

# **A BURNING ISSUE:**

# The Reality of Fire Door Safety in Social Housing

A White Paper by Sentry Fire Safety Group

March 2026

The logo for Sentry Fire Safety Group features a stylized orange corner bracket on the left side, followed by the text "SENTRY Fire Safety Group" in white, and another stylized orange corner bracket on the right side.

**SENTRY**  
Fire Safety  
Group

# FOREWORD

The safety of residents in social housing is a matter of life, protection, and public trust.

Following the tragedy at Grenfell Tower, the Fire Safety (England) Regulations 2022 introduced stronger accountability and inspection requirements. Central to these reforms are fire doors - critical life-safety systems designed to contain fire and smoke and protect escape routes. When they fail, the consequences are severe.

This whitepaper presents the first authority-level analysis of fire door compliance in England's social housing since the regulations took effect. Drawing on Freedom of Information data from local authorities, it evaluates inspection coverage, FD30 certification levels, remediation progress, and forward planning.

The findings are stark.

Inspection rates remain inconsistent, particularly for front entrance doors. Only a minority meet the minimum FD30 standard. Over 100,000 non-compliant doors have been identified, with the majority still awaiting repair or replacement. Regional disparities further compound risk.

Although many councils face funding pressures, the data highlights systemic weaknesses: incomplete asset records, limited certification tracking, access barriers, and insufficient replacement planning. As a result, too many residents may be relying on doors that would not perform as required in a fire, putting them at potential risk.

This challenge demands structural solutions: adequate funding, accurate data aligned to Golden Thread principles, statutory repair deadlines, and consistent oversight. Transparency across all social housing providers is essential.

Lasting change requires a coordinated response across the sector. We are sharing our findings with policymakers in central and local government, regulators, insurers, and industry bodies to support informed dialogue and collective action.

Our purpose in publishing this research is simple: to support measurable risk reduction, drive stronger accountability, and strengthen protection for residents. Fire safety must move beyond compliance to demonstrable assurance to ensure that fire safety obligations are delivered in practice, not just in principle.



Jon Gatfield  
Chairman  
Sentry Fire Safety Group

**89%**

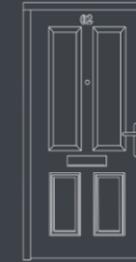
of the 296 local authorities and councils that were contacted responded to our FOI request



## CERTIFICATION:

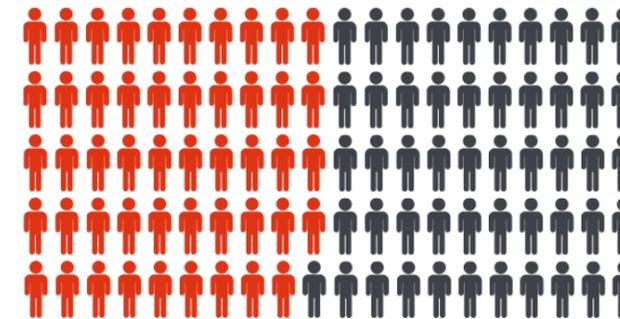
**37%** of front entrance doors are certified to at least FD30

**33%** of communal doors are certified to at least FD30



**46%** of front entrance doors have been inspected at least once since January 2023

**89%** of communal doors have been inspected at least once since January 2023



**49%** of local authorities do not have a plan in place for replacing or repairing non-compliant fire doors



## BREAKING DOWN THE DATA...



**63%**

of the doors identified as non-compliant have not been repaired or replaced

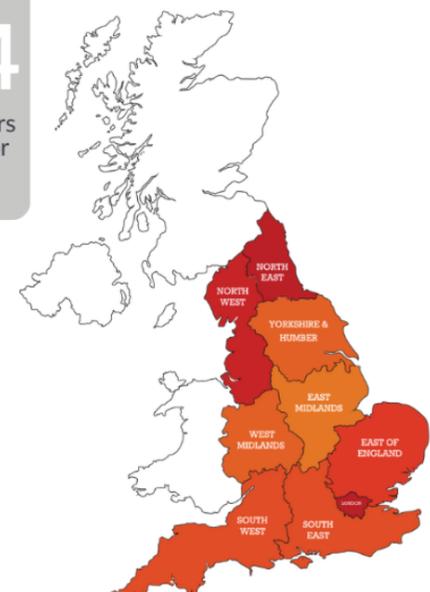


**37%**

of the doors identified as non-compliant have been repaired or replaced

**29,384**

Non-compliant fire doors with no current plan for repair or replacement



LEAVING...  
**66,860**

Non-compliant fire doors currently in England



## BACKGROUND

In the wake of the Grenfell Tower tragedy, the UK government introduced new fire safety regulations aimed at protecting residents in high-risk residential buildings through The Fire Safety (England) Regulations 2022. Following measures to address the immediate risks of cladding, we believe that fire doors are the next priority to ensuring fire safety. Central to these reforms was a renewed emphasis on the installation, inspection, and maintenance of fire doors; critical barriers that can slow the spread of fire and smoke.

However, this whitepaper reveals that, despite the introduction of these regulations in January 2023, a vast majority of fire doors in social housing haven't been inspected since legislation was introduced, meaning that fire safety in social housing remains dangerously inadequate.

Drawing on exclusive primary research conducted through Freedom of Information (FOI) requests sent to every local authority in England, this report provides a first-of-its-kind nationwide snapshot of the state of fire door safety in social housing.

As part of a Freedom of Information request, local authorities across England were asked to report:

- The number of residential units within their social housing stock
- The number of fire doors fitted (front entrance and communal doors)
- The proportion of doors certified to FD30 or above (guaranteed to hold back fire for 30 minutes)
- The number of fire door inspections conducted since January 2023
- The volume of non-compliant fire doors identified
- The number of those doors that have been repaired or replaced
- Whether they have a forward plan for replacing fire doors over the next three years

The findings are deeply concerning. Whilst some authorities have taken meaningful steps toward compliance, a significant proportion are falling behind. Many councils report low inspection rates, limited tracking of door ratings, and slow progress in repairing or replacing non-compliant fire doors. In some cases, essential data is missing altogether, suggesting a lack of internal oversight.

This whitepaper concludes that current legislation, while well-intentioned, has not achieved the widespread compliance necessary to prevent future fire tragedies. Systemic underinvestment, inconsistent enforcement, and insufficient data transparency continue to leave thousands of residents at risk, across the country.

Without swift, coordinated action, the failures exposed in this whitepaper could have devastating consequences. Fire safety in social housing must move from a box-ticking exercise to a central pillar of housing policy and tenant protection.



The data illustrates clear and widespread risks that affect residents, local authorities, and the resilience of buildings that should provide safe and secure homes.



## WHY IS SENTRY DOING THIS - AND WHY NOW?

Sentry Fire Safety Group has long suspected that the inspection and remediation of fire doors within social housing was not being completed at the rate it is required, due to low fire door volumes for the social housing sector. To investigate this hypothesis and to understand the scale of this problem, we decided to undertake primary research by submitting Freedom of Information requests to every local authority in England.

We have undertaken to publish this white paper because the findings uncovered through our Freedom of Information research reveal systemic shortcomings in fire door inspections, certification, and maintenance across social housing in England, the level of which significantly exceeded our expectations. As an organisation operating within this critical area of fire safety, we believe it would be irresponsible to treat these insights as internal intelligence. The data illustrates clear and widespread risks that affect residents, local authorities, and the resilience of buildings that should provide safe, secure homes.

Whilst Sentry Fire Safety Group has initiated this research and discussion, we believe that a cross-industry and multi-agency approach is required to bring about long term change in the social housing sector. With the lessons of Grenfell still urgent and unresolved, we feel compelled to share our findings, stimulate informed discussion, and support meaningful improvements that protect communities nationwide.



## KEY FINDINGS

### Response Rate

Freedom of Information (FOI) requests were issued to 296 local authorities across England (excluding county councils which are not responsible for housing). 261 authorities responded in some form, giving a 88% response rate. Of these:

- 10 authorities (4%) issued formal refusals, typically citing that the information was not held or that retrieval would exceed cost thresholds.
- 75 authorities (29%) confirmed that social housing is no longer managed directly by the local authority but by housing associations, which are not subject to FOI legislation.
- 176 authorities (67%) provided substantive responses containing usable information.

This distribution demonstrates a high overall response rate; however, the volume of non-responses and the proportion of stock held by housing associations (46% of local authorities) significantly constrain the availability of consistent, authority-level data on fire safety practices in social housing.

The figures that follow are based on the responses from the 176 authorities that provided full or partial information, representing 59% of all authorities in England.

### Fire Door Performance Across Social Housing Stock

Analysis of the data indicates significant variation in the fire-resistance performance of doors within social housing in England.

Only 37% of front entrance doors meet a minimum FD30 fire-resistance rating. Performance is even lower across communal areas, where only 33% of doors achieve the FD30 threshold. This gives an overall figure of just 36% of fire doors across social housing that meet the minimum FD30 requirements.

These findings highlight substantive gaps in basic compartmentation measures mandated to protect occupants and suggest that a large proportion of properties may lack fire doors capable of providing the minimum 30-minute fire-resistance standard required in higher-risk residential settings.



### Compliance with Fire Door Inspection Requirements

Under the Fire Safety (England) Regulations 2022, responsible persons must ensure that fire doors in high-risk residential buildings are inspected at least once every twelve months. Since the regulations took effect in January 2023, inspection activity has varied considerably between front entrance doors and communal fire doors.

Only 46% of front entrance doors have been inspected at least once since regulation was introduced three years ago. Several local authorities reported that the primary barrier to achieving higher compliance is the difficulty of gaining access to individual dwellings, with residents often unavailable or unwilling to facilitate scheduled inspections. This access constraint continues to impede inspection programmes and slows progress towards meeting statutory requirements.

In contrast, 89% of communal fire doors have been inspected at least once, reflecting stronger compliance in shared spaces where access is controlled and inspection routines are more straightforward to manage. This disparity highlights the operational challenges associated with inspecting front entrance doors and the need for more effective access strategies to deliver full compliance.

### Identification and Remediation of Non-Compliant Fire Doors

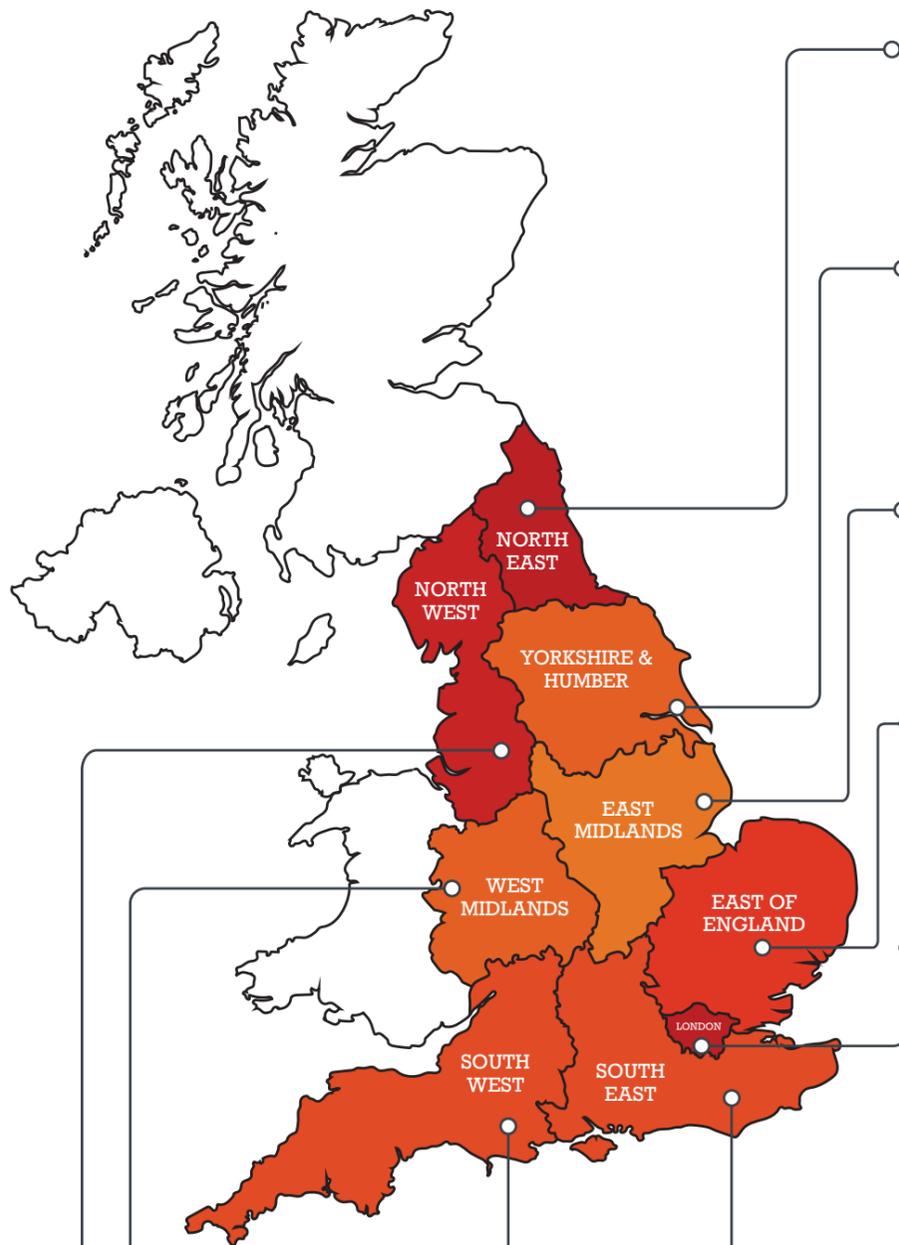
Since January 2023, local authorities have identified a total of 106,718 fire doors (14%) in social housing that do not meet minimum safety standards. However, only 37% of these non-compliant doors have been repaired or replaced. This leaves more than 66,000 known non-compliant doors in local authority-managed social housing that remain unaddressed, posing a significant fire safety risk - equivalent to 8% of all fire doors in social housing. However, this only accounts for the doors that have actually been inspected.



### Forward Planning for Fire Door Remediation

Analysis of responses from local authorities shows that 86 councils, approximately 49% of those who provided data and 29% of all English authorities, have a formal plan in place for the repair or replacement of non-compliant fire doors over the next three years. This indicates that although these local authorities are taking proactive steps to address known fire safety risks, the remaining councils lack a clear strategy for remediation.

The presence of a forward-looking plan is critical to ensuring that non-compliant doors are addressed systematically and within a defined timeframe. Without such planning, there is a risk that fire safety improvements will remain reactive rather than coordinated, leaving thousands of residents exposed to preventable hazards. Strengthening the requirement for councils to implement and publish these plans would support both accountability and transparency, ensuring that remediation is tracked and delivered efficiently.



**North East:**  
 Response rate: 83%  
 Front doors certified to at least FD30: 20%  
 Communal doors certified to at least FD30: 10%  
 Front doors inspected since January 2023: 67%  
 Communal doors inspected since January 2023: 99%  
 Non-compliant doors awaiting repair: 84%

**Yorkshire & Humber**  
 Response rate: 92%  
 Front doors certified to at least FD30: 57%  
 Communal doors certified to at least FD30: 45%  
 Front doors inspected since January 2023: 42%  
 Communal doors inspected since January 2023: 62%  
 Non-compliant doors awaiting repair: 53%

**East Midlands:**  
 Response rate: 97%  
 Front doors certified to at least FD30: 67%  
 Communal doors certified to at least FD30: 63%  
 Front doors inspected since January 2023: 73%  
 Communal doors inspected since January 2023: 81%  
 Non-compliant doors awaiting repair: 49%

**East of England:**  
 Response rate: 85%  
 Front doors certified to at least FD30: 41%  
 Communal doors certified to at least FD30: 31%  
 Front doors inspected since January 2023: 64%  
 Communal doors inspected since January 2023: 89%  
 Non-compliant doors awaiting repair: 57%

**London:**  
 Response rate: 83%  
 Front doors certified to at least FD30: 19%  
 Communal doors certified to at least FD30: 32%  
 Front doors inspected since January 2023: 33%  
 Communal doors inspected since January 2023: 92%  
 Non-compliant doors awaiting repair: 63%



**West Midlands:**  
 Response rate: 93%  
 Front doors certified to at least FD30: 57%  
 Communal doors certified to at least FD30: 29%  
 Front doors inspected since January 2023: 57%  
 Communal doors inspected since January 2023: 96%  
 Non-compliant doors awaiting repair: 48%

**North West:**  
 Response rate: 86%  
 Front doors certified to at least FD30: 35%  
 Communal doors certified to at least FD30: 69%  
 Front doors inspected since January 2023: 37%  
 Communal doors inspected since January 2023: 70%  
 Non-compliant doors awaiting repair: 49%

**South East:**  
 Response rate: 84%  
 Front doors certified to at least FD30: 49%  
 Communal doors certified to at least FD30: 61%  
 Front doors inspected since January 2023: 44%  
 Communal doors inspected since January 2023: 70%  
 Non-compliant doors awaiting repair: 55%

**South West:**  
 Response rate: 96%  
 Front doors certified to at least FD30: 46%  
 Communal doors certified to at least FD30: 97%  
 Front doors inspected since January 2023: 49%  
 Communal doors inspected since January 2023: 98%  
 Non-compliant doors awaiting repair: 73%



## REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Fire door compliance in social housing across England shows significant regional variation, both in installation standards and levels of inspection activity. Nationally, only 37% of front entrance doors and 33% of communal doors are certified as FD30, while inspection coverage since January 2023 stands at 46% for front entrance doors and 89% for communal doors.

High-rise residential stock is concentrated in London (33%) and the West Midlands (20%), whereas the North East (5%) and South East (6%) have the lowest proportion of high-rise units. Regions with larger high-rise populations face increased challenges in inspection and maintenance, compounding fire safety risk.

Inspection rates highlight regional disparities. The South West reports the highest communal door inspection coverage at 98%, alongside stronger than average front entrance door inspections (49%). Conversely, London exhibits low inspection coverage for both front entrance doors (34%), despite having the largest number of residential units. The North West is also falling behind, with just 37% of front entrance doors inspected since 2023. Several local authorities cited difficulty accessing residents' homes as a key factor limiting front entrance door inspections.

Non-compliance and remediation vary markedly by region. Of the 106,718 doors identified as non-compliant, London has the highest number (44,129), with 68% of these still awaiting repair. In contrast, the North West, with only 579 non-compliant doors, shows strong remediation progress. Overall, 63% of non-compliant doors nationally remain unaddressed, and only half of local authorities (53%) currently have a formal replacement plan in place.

This data underscores the uneven progress in fire door compliance across England. High-density urban areas such as London face significant challenges due to high-rise prevalence, lower inspection coverage, and slower remediation, while regions with smaller or lower-rise housing stocks, including the South West and East Midlands, demonstrate stronger inspection coverage and more consistent replacement planning. Addressing these disparities is critical to ensuring fire safety standards are met across all social housing.

“Over two thirds of fire doors identified as being non-compliant in London have yet to be repaired or replaced.”



## POLICY & PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1. Adequate Funding for Fire Safety Improvements

Many local authorities cite a chronic lack of government funding as significantly impacting on their ability to maintain and improve fire safety in social housing, which was backed up by a report by the Houses of Commons Committee in 2024.<sup>1</sup> Dedicated financial support should be set aside to ensure that local authorities and social housing providers have the resources necessary to carry out inspections, repairs, and replacements of fire doors without delay.

### 2. Accurate Fire Door Inventory

Councils should maintain a complete, up-to-date record of all fire doors in their social housing stock. Accurate data on door types, locations, and certification is essential for monitoring and risk management. This aligns directly with the Golden Thread, introduced after the Hackitt Review, which requires key building-safety information to be recorded, verified, and kept accessible throughout a building's entire lifecycle.

In practice, applying the Golden Thread to fire doors means maintaining reliable records of specifications, certification, and inspection history so that issues can be identified and addressed quickly. When inventories are incomplete or outdated, the Golden Thread breaks, limiting a landlord's ability to demonstrate compliance or make timely safety decisions. Robust, consistent data therefore remains fundamental to ensuring accountability and protecting residents.

### 3. Comprehensive Inspection Records

Local authorities should be held responsible for keeping detailed records of fire door inspections and the outcomes of these inspections. This includes documenting compliance status, maintenance actions taken, and any barriers encountered during inspections, such as difficulty accessing residents' homes.

<sup>1</sup> The Finances and Sustainability of the Social Housing Sector, May 2024.

Available at: <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm5804/cmselect/cmcomloc/60/report.html>



Dedicated financial support should be set aside to ensure that providers of social housing have the resources necessary to carry out inspections, repairs and replacements of fire doors, without delay.



### 4. Statutory Deadlines for Repair and Replacement

Clear statutory deadlines should be established for repairing or replacing fire doors identified as non-compliant. This will ensure that safety hazards are addressed promptly and reduce the number of doors left in an unsafe condition.

### 5. Accountability for Non-Compliance

Local authorities and housing associations should be held accountable for failing to inspect fire doors or address non-compliance. Robust oversight mechanisms, including reporting and potential sanctions, would reinforce the legal duty to maintain safe living environments.

### 6. Transparency Across All Social Housing Providers

Housing associations should be subject to the same Freedom of Information requirements as local authorities. Around 25% of local authorities have fully transferred their social housing stock to housing associations, meaning that a significant proportion of social housing is managed by housing associations. Applying FOI obligations would enhance transparency and enable scrutiny of fire safety practices across all social housing.

### 7. Public Access to Fire Safety Data

Information on fire door inspections, compliance, and remediation should be made freely accessible to tenants. Tenants have a right to be informed about the safety of their homes, and transparent data would empower residents to hold landlords accountable for maintaining fire doors to the required standards. Access to this information can also aid tenants in making informed decisions about where they live, helping them assess the safety of potential or current homes.



Implementing these measures is not simply a regulatory obligation; it is a vital safeguard for some of the most vulnerable members of our society.



## IN SUMMARY

This white paper demonstrates that fire safety in social housing across England remains inconsistent and, in many areas, insufficient. Despite the Fire Safety (England) Regulations 2022, inspection coverage, compliance with FD30 standards, and remediation of non-compliant doors vary widely, with high-rise housing in London and other large urban areas facing particular risks.

A key barrier to improving fire safety is the chronic underfunding of local authorities. Limited resources hinder regular inspections, timely repairs or replacements, and the maintenance of accurate fire door records. Addressing this funding gap is essential to ensure councils can meet their legal obligations and safeguard residents effectively.

However, funding alone is not enough. Transparency across all social housing providers, including housing associations, is crucial to allow oversight of compliance and inspection practices. Equally important is accountability: local authorities must be held responsible for inspecting fire doors, addressing non-compliance, and implementing replacement plans in line with statutory requirements.

Without these measures, the consequences of inadequate fire safety fall disproportionately on tenants who rely on social housing, including those in vulnerable circumstances or with limited housing options. By combining adequate government funding with robust transparency and accountability measures, it is possible to ensure every fire door is properly maintained, reducing fire risk and protecting the safety of residents. Implementing these measures is not simply a regulatory obligation; it is a vital safeguard for some of the most vulnerable members of society.



# RESPONSE BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

as of 31st January 2026

## Full Data Provided

Bassetlaw District Council  
Bedford Borough Council  
Berneslai Homes  
Birmingham City Council  
Broadland District Council  
Burnley Council  
Cannock Chase District Council  
Canterbury City Council  
Charnwood Borough Council  
Cheltenham Borough Council  
Cherwell District Council  
Cheshire East Council  
Chesterfield Borough Council  
Chorley Borough Council  
City of Bradford Council  
City of London Corporation  
Cornwall Council  
Crawley Borough Council  
Dacorum Borough Council  
Derby Homes  
Derbyshire Dales  
Durham County Council  
East Riding of Yorkshire Council  
East Suffolk Council  
Epsom & Ewell Borough Council

Exeter City Council  
Folkestone and Hythe District Council  
Gateshead Borough Council  
Gloucester City Council  
Gravesham Borough Council  
Great Yarmouth Borough Council  
Hartlepool Borough Council  
Halton Borough Council  
Haringey Council  
Havant Borough Council  
Hillingdon Borough Council  
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council  
Ipswich Borough Council  
Islington Borough Council  
Kingston upon Hull City Council  
Kirklees Council  
Leeds City Council  
London Borough of Ealing  
London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham  
Manchester City Council  
Mansfield District Council  
Melton Borough Council  
Mid Devon District Council  
Milton Keynes City Council  
North Devon Council  
North West Leicestershire  
Nottingham City Council  
Reigate & Banstead Borough Council

Rossendale Borough Council  
Rotherham Borough Council  
Sheffield City Council  
Solihull Borough Council  
South Derbyshire District Council  
South Hams District Council  
South Holland District Council  
South Tyneside Council  
Spelthorne Borough Council  
St Leger Homes  
STAR Housing (Shropshire)  
Stoke-on-Trent City Council  
Sutton Housing Partnership  
Swindon Borough Council  
Teignbridge District Council  
Tendring District Council  
Thurrock Council  
Trafford Council  
Tunbridge Wells Borough Council  
Waverley Borough Council  
Wealden District Council  
Westmorland and Furness Council  
West Devon Borough Council  
Wigan Council  
Wiltshire Council  
Wirral Borough Council  
Worcester City Council  
Wyre Forest District Council

## No Response Received

Ashford Borough Council  
Bath and North East Somerset Council  
Cambridge City Council  
City of Lincoln Council  
Colchester City Council  
Darlington Borough Council  
Elmbridge Borough Council  
Enfield Council

Huntingdonshire District Council  
Hyndburn Borough Council  
Lancaster City Council  
Liverpool City Council  
Newham Council  
North Warwickshire Borough Council  
Reading Borough Council  
Rushmoor Borough Council  
Salford City Council

South Cambridgeshire District Council  
Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council  
Tamworth Borough Council  
Telford and Wrekin Borough Council  
Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council  
Wandsworth Council  
West Suffolk Council

## Refusals

Brent Council - Refused on grounds that information not held.  
Bristol City Council - Refused on grounds that information not held.  
Eastbourne District Council - Refused on grounds of considering the request “vexatious or repetitious”.  
Epping Forest - Refused due to cost of data gathering.  
Hart District Council - Refused on grounds that information not held.  
Isle of Wight Council - Refused due to cost of data gathering.  
Lewes District Council - Refused on grounds of commercial benefit.  
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea - Refused on grounds that it would compromise the council's competitive position, interfere with regulatory oversight and expose operational vulnerabilities.  
Knowsley Borough Council - Refused due to cost of data gathering.  
Southampton City Council - Refused on grounds of not being of sufficient value to public at large.

## Partial Data Provided

Adur and Worthing Councils  
Arun District Council  
Ashfield District Council  
Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council  
Basildon Borough Council  
Blackpool Coastal Housing  
Bolsover District Council  
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole  
Breckland Council  
Brentwood Borough Council  
Brighton and Hove City Council  
Bristol City Council  
Broxtowe Borough Council  
Bury Council  
Castlepoint Borough Council  
Central Bedfordshire Council  
Cheshire West and Cheshire Council  
City of York Council  
Croydon Council  
Dartford Borough Council  
Dorset Borough Council  
Dover District Council  
Dudley Borough Council  
Eastleigh Borough Council  
East Devon District Council  
Fareham Borough Council  
Gedling Borough Council  
Gosport Borough Council  
Guildford Borough Council  
Harlow Council

Hertfordshire County Council  
High Peak Borough Council  
Isles of Scilly Council  
Lambeth Council  
Leicester City Council  
Lewisham Council  
London Borough of Bromley  
London Borough of Barking and Dagenham  
London Borough of Camden  
London Borough of Hackney  
London Borough of Harrow  
London Borough of Havering  
London Borough of Hounslow  
London Borough of Redbridge  
London Borough of Tower Hamlets  
London Borough of Waltham Forest  
Luton Borough Council  
Medway Council  
Newark and Sherwood District Council  
Newcastle City Council  
New Forest District Council  
North Kesteven District Council  
Northamptonshire Partnership Homes  
North Yorkshire Council  
North Northamptonshire Council  
North Tyneside Council  
Norwich City Council  
Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council  
Oadby and Wigston Borough Council  
Oldham Council  
Oxford City Council  
Peterborough City Council  
Portsmouth City Council

Redditch Borough Council  
Royal Borough of Greenwich  
Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames  
Rugby Borough Council  
Runnymede Borough Council  
Rykneld Homes  
Sandwell Council  
Slough Borough Council  
Somerset Council  
Southend-on-Sea City Council  
South Kesteven District Council  
South Oxfordshire District Council  
St Alban's City Council  
Stevenage Borough Council  
Stroud District Council  
Sunderland City Council  
Tandridge District Council  
Thanet District Council  
Torbay Council  
Uttlesford District Council  
Vale of White Horse District Council  
Warrington Borough Council  
Warwick District Council  
Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council  
West Berkshire Council  
West Lancashire Borough Council  
Wolverhampton Homes  
Westminster City Council  
Winchester City Council  
Woking Borough Council  
Wokingham Borough Council

## Managed by Housing Associations

Amber Valley Borough Council  
Barnet Council  
Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council  
Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council  
Bolton Borough Council  
Borough Council of Kings Lynn & West Norfolk  
Boston Borough Council  
Bracknell Forest Borough Council  
Braintree District Council  
Bromsgrove District Council  
Buckinghamshire Council  
Calderdale Borough Council  
Chelmsford City Council  
Cotswold District Council  
Coventry City Council  
Cumberland Council  
Derby City Council  
East Cambridgeshire District Council  
East Hampshire District Council  
East Hertfordshire District Council  
East Lindsey District Council  
East Staffordshire Borough Council  
Erewash Borough Council

Fenland District Council  
Forest of Dean District Council  
Fylde Borough Council  
Halton Borough Council  
Harborough District Council  
Hart District Council  
Hastings District Council  
Lichfield District Council  
London Borough of Bexley  
London Borough of Richmond upon Thames  
Maidstone Borough Council  
Maldon District Council  
Malvern Hills District Council  
Merton Council  
Middlesbrough Borough Council  
Mole Valley District Council  
Newcastle Under Lyme Borough Council  
North East Derbyshire District Council  
North East Lincolnshire Council  
North Lincolnshire Council  
North Norfolk District Council  
North Somerset Council  
Pendle Borough Council  
Plymouth City Council  
Preston City Council

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council  
Ribble Valley Borough Council  
Rochdale Borough Council  
Rochford District Council  
Rother District Council  
Rushcliffe Borough Council  
Rutland County Council  
Sefton Borough Council  
Sevenoaks District Council  
South Gloucestershire Council  
South Ribble Borough Council  
South Staffordshire District Council  
St Helens Borough Council  
Stafford Borough Council  
Staffordshire Moorlands District Council  
Stratford-on-Avon District Council  
Surrey Heath Borough Council  
Swale Borough Council  
Tameside Borough Council  
Test Valley Borough Council  
Tewkesbury Borough Council  
Wakefield City Council  
Walsall Borough Council  
West Northamptonshire Council  
Windsor and Maidenhead Borough Council  
Wychavon District Council  
Wyre Council



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