread and/ or structural collapse - See <u>OP: Fires in Timber</u> <u>Frame Buildings</u> 				

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Adopt appropriate evacuation strategy for the building and occupancy type:
□ For Tall Buildings/ High Rise:
Multiple stairwell: Consider allocating Evacuation and Operations stairwells if
appropriate. Inform stairwell allocation to control using terminology used by residents
Single stairwell: Be aware to risk of operations affecting/ blocking escape routes
Communication:
If ICs decide to change a building's evacuation strategy to a Full Evacuation, they should:
□ Communicate to all personnel and partner agencies on the fireground
□ Send an Immediate Building Evacuation (I.B.E) assistance message to Fire Control *
* The I.B.E. assistance message should read;
"Assistance Message, from CM Xxxxxxxx.
o At
Immediate Building Evacuation make pumpsxx". Immediate Building Evacuation make pumpsxx".
NB. The number of pumps required is at the discretion of the IC requesting assistance
Protect access and egress routes – consider risk of operations affecting/ blocking escape routes:
□ Use of Covering/ Safety Jets
□ Identification and use of the building's fixed installations
□ Maintaining structure and integrity of fire-protected areas
Where possible and without compromising firefighting activities keep fire doors closed
Utilise Smoke curtains
 Issue Fire Escape Hoods if stairwells become compromised with fire gases
□ Implementing a ventilation strategy
□ Utilisation of Stairwell Protection Teams (SPT) – <u>See OP: Stairwell Protection</u>
Identify a place of ultimate safety outside the building. Consider:
□ A holding area to log persons evacuated
□ Provision of sheltered area to relocate evacuated persons
□ Welfare arrangements
Once implemented, review the evacuation plan regularly. Consider:
□ Any development of the incident
□ Changes in weather conditions
□ Information gathered from emergency responders and the public
□ FSG information exchange
□ Effectiveness or impact of the evacuation

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FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS	1
Types of evacuation strategies:	
□ Full evacuation: simultaneous/ phased	
□ Progressive: horizontal/ zoned	
□ Two-staged	
□ Stay put/ defend in place	

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SERVICE SPECIFICS

HIWFRS

IBE Message, additional resources mobilised by Fire Control:

- □ 1 x Strategic Manager
- □ 1 x FDS officer as Evacuation Officer to the fire ground.
- □ 1 x FDS officer as Evacuation Support Officer to control at their discretion
- □ 1 x Command Support Vehicle (CSV) to support the Evacuation Officer
- □ 1 x Complex Buildings Advisor (CBA). If available, to provide advice on the building's fire protection features

Control input into the process' and call features.

Use of evacuation boards and evacuation pads for accountability and record keeping

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Document References



National Operational Guidance – Fires in: Buildings

National Operational Guidance – Fires in: Tall Buildings

National Operational Guidance – Control Measure: Appropriate intervention

Fires in Tall Buildings

National Operational Guidance - Control Measure: Evacuation and Shelter

Partnership Relevant References



Other Related Guidance

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Document Audit Information

Senior Officer Accountable	Authorised By	Implementation Date	Review Date	
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