



**ELECTRICAL**  
All electrical work required to meet the requirements of Part P (electrical safety) must be designed, installed, inspected and tested by a Competent Person registered under a Competent Person Self Certification Scheme such as BRE certification Ltd, BSI, NICEIC Certification Services or Zurich Ltd. An appropriate BS7671 Electrical Installation Certificate is to be issued for the work by a person competent to do so. A copy of a certificate will be given to Building Control on completion.

## GENERAL

- Refer to M&E Consultant layouts for ventilation design and specification.
- Fire rated partitions to be either full height to soffit/underside of existing compartment floor or to min 200mm above ceiling with abative cast insulation panels to soffit/underside of existing compartment floor to maintain fire rating of partition.
- Minimum requirement of European Classification C for reaction to fire to all wall and ceiling surfaces.
- All service penetrations through the fire rated partitions and cavity barriers to be appropriately fire stopped and sealed to maintain fire integrity of specified construction.
- Compartment floors - all openings to be made good to maintain 60min fire rating.
- The electrical installation shall comply in its entirety with requirements of BS 7671 IEE wiring regulations, 17th edition.
- Existing trickle vents retained.
- Ventilation shall be provided in accordance with relevant Building Standards (England) regulations.
- Ductwork shall be designed and installed in accordance with B&ES DW144. Shown indicatively, refer to specialist design
- Fire dampers shall be installed on all ductwork where it passes through fire compartments and barriers. Class rating of new internal materials to meet Section D2 criteria

**EXTRACTION SYSTEMS:**  
Kitchen ventilation systems should be designed, installed and maintained in accordance with the requirements of the BESA (Building Engineering Services Association) DW/172 Specifications for Kitchen Ventilation Systems (ref. 21) and TR19: Guide to Good Practice – Internal Cleanliness of Ventilation Systems (ref. 8).

Ducts, canopies, extract plenum and hoods should be constructed of (and be supported by) galvanised or stainless steel of a substantial gauge, having all seams and joints liquid tight, with smooth surfaces to facilitate cleaning. Spiral ducting is only suitable for the extraction of combustion products, and not for the extraction of oil/fat fumes and steam, as its construction can allow condensed liquid to leak from the joints that run its entire length. Ducts should not be constructed from aluminium because of the low melting point of this material.

Extract ducting should be as short as practicable, and the design should comply with any local bylaws. The duct should preferably pass directly to the open and should not pass through, or be contained within, floor or ceiling voids, or roof spaces where exposed combustible materials are present. Ducts should not pass through fire compartment walls or floors.

Where ducts pass through any combustible material, it should be cut away for a distance of at least 150mm from the duct, and the ducts fitted with a proprietary sleeving system or non combustible insulation. Ducts, hoods and canopies should have a clearance of at least 150mm from combustible material, including combustible partitions and floors, and – where necessary – the space should be filled with non combustible insulation. Work should be undertaken by competent persons with third party certification from a UKAS accredited third party certification body.

**COMPLIANCE WITH FIRE SAFETY LEGISLATION:**  
A suitable and sufficient fire risk assessment should be undertaken by a competent person for all premises to which the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (3), or equivalent legislation in Scotland and Northern Ireland (refs. 4-7), applies. The assessment should include the cooking process and areas occupied by members of the public and staff.

The risk assessment should consider the good practice set out in RC48 Arson Prevention (ref. 32) together with the potential for an arson attack from sources within or outside the business. Where necessary, suitable preventive or protective actions should be identified and implemented to protect both the main premises together with any outbuildings, such as timber sheds used to store stocks of unus-

Where fire risk assessments or other forms of expert fire safety advice or guidance are sought, a competent, experienced person with a form of professional recognition should be engaged to carry out the task. Wherever possible, all fire safety products purchased should be manufactured to an appropriate standard and carry relevant markings. Systems (such as automatic fire detection and alarm systems) should be installed to recognised standards by installers approved by an accredited third party certification or approvals body.

As part of the fire risk assessments undertaken to comply with fire safety legislation the good practice set out in BESA Guide TR19 Grease (ref. 8) should be considered and a specific assessment of the extract ventilation should be undertaken based on the guidance provided in RC44 (ref. 2)

Where LPG cylinders or hazardous substances are stored, an assessment will also need to be undertaken in accordance with the Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 (DSEAR) (ref. 9). Further advice on safe use and storage can be found in RC8 The storage, use and handling of common industrial gases in cylinders including LPG (ref. 10).

The response by fire and rescue services to 999/112 calls and signals routed via fire alarm monitoring organisations varies widely throughout the UK, and differs from day to night time. Fire safety managers should refer to the relevant fire and rescue service websites to make themselves aware of the levels of response in the areas in which their premises are located, and consider this information when undertaking and reviewing fire risk assessments.

Notes

ICE Arch Ltd take no responsibility for any dimensions obtained by scaling from this drawing. If no dimension is shown the recipient must ascertain the dimension specifically from the Architect or by site measurement. Supplying this drawing in digital form is solely for convenience and no reliance may be placed on digital data. All data must be checked against hard copy. Dimensions must be checked on site. Any discrepancies must be reported to the Architect immediately.

All dimensions and conditions are to be checked on site by the contractor prior to commencing any work. The contractor is responsible for checking that there is no conflict between site dimensions and drawn dimensions.

Drawings to be read in conjunction with Structural Engineer's, Mechanical and Electrical Engineer's, Specialist Manufacturer's and Sub-contractor's drawings and specification.

These drawings have been prepared without the benefit of exposing the underlying construction and therefore assumptions have been made. Prior to commencement the contractor must contact ICE Arch Ltd to agree the necessary scope of investigation works, to confirm on site conditions. It should be noted that the results of these investigations may require the drawings and structural design to change.

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NOTE: PLANS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION  
WITH STRUCTURAL ENGINEER'S, M&E  
ENGINEER'S, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S AND  
SPECIALIST SUPPLIERS/ MANUFACTURER'S  
DRAWINGS AND DETAILS

NOTE: DO NOT SCALE OFF THIS DRAWING. ALL DIMENSIONS AND SETTING OUT TO BE CONFIRMED PRIOR TO WORK COMMENCING. DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE PLASTER UNLESS REFERRED TO AS 'FINISHED'. FIGURED DIMENSIONS TO BE FOLLOWED IN PREFERENCE TO SCALE.

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| Revision | Comment | Date |

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**MANCHESTER FOOD COMPANY**

Project  **Ducie Street Warehouse,  
Ducie Street, Manchester**

Drawing  
**PROPOSED KITCHENS 1 TO 10 VENT,  
HEATING AND COOLING FLOOR  
PLANS**

