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Term	Explanation
A Star (A*)	See Serious and Imminent Danger
Access room	A room through which the only escape route from an inner room passes.
Alternative escape routes	Escape routes sufficiently separated by either direction and space, or by fire-resisting construction, to ensure that one is still available, irrespective of the location of a fire.
As low as reasonably practical	The process of reducing the risk so far as is possible, unless the risk reduction measures can be ruled out because they involve grossly disproportionate sacrifices in the terms of time, effort, or money.
CLASP Construction	Between 1945 and 1975 were system/modular built. A large number of these were erected according to the Consortium of Local Authority Special Programme (CLASP). They were designed to be of standard construction using a relatively light-weight steel girder construction with panel infill. Large quantities of asbestos were used in their construction, in such diverse locations as ceilings, partition walls, heaters, water tanks, pipes and window surrounds. (Also see SCOLA Construction)
Common parts	Those parts of buildings that are used by occupants of more than one demise or flat for the purposes of access and egress. Includes external walls and plant rooms and facilities that benefit all occupants.
Compartment wall or floor	A fire-resisting wall or floor that separates one fire compartment from another.
Compartmentation	Sub-division of a building by fire-resisting walls or floors for the purpose of limiting fire-spread within the building.
Dead end	Area from which escape is possible in one direction only.
Emergency escape lighting	Lighting that provides illumination for the safety of people leaving the building when the normal lighting fails.
Enforcing authority	The bodies identified within the Regulatory Reform Order 2005 (England & Wales) the Fire Scotland Act 2005 and the Fire Safety Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2010 as being responsible for enforcing Fire Safety legislation.
Escape route	Route forming part of the means of escape from any point in a building to the final exit.
Evacuation strategy: Phased	An evacuation strategy that is adopted in buildings, usually larger premises, that are designed and constructed with escape routes that are protected from fire and smoke, and an advanced fire alarm system which is capable of broadcasting an evacuation signal to the floors /areas from where the alarm originates, and which are in imminent danger from a fire, and an alert signal to floors/areas that are at a lesser risk. On hearing the alert signal, occupants prepare to evacuate but do not need to leave the building unless the alarm escalates to an evacuation signal or the occupants have mobility restrictions and will benefit by leaving prior to the general evacuation.
Evacuation strategy: Progressive horizontal	An evacuation strategy that is adopted in buildings that are designed and constructed with high degrees of fire compartmentation (typically hospitals and care homes and the like) where the occupants of a fire compartment in which a fire starts, are moved, or move, to adjoining compartments and then progressively onward to other compartments and away from the fire.

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Evacuation strategy: simultaneous	The most common form of evacuation strategy is where all building occupants commence evacuation at the same time when the fire alarm sounds. The strategy is primarily used in buildings with limited structural fire compartmentation.
Evacuation strategy: Single stage	An evacuation strategy that is adopted in buildings where the occupants are predominantly independent and are required to, and can, leave the building immediately on hearing the fire alarm.
Evacuation strategy: Stay put	An evacuation strategy that is adopted in buildings that are designed and constructed with high degrees of fire compartmentation where the occupants of flats, rooms or specific parts of a building that are not directly involved in a fire in a neighbouring flat, room or part of a building may remain in place until they are evacuated by the fire service or until they feel that their safety is at risk. Sometimes also known as Delayed Evacuation Strategy
Exit: final	An exit from a building which takes people to a place of safety, which is not at-risk fire and smoke, and from which they can continue to disperse
Exit: story	The exit from a floor into an escape stair
External Wall	The external envelope of the building, including roofs with a pitch of 70o or more to the horizontal. Included in the definition are components of the wall, such as doors, windows, and decorative finishes, and attachments to the wall such as solar panels and balconies. (Also see specified attachment)
Fire door	A door or shutter complete with the door frame and door furniture which is located within an element of fire compartmentation and intended for the passage of people, goods, or air and which, when closed, restricts the passage of fire and/or smoke to a predictable level of performance.
Hazard (Asset protection)	In the context of an asset protection fire risk assessment or business continuity assessment means a source, situation, act, or omission with the potential for harm in terms of property and/or business loss or damage, or a combination of these
Hazard (Life Safety)	In the context of a life safety fire risk assessment means a source, situation, act, or omission with the potential for harm in terms of human injury or ill health, or a combination of these
Internal linings	Finishes that are applied to the internal walls, floors and ceilings of a room or building. In terms of Fire risk assessment this can include wall hangings, notices and notice boards, seasonal decorations etc.
Lift: Evacuation	A lift which has enhanced structural, electrical and fire protection, and which can be taken under control of trained and authorized persons to facilitate the evacuation of people with disabilities or significant levels of dependency.
Lift: Evacuation	A lift with additional safety features which ensure that it can be used by people with disabilities in the event of a fire without significant additional risks usually associated with the use of lifts during a fire.
Lift: Fireman's	Installed prior to standards for Ffs lifts were produced. Provided with simple controls to summon lift car, has no controls or protection measures for use by fire service. May or may not be provided with fireman's switch either inside the lift car or outside on the access level.
Liquid: Extremely flammable	Liquids which have a flash point lower than 0°C and a boiling point (or, in the case of a boiling range, the initial boiling point) lower than or equal to 35°C.

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Liquid: Flammable	Liquids with a flash point of between 21°C and 60°C. Prior to 2015, the upper limit was 55°C. The change brings fuel oils such as diesel into the category of flammable liquid.
Liquid: Highly flammable (HFL)	Liquids which have a flash point below 21°C but which are not extremely flammable.
Material: Combustible	A material that will support combustion and which, when exposed to an ignition or significant heat source, will ignite and burn, producing heat and combustion gases.
Material: Limited combustibility	A material which, when involved in a fire, flames momentarily, but which contributes relatively little to the increase in temperature. Classified as non-combustible materials in Scotland.
Material: Noncombustible	A material that, when subjected to fire or heat, will not ignite, burn, support combustion, release flammable vapours, does not flame or contribute to an increase in temperature.
No Issue	The subject referred to in the check list question (the subject matter) was not applicable to the premises or was applicable but was considered by the assessor as being satisfactory and not a significant risk.
P.A.T. Testing (Portable Appliance testing)	The periodic testing of portable appliances to ensure that they are maintained in a safe working condition in accordance with the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989
Periodic checks and tests / maintenance	Fire safety tests and servicing of systems and equipment that are carried out by persons with specialist knowledge. Usually at three monthly, six monthly or twelve-monthly intervals as is recommended by the relevant British or BS-EN standard, and appropriate trade association or manufacturers guidance. See also Routine checks and tests.
Person / Resident; Dependent	Persons who are not described as being dependent or highly dependent. Dependent people include those with mental health problems irrespective of their mobility. Also see independent and highly dependent
Person / Resident; Highly dependent	A person whose care requirements or condition renders them highly dependent on staff, and for whom immediate evacuation could be potentially life threating. Also see independent and dependent.
Person / Resident; Independent	A person who is able to respond to a fire emergency and leave the building without assistance of staff or with minimal assistance of another person. Also see dependent and highly dependent
Person: Responsible	(a) in relation to a workplace, the employer, if the workplace is to any extent under his control; (b) in relation to any premises not falling within paragraph (a)—(i) the person who has control of the premises (as occupier or otherwise) in connection with the carrying on by him of a trade, business or other undertaking (for profit or not); or (ii) the owner, where the person in control of the premises does not have control in connection with the carrying on by that person of a trade, business or other undertaking.
Person; Child	A person who is not over compulsory school age, construed in accordance with section 8 of the Education Act 1996 (Also see Young person)
Person; Competent	A person with enough training and experience or knowledge and other qualities to enable them to properly assist in undertaking the fire safety measures recommended in this guide.
Person; Employee	A person who is or is treated as an employee for the purposes of The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and related expressions are to be construed accordingly
Person; Owner	The person for the time being receiving the rack-rent of the premises in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own

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	account or as agent or trustee for another person, or who would so receive the rack-rent if the premises were let at a rack-rent
Person; Relevant.	Any person, including the responsible person, who is or may be lawfully on the premises. And any person in the immediate vicinity of the premises who is at risk from fire on the premises. (This does not include operational fire fighters carrying out emergency response type duties)
Person; Young.	Any person who has not attained the age of 18. (Also see Child)
Place of relative safety	A place within a building where, for a predetermined period of time of usually no less than thirty minutes, people will have a degree of safety from the effects of fire and smoke. Usually a protected corridor, stairwell, or lobby.
Place of safety	In relation to premises, means a safe area beyond the premises.
Premises type: Dwelling	For the purposes of Metro-SRM fire risk assessments, dwellings include any facility that is used as living accommodation by an individual, a family group, or a group of individuals living as single household. Depending on the circumstances, dwellings may or may not be formed from robust fire resisting construction, (the fire box principle) and therefore, may or may not be able to support a 'Stay put' fire response strategy.
Premises type: Flats; converted property.	Buildings that were not originally designed or built as purpose-built flats, but which have been converted at some point, from their original purpose to flats. Depending on the design principles applied at the time of conversion, these premises may not be subdivided into discreet fire resisting compartments (the fire box principle) and may not be suitable to support a 'Stay put' fire response strategy.
Premises type: Flats; purpose built; blocks of.	Properties, irrespective of their age, that were designed and constructed to provide two or more self-contained domestic dwellings within a single building envelope, but which are not semi-detached or terraced housing. The premises are subdivided by fire resisting construction into discreet sixty-minute fire compartments (following the fire box principle) Such buildings support a 'Stay put' fire response strategy.
Premises type: House of multiple occupancy (HMO)	A residence which does not consist of a single-family unit, and where three or more residents share one or more basic facilities i.e., kitchen, toilets, or bathroom. Can include house split into bedsits, a hostel, B&B hotel that is not exclusively available for holiday accommodation, some types of shared student accommodation.
Risk	The combination of the likelihood of an occurrence of a hazardous event or exposure(s) and the severity of injury or ill health that can be caused by the event or exposure(s)
Routine checks and tests	Fire safety checks, tests and inspections that require little specialist knowledge to perform and which are usually carried out either daily, weekly, or monthly depending on the type of check or test being carried out. See also Periodic checks and tests.
SCOLA Construction	SCOLA (Second Consortium of Local Authorities). All schools were built between 1961-1990. Steel frame construction similar to CLASP construction. (Also see CLASP construction)
So far as is reasonably practical	See: As low as reasonably practical
Specified Attachment	Attachments to an external wall of a block of flats. Primarily, but not necessarily exclusively; balconies but not terraces, devices to limit solar gain (brie Solei) and solar panels. (Also see Wall: External)