The Printworks Electrical Heritage RAMS

DCI Electrical Systems Ltd

Risk assessment and method statement for electrical installation within the retained High Road Buildings

P01 FOR REVIEW 20 October 2026

Review required before issue for construction. Confirm the electrical scope, design, consent status, personnel and site arrangements. This document is not a consent discharge, switching authority or permission to begin work.

Project field	Particulars
Client and Principal Contractor	McAleer and Rushe
Contract and site	The Printworks, London. The Printworks PBSA, The Printworks, 807 & 819–829 High Road, Tottenham, London, N17 8ER.
Buildings covered	Retained High Road Buildings (HRBs): Nos. 819–821 High Road (Grade II listed) and Nos. 823–829 High Road (locally listed), within the North Tottenham Conservation Area. HRB in this document means High Road Buildings.
Activity	Electrical containment, cable installation, accessories, distribution equipment, inspection, testing and commissioning
Consent references	Listed Building Consent HGY/2023/2307, Condition 8(b)(ix); associated Conditions 4, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11. Planning Permission HGY/2023/2306 includes restrictions affecting Nos. 823–827. References retained from source; current decision notices and discharge status TBC.
Document control	Proposed reference DCI-TPW-HRB-E01, review revision P01. Prepared by DCI Electrical Systems Ltd
Programme and working hours	Start and finish TBC. Source hours: Mon–Fri 08:00–17:00; Sat 08:00–13:00 only when agreed by Client. PC to confirm current permitted hours. No relevant HRB work before Condition 8 discharge and written PC release.

Key heritage principle

Heritage fabric is protected. Services must adapt to the building. No fixing, penetration, notch, chase or removal into or from historic fabric without the relevant approved 1:50 MEP schematic, approved 1:10 penetration detail and completed Appendix A permit, with before photographs and PC countersignature before work. If the site differs from the approved detail, STOP, protect and refer to the PC. Never make it fit.

Responsibilities and project interfaces

Responsibility	Organisation	Named person and contact	Duty before work
Contract manager and DCI approver	DCI Electrical Systems Ltd	TBC / TBC	Confirm scope, resources, competence and review acceptance.
Site manager and HRB supervisor	DCI Electrical Systems Ltd	TBC / TBC	Daily coordination, permits, protection checks, briefings and inspections.
Electrical isolation and switching authority	Appointing organisation and authority TBC	TBC / TBC	Control supply boundaries, isolation, locks, permits and re-energisation.
Electrical inspector and test engineer	DCI or appointed competent specialist TBC	TBC / TBC	Verification, test safety, certification and commissioning records.
Safety adviser	DCI appointed adviser TBC	TBC / TBC	Review task risk controls and site implementation.
Heritage lead and permit countersignatory	PC McAleer and Rushe	TBC / TBC	Conservation interface, protection, making good and release of hold points.
MEP design	EDC Engineers identified in source; current appointment TBC	TBC / TBC	Coordinate HRB routes, electrical design and penetration details.
Structural engineer	Project structural engineer through PC	TBC / TBC	Floor loads, supports and specific joist restrictions.
Conservation Officer	London Borough of Haringey	Through PC only; contact TBC	Heritage advice and formal consent interface through PC.

1 Purpose and scope

DCI will install the confirmed electrical systems safely while preserving the special architectural and historic interest of the HRBs. The same heritage standard applies to the locally listed Nos. 823–829 as to Grade II listed Nos. 819–821. This electrical method supports the Condition 8(b)(ix) process; acceptance and consent for its actual scope must be confirmed.

- Included subject to confirmed design and scope: containment and supports; power and lighting cables; accessories and luminaires; distribution boards, protective devices, earthing and bonding; supplies and agreed control wiring to mechanical equipment; dead inspection and testing, controlled energisation and commissioning; redundant electrical service removal.
- Scope boundaries TBC: landlord and tenant systems, submains, emergency lighting, fire alarm, data, security and BMS interfaces. Specialist life safety systems require their approved design, applicable standards and commissioning plans before work. HV, utility cut-outs, metering, PV, batteries and generators are outside this method unless separately assessed and authorised.
- Excluded: mechanical and plumbing installation; structural alteration or strengthening; asbestos survey and removal; historic making good by the PC heritage specialist under Conditions 4 and 7. The PC supplies and installs heritage protection; DCI inspects, maintains its condition and reports defects without altering it.

2 Heritage significance and protected features

The PC must issue the approved Condition 8(a) condition survey to DCI Electrical Systems Ltd for the pre-start meeting. Until that survey establishes otherwise, the following are protected. Do not fix, penetrate, notch, clip, tape or temporarily support from them. Do not store materials, lean ladders or place tools on them.

- Cornices, ceiling roses, decorative plasterwork, and lath-and-plaster ceilings and walls.
- Staircases, balustrades, handrails, newels and treads.
- Fireplaces, chimney breasts, hearths and flues. No flue is used as an electrical route unless specifically approved.
- Panelling, shutters, skirtings, dado and picture rails, architraves, historic doors and surrounds, and ironmongery.
- Windows, sashes, frames, cills and reveals; historic floorboards and floor structures, subject only to the controlled methods in Sections 6 and 7.
- External elevations of all HRBs. No new electrical containment, cables, luminaires, equipment, vents or other terminals on external faces without explicit design and consent confirmation. Retain the source restrictions on pipes, soil stacks, flues, vents, ductwork and grilles under Conditions 10 and 11 and the planning conditions for Nos. 823–827.
- Any surviving eighteenth or nineteenth century element and any hidden historic feature revealed during the work. Stop-work controls in Section 14 apply.

3 Conservation principles applied

Apply BS 7913:2013 Guide to the conservation of historic buildings and Historic England conservation guidance through the approved project conservation approach. Heritage approval does not replace electrical safety, fire or structural design approval; conflicts return to the designer and PC before installation.

- Minimum intervention: use the fewest and smallest approved penetrations and fixings. Group services only where the coordinated design, segregation and tested fire stopping arrangement permit.
- New fabric first: use new risers, partitions, floor and ceiling build-ups and new-build areas rather than historic fabric wherever the approved design allows.
- Reversibility: removable mechanical fixings in new fabric or approved mortar joints; avoid resin and adhesive fixings in historic material. Supports must still meet structural and electrical fire safety requirements.
- Like-for-like making good: the PC heritage specialist matches method, material, colour, texture and profile under Condition 4. DCI does not patch, fill or conceal damage.
- Record: photograph and log every approved penetration and fixing before and after. Keep permits, location references and drawing revisions available to the PC and Conservation Officer.

Design status

The HRB MEP design is being developed by EDC Engineers. Current electrical design status, approved drawing numbers and revisions, equipment schedules, calculations, fire strategy and consent discharge evidence are TBC. No drawing is represented as approved in this review issue. A change to a consented route, location, opening or fixing must receive the necessary design and consent review before the affected work proceeds.

4 Pre commencement controls and hold points

The electrical contractor and PC shall record the following before releasing any area. A missing item is a hold point for the affected work. Complete the confirmation record in Section 18 and brief the workforce on the current authorised revision.

1. Consent and design: PC provides evidence of Condition 8 discharge for the relevant electrical work, approved 1:50 schematics under 8(b)(vi), 1:10 penetration details under 8(b)(vii), equipment locations, associated conditions and written work release. A RAMS review alone does not release this hold point.
2. Asbestos: obtain and review the refurbishment/demolition survey covering the actual intrusive work area, depth and substrates, including boards, textured finishes, floor tiles, old electrical panels, service ducts and lagging. Unsurveyed or suspect material is not disturbed. PC arranges specialist action and area clearance where required.
3. Other existing-building hazards: PC confirms lead paint, bird guano, rodent contamination, timber decay and unsafe areas identified by the condition survey; arrange controls or decontamination before access.
4. Structure: obtain the engineer's written floor loading limits for distribution equipment, cable drums, material stacks and access equipment, and specific timber drilling/notching permissions. No structural timber work without these and heritage approval.
5. Protection: jointly inspect and photograph PC protection to stairs, floors, fireplaces, panelling, doors and other protected fabric. Repair gaps through PC before work; establish protected delivery and waste routes.
6. Competence and briefing: confirm electrical task competence, authorised isolation and switching roles, test competence, access-equipment training and any restrictions on apprentices or young persons. No unsupervised isolation, switching or testing by persons without the required competence and authority. Record Appendix B briefing.
7. Setting out: supervisor checks routes, equipment, fixings and openings against current approved drawings. Mark on protection or new fabric only; low-tack tape may be used on suitable new fabric or protection after checking, never directly on historic surfaces.
8. Existing services: identify electrical and other services and confirm their boundaries. The responsible trade isolates, proves safe and, where necessary, drains non-electrical services. DCI electrical work follows Section 4A. A detector or old circuit label is not proof of isolation.
9. Electrical design and interfaces: confirm supply characteristics, earthing arrangement, available capacity, fault levels, protective-device ratings/settings, discrimination where required, cable types/sizes, voltage drop, routes, fire performance and earthing/bonding. Resolve interfaces with fire alarm, emergency lighting, access control, BMS and mechanical plant.
10. Site arrangements: confirm access, working hours, emergency contacts, first aid, fire plan, welfare, rescue arrangements, occupied-area interfaces, outage notifications and temporary lighting. Maintain alarms, escape lighting and critical services during isolations through an agreed plan.
11. Resources: inspect tools, access platforms and handling aids; provide suitable extraction, task lighting, calibrated/checked test equipment, proving unit, locks, tags, barriers and the approved materials. Review COSHH, dust, noise and vibration exposure controls.
12. Other permits: confirm PC permits for electrical work/isolation, access, penetrations, floorboard lifting, structural timber work, fire-system impairments and exceptional hot work. Appendix A is a heritage permit and does not replace an electrical isolation permit.

4A Electrical safe isolation and control of supplies

All installation, alteration and removal work is carried out dead. Only appointed competent persons may identify, isolate, prove dead and control re-energisation within their authority. This method does not authorise live installation work, live fault finding or work on utility equipment. Any necessary live measurements are restricted to the separately assessed verification stage in Section 12.

1. Plan the isolation with the PC and person controlling the installation. Identify the exact circuit, equipment, work boundary and all sources using drawings, tracing and checks at the point of work. Account for shared or borrowed neutrals, interconnections, control circuits, UPS, generators, PV, batteries, emergency supplies and possible backfeed; presence and scope TBC.
2. Agree the outage, affected users, adjacent trades and any fire/life safety implications. Provide an authorised temporary lighting or continuity arrangement where needed. Identify safe means of isolation and access; if isolation cannot be established safely, stop and arrange upstream isolation by the responsible authority.
3. Shut down equipment normally. Isolate every relevant source and all conductors required by the supply and system arrangement, including neutral where necessary. Do not switch or disconnect a PEN conductor. Secure isolators OFF using suitable lock-off devices and warning tags; remove fuses only where safe and authorised, secure them and prevent replacement.
4. Each worker applies a personal lock or uses a documented group-lock system that preserves personal control. Keys remain under the designated person's control; no unauthorised lock removal. Record circuit, isolation point, lock numbers, issuer, recipient, time and work limits in the isolation record/permit.
5. Inspect a suitable two-pole voltage indicator and leads, appropriate to the system and HSE GS38 guidance. Prove the indicator on a suitable proving unit immediately before use. A non-contact pen, socket tester or panel indication is not a means of proving dead.
6. At the actual point of work test all relevant conductor combinations: phase to phase where applicable, each phase to neutral and earth, and neutral to earth. Include additional feeds and control conductors. Prove the indicator again immediately afterwards. If a result is unexpected, stop and investigate under a revised safe plan; do not assume a neutral is safe.
7. Allow stored energy to discharge in accordance with manufacturer instructions, verify its removal by suitable means and prevent mechanical or automatic restart. Protect against nearby live parts with effective segregation or arrange their isolation; no access where exposure remains uncontrolled.
8. Issue/accept the appropriate isolation permit or record only after safe conditions are established. Explain the limits, adjacent hazards and locks to everyone involved. Keep the isolation secure throughout work. Recheck the point of work after changes, interruptions or doubt using the full prove-test-prove sequence.
9. Before restoration, account for people, tools and temporary connections, complete required dead tests and inspections, reinstate covers, barriers, earthing and protective devices, and confirm circuits and equipment are safe to energise. Close permits and obtain clearance from all affected persons. Each lock is removed only by its owner or through the formal exceptional procedure.
10. The appointed switching person gives notice, controls access and re-energises in agreed stages under Section 12. Record restoration and notify the PC. If a fault, smoke, trip or unexpected operation occurs, isolate, secure and investigate; do not repeatedly reset protection.

Isolation record minimum content

Use the PC/DCI controlled record, reference TBC: building/floor/room; circuit and equipment IDs; all sources and isolation points; drawing revision; point-of-work test results; indicator and proving-unit IDs; lock/tag numbers; person applying/accepting isolation; permit times; work limits; suspension/revalidation; clearance; authorised restoration and recipient notification. Establish this record before first isolation.

5 Service routing strategy

- Vertical distribution uses approved new risers or boxings within new partitions. Horizontal routes use approved new floor build-ups, ceilings/bulkheads or the joist zone running parallel to joists, avoiding or minimising crossings.
- No chasing historic plaster, brickwork or masonry. Any approved surface route uses neat removable containment and clips at agreed fixing points. No routes through or across cornices, decorative ceilings, panelling, fireplaces or chimney breasts.
- Distribution boards, isolators, luminaires, accessories and plant connections are placed in approved new fabric or designated spaces. Do not relocate to historic walls or external elevations to resolve a site clash.
- Maintain the designed separation of power, ELV, data and life safety wiring, separation from hot or wet services, bend radii, grouping/thermal allowances and access for inspection and maintenance. Fire compartment crossings and supports follow the coordinated fire strategy.
- External electrical routes, fittings, penetrations and equipment require explicit PC/design/consent confirmation. Preserve the source restrictions on external plumbing, vents and grilles; this electrical method does not authorise any external change.

6 Method for lifting and reinstating historic floorboards

1. Lift only the minimum boards identified on approved details and authorised by the PC through Appendix A. Use existing traps or previously lifted boards first. Confirm the competent person responsible for lifting and reinstatement; specialist work is by the PC where required.
2. Photograph and map the area. Number each board in pencil on its underside and record its original position before lifting. Locate nails/screws and concealed services.
3. Remove fixings carefully. Where a tongue must be released, use a fine-bladed flooring saw along the joint line only after authorisation, depth control and service checks. Do not split boards or lever against the face with bars or claw hammers. Do not cut across a historic board without specific approval.
4. Lift with a floorboard lifter, supporting the full length. Store boards flat, numbered and protected in a designated dry secure area within the same building; do not remove from site or discard.
5. Check the void for hidden historic features, suspect asbestos, contamination, decay, wildlife and existing services before entry or work. Stop and report findings. Barrier or secure load-rated covers over openings; provide safe access and protect those below.
6. Inspect and photograph services before closing. Reinstate boards in their original positions using original fixing holes where possible and screws rather than nails for future access where agreed with PC. Report damage; DCI does not substitute a replacement board or repair historic fabric.

7 Method for work affecting timber joists

No notch or hole in a joist, beam, lintel or other structural timber without written structural engineer confirmation and heritage permission. Historic timbers may be decayed, undersized or previously weakened. The engineer’s specific detail takes precedence; standard limits alone never authorise cutting.

Retain the source benchmark only where the engineer expressly permits its application: top notches no deeper than 0.125 of joist depth and between 0.07 and 0.25 of span from support; holes no larger than 0.25 of depth, on the centre line, between 0.25 and 0.4 of span and at least three hole diameters apart. Record each location and size on Appendix A. Use a sharp hand saw/auger or low-vibration rotary drill, with depth control and extraction; no chain saws, reciprocating saws or chopping out. Stop for decay, splits, beetle damage or excessive previous cutting and refer to the engineer.

8 Method for penetrations through historic walls and floors

1. Use only the location, size and substrate on the approved Condition 8(b)(vii) 1:10 detail, coordinated with the 1:50 route. Allow only the specified space for cables, sleeve and compatible fire stopping. No exploratory hole without permission.
2. Complete Appendix A, review the area asbestos survey and structural restrictions, identify and safely isolate affected services, scan both faces/route for concealed services, ironwork and timber using suitable detection, and review its limitations. Photograph the marked position with a scale reference and obtain PC countersignature before drilling.
3. Where the approved detail allows, choose mortar joints or the least significant material to avoid faced brickwork/stone. Do not enlarge or reposition an opening to suit containment without a revised approved detail and permit.
4. Use rotary-only diamond coring with H-class on-tool extraction; no percussion/hammer action. Wet coring requires specific PC agreement, containment and collection so no historic plaster, timber or finish is wetted. Manage electrical risk from any water and keep equipment/supplies protected.
5. Support and cut plaster/lath cleanly with a suitable fine saw or controlled multi-tool under the approved detail so drilling cannot pull the surrounding finish away. Work from the less significant face where possible and finish from the other face to avoid spalling. Support cores; segregate the opposite side and the area below.
6. Install sleeves/edge protection and the specified tested fire stopping system, suitable for the actual cables, containment, opening and historic substrate. Do not substitute expanding foam or generic mortar. A lime-based repair alone is not evidence of a compliant fire seal. Arrange competent installer inspection and record product/system/location details.
7. Take after photographs, update the penetration register and fire stopping records, and hand over to the PC heritage specialist for Condition 4 making good. Record any temporary fire precautions for open penetrations and do not leave compartmentation uncontrolled.

9 Method for fixings and supports

- Use new partitions, floors, approved backing frames or new steelwork first. Verify substrate, support loads and fixing design before installation; do not use decorative finishes or unknown weak masonry as support.
- Where historic masonry fixing is approved, use the specified stainless steel mechanical fixing in approved mortar joints rather than brick or stone faces, at the minimum number required. Suitability and any pull testing must be agreed without damaging historic fabric. Drill rotary-only with extraction.
- No resin, chemical or adhesive anchors in historic masonry/timber unless specifically approved. No shot-fired/cartridge tools in the HRBs. In permitted historic timber use pre-drilled stainless or zinc-plated screws; no nails or hammering against the fabric.
- No fixings into cornices, panelling, skirtings, architraves, dado rails, door/window joinery, stairs or decorative plaster. Isolation/protection pads at approved bearing points prevent abrasion and transmitted vibration without compromising electrical continuity or the support/fire performance.
- Design supports and metallic retention so wiring systems do not collapse prematurely in fire. Do not rely solely on plastic clips/ties where the electrical design requires fire-resistant support. Verify protective continuity of metallic containment; pads or paint must not defeat required bonding. Keep approved support spacing and allow for cable weight.

10 Method for containment and cable installation

10A Containment preparation and installation

1. Confirm the authorised route, containment type/size, support spacing, loading, segregation, fire strategy and expansion requirements. Check lengths and coordinate with other trades before bringing materials into the HRBs.
2. Deliver only daily quantities over protected routes and within floor load limits. Use a designated cutting/prefabrication station outside the HRBs. Cold cutting and mechanical assembly are the normal methods. No soldering, brazing, welding, flame or heat-shrink hot-air process in the HRBs under this normal method.
3. Make cuts square, deburr edges and remove swarf at source. Fit approved bushes, grommets, glands, couplers, lids and end caps. No sharp edge may contact insulation. Protect finished lengths during transport; do not drag across stairs or finishes.
4. Install tray, basket, trunking or conduit on the approved supports without loading historic ceilings or other services. Maintain access to joints, inspection points and covers. Protect against moisture, corrosion, abrasion and vibration. Verify continuity across joints and any required bonding links.
5. Use the Appendix A permit for each historic fixing/penetration and photograph before concealment. Maintain compartmentation during the work. Do not use containment as a platform or a support for unrelated trades.

10B Cable installation and termination

1. Check cable identification, type, size, voltage rating and fire performance against the approved electrical schedule. Inspect drums and insulation for damage, confirm drum weights and storage limits, and agree a pull plan for heavy/long runs.
2. Use rated drum stands, rollers and handling aids on protected, load-confirmed floors. Keep drums stable and establish exclusion zones at pinch points. Team members agree signals and one person controls each pull; do not wrap cable around hands or body.
3. Pull within manufacturer tension and bend-radius limits; protect edges and avoid twisting, kinks, crushing and abrasion. Use only approved lubricant where required, subject to COSHH and spill protection. Do not use historic joinery, rails or pipework as a pulling anchor.
4. Lay and secure cables to the approved grouping, spacing and thermal design, keeping power, data/ELV and life safety circuits segregated as specified. Keep cables clear of hot pipework, wet areas, access openings and sharp edges. Identify both ends and intermediate locations as required.
5. Keep all terminations dead under Section 4A. Strip with suitable tools without nicking conductors. Fit the specified glands, shrouds, ferrules/lugs and strain relief using the correct dies and tools. Maintain armour and protective conductor continuity, IP rating and enclosure fire performance.
6. Tighten to manufacturer torque with a suitable checked tool and record required torque inspections. Ensure conductor identification, polarity, protective conductor lengths and terminal capacity are correct. Do not leave exposed ends; cap/secure incomplete circuits and label them as incomplete.
7. Inspect and test before concealment, ceiling closure or board reinstatement. Record routes, cables, support positions, photographs and any departures for designer resolution. Never bury an unapproved joint or conceal a defect.

Exceptional hot work

If hot work within an HRB is unavoidable, stop and obtain a revised task assessment, heritage agreement and location-specific PC hot-work permit. Protect adjacent historic surfaces and concealed voids, provide the fire-plan extinguishers, a continuous fire watch during work and for at least 60 minutes afterwards (or longer if the permit requires), and final void checks before closure. The permit does not waive consent restrictions.

11 Method for accessories and distribution equipment

11A Accessories luminaires and final connections

- Confirm positions, heights, finish and installation detail for sockets, switches, isolators, luminaires, sensors and agreed controls. Check accessible operation and maintenance. Do not chase historic fabric or cut decorative joinery to fit a box.
- Use approved surface or flush boxes in new fabric and the specified grommets, containment entries and fire/acoustic details. Fix luminaires independently to approved supports; ceiling tiles, lath/plaster and historic cornices are not load-bearing supports.
- Connect only to identified, isolated and proved-dead circuits. Check conductor size, CPC continuity, polarity, strain relief, terminal torque, accessory ratings and IP/environmental suitability. Use rated connectors in accessible approved enclosures.
- Coordinate mechanical equipment supplies and controls with the responsible contractor. Confirm ratings, local isolation, emergency stops, interlocks, flexible connections and ownership of BMS wiring/terminations. Do not energise incomplete or unattended plant.
- Emergency lighting, fire alarm and other specialist interfaces are subject to confirmed DCI scope and their approved designs. Maintain existing life safety functions under the PC impairment plan; provide specialist commissioning and cause-and-effect evidence where applicable.

11B Distribution boards and associated equipment

1. Check approved location, equipment schedule, supply characteristics, fault level, device ratings/settings, enclosure classification, access clearances and manufacturer instructions. Confirm the support structure, fire strategy and floor loadings. Resolve any design conflict before work.
2. Plan delivery and lifting of boards and switchgear with a task-specific handling arrangement. Use suitable aids and sufficient trained people; keep access routes protected. Do not drag equipment, overload stairs or lean boards against historic walls.
3. Mount equipment on approved new backing/frames or specifically approved historic fixing points. Keep units level, secure, dry and protected from other trades. Do not drill enclosures over exposed internal parts; isolate/remove/protect components and collect all swarf.
4. With supplies isolated and proven dead, install correctly rated glands, cable support and terminations. Maintain protective conductor/armour continuity, required bonding, neutral separation and correct phase identification. Confirm no borrowed neutrals or unapproved shared connections.
5. Fit the designed protective devices and verify RCD/RCBO types, overcurrent settings, surge protection and any AFDD provisions where specified by the designer. Do not substitute devices, mix incompatible components or alter settings to avoid tripping.
6. Complete torque checks to manufacturer values and record critical terminations. Fit blanks, barriers, shrouds, covers, door earth links and labels; maintain enclosure/IP integrity. Prepare accurate circuit charts and warn of multiple supplies where present.
7. Keep new equipment locked OFF and clearly labelled until Section 12 hold points are released. Any utility/DNO connection, sealed cut-out, meter or upstream isolation is undertaken only by the responsible authorised party; DCI does not remove seals or assume that authority.

Equipment acceptance

Reject damaged, wet, contaminated or incorrectly rated equipment. Maintain access for operation, safe isolation and testing. Equipment IDs, supply arrangements, earthing/bonding details and protection settings must match the final verification records and as-built drawings; acceptance evidence is TBC until completed.

12 Method for inspection testing and commissioning

A competent appointed inspector/test engineer verifies the installation to the confirmed design, current applicable BS 7671 and manufacturer requirements. At this review date BS 7671:2018+A4:2026 is the current edition identified by the IET. The designer shall confirm and record the project's applicable design basis and resolve any transition or design change before construction. Record test limits from that basis; do not invent pass values or test results.

12A Inspection and dead testing before energisation

1. Agree the inspection/test plan, circuit schedule, extent of existing-installation verification, instruments, calibration/check records, applicable limits and witness requirements. Confirm safe access, isolation and barriers; notify others that test voltages may be applied.
2. Inspect throughout installation and before concealment: correct equipment, cable/support types, routes, segregation, fire stopping, protective conductors, terminations, identification, enclosure protection, accessibility and mechanical condition. Record deviations and rectify before release.
3. Under safe isolation, complete applicable dead tests in the appropriate sequence, including protective conductor and bonding continuity, ring-final continuity where applicable, insulation resistance, polarity and other design-required dead checks. Disconnect or protect SPDs, electronics and sensitive equipment as instructed; do not apply insulation test voltage through connected equipment.
4. Control both ends and all connected outlets during tests, prevent contact with test voltage and discharge circuits safely afterwards. Confirm reconnection of devices and protective conductors and account for test links. Failed results are investigated, corrected and retested; affected circuits remain locked OFF.

12B Energisation and necessary live verification

1. Release the energisation hold point only after satisfactory inspection/dead tests, complete barriers/covers/labels, circuit schedules, accepted outstanding-work boundaries, and written clearance from the appointed switching authority and PC. Establish a permit or approved energisation record and warn affected persons.
2. Use a specific live-test risk assessment and controlled test area for necessary measurements. Minimise exposed live access and use suitable rated instruments, GS38 leads/probes, barriers and competent personnel. Where safe verification can be achieved by dead test or calculation, avoid unnecessary live probing. This is not permission for live installation or fault finding.
3. Energise in controlled stages with the test engineer and switching person present. Verify supply characteristics, external/earth fault loop and prospective fault current by appropriate safe method, phase sequence where relevant, RCD operation and functional performance as applicable. Check results against the design and BS 7671 limits.
4. Commission accessories, lighting and agreed plant/control interfaces with relevant specialists. Check local isolation, switching, interlocks, emergency stops and safety functions where in scope. Treat emergency lighting, fire alarm and other life safety acceptance as separate specialist tests under the approved plan.
5. On unexpected operation, repeated trip, overheating, smoke or abnormal noise, isolate and secure. Notify PC, investigate and rectify under safe isolation; repeat affected tests. Do not bypass protection or return a defective circuit to service.

12C Certification and handover

Provide the appropriate Electrical Installation Certificate and schedules of inspection and test results for new work, or Minor Electrical Installation Works Certificate only where its use is appropriate. An EICR of existing installations is a separate agreed scope and is not a substitute for certifying new work. Complete as-built drawings, circuit charts, settings/torque records, fire seal records, manufacturer instructions, O&M information, specialist certificates and client demonstrations. Record the energised boundary and any circuits left isolated. PC acceptance and DCI approval remain TBC until signed.

13 Method for removal of redundant electrical services

Conditions 6 and 7 require careful removal and making good. Do not identify a cable as redundant by appearance, an obsolete label or a lack of connected load alone. Treat every unknown cable or device as potentially live.

1. PC and DCI jointly identify the proposed redundant cables, containment, accessories and equipment against the removal scope and heritage survey. Trace connections, confirm ownership and retained circuits, photograph in place and obtain written PC instruction and required heritage consent before removal.
2. Check for historic electrical fittings, switchgear, conduit, insulators or other fittings of significance. Retain in place unless the PC heritage lead expressly instructs otherwise; agree labelling, salvage, storage and recording before dismantling.
3. Survey suspect asbestos in old fusegear, arc shields, backing boards, insulating panels and surrounding materials. Stop if unconfirmed. PC arranges competent specialist assessment/removal. Identify hazardous waste components such as lamps and batteries before handling.
4. Establish and record safe isolation under Section 4A for all sources and interfaces. Prove dead at the actual work points and confirm the service is truly redundant. The authorised person makes controlled disconnections, protects retained equipment and maintains earthing/bonding for remaining services.
5. Support cables and containment before releasing fixings. Remove in short manageable lengths using cold hand-tool methods; do not pull blind through floors/walls, swing, drop or lever against historic fabric. Trace concealed sections and stop if the route or identity cannot be established safely.
6. Back out screws, clips and plugs carefully without prising plaster, brick or timber away. Where removal would cause more damage, stop and seek the PC heritage decision; cut flush and leave an inert fixing only if specifically authorised and recorded. No sharp or electrically unsafe remnant may remain.
7. Make retained circuits safe with correct terminations, enclosures and identification; inspect and test every affected retained circuit before return to service. Update drawings and circuit schedules so removed services cannot be mistaken for live/retained systems.
8. Photograph exposed areas and hand over to the PC heritage specialist for like-for-like making good under Condition 7. Segregate metal, cable and WEEE; segregate lamps/batteries and other hazardous waste through the agreed authorised route. Keep salvage and transfer records. Do not discard historic items or floorboards.

14 Discovery of hidden historic features

STOP WORK in the affected area if any hidden historic feature is revealed, including earlier fireplaces, decorative plaster, stencilling, timberwork, panelling, inscriptions, earlier openings or fittings. Leave it in place, protect it from impact, dust and water, and photograph without disturbing it. Inform the DCI supervisor immediately; the supervisor informs the PC the same day. Features revealed must be retained in situ. Work restarts only after written PC direction confirming the necessary conservation/design/consent response. Do not remove, cover, clean or investigate the feature further without direction.

Unidentified services or unexpected fabric

The same stop-and-refer approach applies to unknown electrical feeds, hidden joints, unrecorded structural material and any conflict with the approved detail. Secure electrical hazards without disturbing heritage fabric, maintain barriers and make the area safe. The supervisor records the finding and revised method; rebrief the team before restart.

15 Protection dust vibration and housekeeping

- Do not remove, move, cut or attach to PC heritage protection. Report damage or gaps immediately to DCI supervisor and PC and pause affected work until protection is reinstated. Inspect protection at each shift start, after deliveries and before handover.
- Use podiums/towers with non-marking feet on protected floors within confirmed load limits; trained persons erect and inspect towers. Ladders require a justified task assessment, secure footing and a safe means of use. No ladders, cable reels or materials lean on walls, cornices, panelling or joinery.
- No MEWPs or heavy access equipment on historic floors without structural confirmation, suitable access and a task-specific safe-use/rescue plan. Do not work from boxes, containment or furniture. Segregate below overhead work and secure tools/materials.
- Use H-class on-tool extraction for drilling and cutting in the HRBs, low-vibration rotary tools and task-appropriate dust controls. No breakers, percussion or impact tools against historic fabric. Use only authorised limited in-situ cutting; general cutting and prefabrication stations remain outside the HRBs.
- Vacuum rather than dry sweep or use compressed air. For residual dust exposure use suitable face-fit-tested FFP3 RPE with an effective face seal; provide an alternative suitable respirator where a tight-fitting seal cannot be achieved. RPE supplements extraction rather than replacing it.
- Assess silica, lead and biological exposure before disturbance. Do not sand or burn old painted surfaces. PC decontaminates significant guano/mould/rodent areas before work. Stop on suspect contamination and keep eating/drinking out of work areas; wash hands before breaks.
- Monitor tool use for noise and hand-arm vibration, select low-exposure methods and control duration using task exposure information. Provide hearing protection where assessed, keeping alarms and communication effective. Record any exposure controls required by the supervisor.
- No tape, marker or paint on historic surfaces. Use COSHH-assessed sealants, lubricants, cleaners and fire stopping products; protect finishes and contain spills. Do not store chemicals, solvents or adhesives where they could spill on historic fabric.
- Deliver daily quantities only; agree secure storage on protected floors within load limits. Stabilise cable drums, keep cables clear of escape/walk routes and remove waste each shift. Do not charge batteries unattended in voids or near combustible heritage fabric; use the PC agreed charging area.
- Keep electrical work dry. Stop if leaks or wet conditions affect supplies, instruments or equipment. Arrange safe isolation and PC water control before resuming. Contain water from any agreed coring; no forced drying/heating of historic plaster or timber by DCI.
- If bats, nesting birds or other protected wildlife are found in voids or roof spaces, stop affected work, leave them undisturbed and report to PC. Await competent ecological advice and PC written release, including any required permissions. Do not obstruct roost or nest access.

16 Damage reporting

Report any accidental damage, however minor, immediately to the DCI supervisor and PC; photograph and record the location, time, activity and action taken. DCI operatives must not repair, fill, glue or conceal damage. Collect, label and protect any plaster, timber or moulding fragments for the PC heritage specialist. Isolate any immediate electrical hazard, protect the area and record PC-directed remedial action. Check damage against the pre-start condition record at handover.

17 Inspection and test plan

HOLD means no further affected work until the stated evidence is recorded and released by the responsible persons. DCI role holders and PC witnesses are TBC. The supervisor records date, location, drawing revision, inspector, acceptance, defects and closure against each stage.

Stage	Inspection and acceptance criteria	Responsible role	Required record
Pre-start HOLD	All Section 4 controls complete; scope, consent discharge and current drawings confirmed.	DCI supervisor / PC	Pre-start checklist; Section 18 confirmation; Appendix B.
Protection HOLD	Joint condition/protection survey complete; protected routes and floor loads confirmed.	DCI supervisor / PC	Dated dilapidation and protection photographs.
Isolation HOLD	All feeds identified, isolated, locked and proved dead at work point; boundaries accepted.	Appointed electrical person	Isolation permit/record; lock log; point-of-work checks.
Setting out	Route, accessory/equipment locations and fixing points match current approved 8(b)(vi)/(vii) details.	DCI supervisor / designer where needed	Setting-out QA sheet; drawing and revision.
Historic fixing or penetration HOLD	Appendix A Part 1 signed, before photo with scale; PC countersignature before work.	DCI supervisor / PC	Permit; penetration register; photo reference.
Joists and floorboards HOLD	Engineer limits and heritage permission verified; board numbering/storage; opening protection in place.	DCI supervisor / PC / engineer	Appendix A; structural detail; board sketch/photos.
Containment and supports	Correct material, capacity, spacing, safe edges, fire-resistant retention and electrical continuity.	DCI supervisor	Installation inspection; support and continuity records.
Cable and termination checks	Correct cable/route/grouping/segregation; intact insulation; glands, CPCs, torque and labels correct.	DCI supervisor / electrician	Cable schedule; termination and torque QA.
Before concealment HOLD	Installation, routes, supports and applicable dead tests accepted; fire sealing inspected or agreed open-work control.	DCI supervisor / PC	Photographs; inspection/test results; closure release.
Equipment and dead tests HOLD	Ratings/settings, earthing/bonding and covers correct; applicable dead test results satisfy design and BS 7671.	Competent inspector / DCI	Schedules of inspection/dead tests; defect close-out.
Energisation HOLD	Dead tests accepted; safe boundaries; switching authority and PC release; live-test plan in place.	Switching person / tester / PC	Energisation permit/record and notices.
Live tests and commissioning	Necessary live verification and agreed system functions meet design/standard; defects corrected and retested.	Test engineer / specialists	Test schedules; commissioning and interface records.
Penetration completion	After photo, tested fire stopping detail/installer record and PC making-good handover complete.	DCI supervisor / PC / fire seal installer	Appendix A Part 2; fire seal/penetration registers.
Area handover HOLD	Joint walk-round against initial photos; no unreported damage; all retained/removed circuits documented and safe.	DCI supervisor / PC	Handover sign-off; certificates; as-builts; O&M file.

18 Consent conditions and confirmation register

Condition descriptions below are retained from the supplied heritage RAMS and are summaries. The PC must check the current decision notices, approved submissions, discharge letters and all applicable conditions. Their approval, completeness and applicability to DCI electrical work are TBC.

Condition	Source requirement and electrical application	Where addressed
LBC 8(b)(ix)	Method statements for installing MEP services. This document covers the confirmed electrical portion only.	Whole document; Sections 1, 4 and 12.
LBC 8(b)(vi) and (vii)	Approved 1:50 MEP schematics and 1:10 penetration details; drawing references/revisions TBC.	Key principle; Sections 4–9; Appendix A.
LBC 4	New work and making good to match existing; PC heritage specialist undertakes historic repair.	Sections 3, 8, 13 and 16.
LBC 5	Retain hidden historic features in situ and suspend affected works.	Section 14; Appendix B.
LBC 6 and 7	Careful removal of redundant services and like-for-like making good.	Section 13; PC salvage/making-good instruction.
LBC 10 and 11 and planning restrictions for Nos. 823–827	No new external plumbing, vents, flues, ducts or grilles unless approved. Electrical external changes also require specific design and consent review.	Sections 2 and 5; Section 4 consent hold point.

Required confirmations before construction

Item to confirm	Evidence or reference	Owner and status
Electrical scope and specialist boundaries	Systems, areas, removal schedule, plant/control and life safety interfaces: TBC.	DCI contract manager / PC
Consent discharge and work release	Condition 8 discharge letter, relevant conditions and PC written release: TBC.	PC heritage lead
Electrical design and approved details	Drawing register, revisions, calculations, fire strategy, equipment/cable schedules and design standard: TBC.	MEP/electrical designer / PC
Condition survey and site hazards	Condition 8(a) survey, area asbestos survey, lead/contamination information and structural limits: TBC.	PC / structural engineer
Personnel and authorisations	DCI contacts, technical approval, electrical switching/test appointments and emergency arrangements: TBC.	DCI / PC
Related RAMS and instructions	Source names Printworks RAMS Rev C (09 Apr 2026), Rev D young persons, Rev E hot-work screens and Rev F low-pressure pneumatic testing. These were not supplied. Confirm applicable PC rules and DCI electrical RAMS references before issue. Mechanical pressure-test methods do not apply to electrical work.	DCI safety adviser / PC

Within the HRBs, apply the more onerous compatible heritage protection requirement. Refer any conflict between project rules, conservation, structural, fire and electrical safety requirements to the PC and designer and stop the affected work until resolved. Do not assume the mechanical contractor's appointments, approvals or RAMS authorise DCI work.

19 Risk assessment for electrical work in the existing buildings

Risk = likelihood (L) × consequence (C), each 1–5, consistent with the source approach. Proposed review scale: L 1 rare, 2 unlikely, 3 possible, 4 likely, 5 almost certain; C 1 minor, 2 first-aid injury/minor damage, 3 lost-time injury/moderate damage, 4 major injury/major fabric loss, 5 fatality/catastrophic loss. Ratings are provisional task assessments for site validation. Residual ratings apply only when every control is in place.

Hazard and persons at risk	Initial L × C	Controls required	Residual L × C	Monitoring role
Asbestos in panels, insulating boards, lagging, finishes and ducts. Operatives and others.	3 × 5 = 15	Area-specific intrusive survey and hold point; asbestos awareness; do not open or disturb suspect old equipment/materials. Stop, segregate and refer to PC for specialist action and clearance.	1 × 5 = 5	DCI supervisor / PC
Electric shock or burns from existing/unknown services and backfeeds. Electricians and other trades.	4 × 5 = 20	Trace all sources, identify neutral/control feeds and critical interfaces; appointed competent isolation person; lock-off and prove-test-prove at point of work under Section 4A. Segregate adjacent live equipment; no blind cutting.	1 × 5 = 5	Electrical isolation person / supervisor
Unintended re-energisation or loss of isolation. All workers on the system.	4 × 5 = 20	Personal/group locks, controlled keys, tags, isolation register and accepted work limits. Prevent fuse replacement; revalidate after change/doubt. Clear all persons and close permits before authorised restoration.	1 × 5 = 5	Switching authority / supervisor
Arc flash, short circuit or shock during switching and necessary live tests. Test personnel and others.	3 × 5 = 15	Dead methods first. Separate live-test assessment, supply/fault-level review, competent tester, rated equipment and GS38 probes, barriers and minimum exposed access. PPE chosen for the assessed task/energy. No live installation or fault finding under this RAMS.	1 × 5 = 5	Test engineer / switching person
Defective cables, terminations or protective devices causing fire or shock. Users, operatives and building.	3 × 5 = 15	Approved design/compatible equipment; cable and support inspection; manufacturer torque and correct settings; earthing/bonding; dead tests, controlled energisation, live verification and certification. No bypassed protection; isolate defects.	1 × 5 = 5	Supervisor / test engineer
Historic floors/ceilings or weakened timbers fail under plant, drums or access loads. Operatives and persons below.	3 × 5 = 15	Engineer confirms floor/support loads and timber limits. Agree load spreading, storage and movement routes. No MEWPs/heavy kit without confirmation. Stop on decay/splits; no unauthorised joist cutting.	1 × 5 = 5	Supervisor / PC / engineer

19 Risk assessment continued access handling and exposure

Proposed review bands for DCI approval: 1–4 low; 5–9 controlled medium, requiring supervisor confirmation and monitoring; 10–16 high; 17–25 very high. High or very high residual risk requires work to stop and controls to be revised before release. A low score never overrides a consent, electrical isolation or heritage hold point. Assessors, assessment approval and date of site validation: TBC.

Hazard and persons at risk	Initial L × C	Controls required	Residual L × C	Monitoring role
Falls through lifted floorboards or from podiums/towers. Operatives and others below.	3 × 5 = 15	Minimum openings; barriers or secured load-rated covers; safe access and shift-end closure. Suitable inspected platforms and trained users on load-confirmed protected floors. Ladder use only after task assessment; segregate below.	1 × 5 = 5	DCI supervisor
Falling tools, luminaires, containment or cable drums. Operatives and other trades.	3 × 4 = 12	Secure supports/materials, stabilise drums, use tool retention where assessed, exclusion zones and controlled lifting. Independently support fittings; no overloading of ceilings or existing services.	1 × 4 = 4	DCI supervisor
Manual handling and cable pulling on stairs/restricted routes. Operatives.	3 × 3 = 9	Assess weights/routes, use aids and adequate team size, protected access and load limits. Drum stands/rollers with safe signals and pinch-point exclusion; no dragging, bodily wrapping or improvised anchors.	1 × 3 = 3	DCI supervisor / pull lead
Silica, brick and plaster dust. Operatives and nearby trades.	4 × 4 = 16	Rotary-only tools, H-class on-tool extraction, segregate area; authorised limited in-situ cutting; general cutting station outside HRBs. Face-fit-tested FFP3 where required, vacuum clean and check extraction/RPE condition.	2 × 4 = 8	DCI supervisor
Lead paint dust or fume from historic surfaces. Operatives and others.	3 × 4 = 12	PC confirms lead status and controls before disturbance; avoid sanding/burning; use cold methods, extraction and suitable assessed RPE. Hygiene and hand washing; no eating in work zone; specialist response for uncontrolled exposure.	1 × 4 = 4	DCI supervisor / PC
Biological contamination in voids including guano, rodents and mould. Operatives.	3 × 3 = 9	Check before access; PC arranges cleaning/decontamination. Stop on heavy contamination. Gloves, suitable assessed RPE/protective clothing and hygiene; keep contaminated waste controlled.	1 × 3 = 3	DCI supervisor / PC
Noise, vibration, sharp edges and powered tools. Operatives and others.	3 × 3 = 9	Select inspected low-vibration rotary/cold tools, guards and suitable blades. Control duration/exposure, use hearing/eye protection as assessed, deburr and collect swarf. No impact tools against heritage fabric.	1 × 3 = 3	DCI supervisor

19 Risk assessment continued heritage fire and interfaces

Review this assessment daily for changing conditions and formally after any incident, unexpected discovery, route/design change, new equipment or altered work sequence. Stop the affected task whenever a control cannot be maintained. Names of monitoring role holders and their deputies must be entered in the responsibilities register before work starts.

Hazard and persons at risk	Initial L × C	Controls required	Residual L × C	Monitoring role
Fire in dry historic timber or hidden voids. All persons and building.	3 × 5 = 15	Cold installation methods, no routine hot work in HRBs; external fabrication. Exceptional permit with fire-resistant protection, extinguishers, continuous watch and minimum 60-minute post-work watch/void check. Safe battery charging and daily waste removal.	1 × 5 = 5	Supervisor / PC fire lead
Damage to historic fabric from impact, unauthorised fixing, dust or chemicals. Listed/locally listed buildings.	4 × 4 = 16	Approved drawings and Appendix A for every intervention; jointly inspected protection, protected routes, removable approved fixings, low-vibration methods. No marking/tape on fabric. Record before/after; stop on mismatch; PC specialist repairs.	1 × 4 = 4	Supervisor / PC heritage lead
Open/incorrect fire stopping or premature cable support collapse in fire. Occupants, trades and building.	3 × 5 = 15	Approved compartmentation and support design; non-premature-collapse retention, coordinated penetrations, tested compatible sealing system and competent installer records. Temporary fire controls while open; inspect before concealment and handover.	1 × 5 = 5	Supervisor / fire seal installer / PC
Water ingress, wet electrical equipment or spills damaging finishes. Operatives, others and building.	3 × 5 = 15	No energisation of wet/damaged equipment. Isolate affected supplies, coordinate leak control, inspect/test before reuse. Wet coring only by agreement with collection/containment; protect fabric, contain spills, notify PC; no forced drying by DCI.	1 × 5 = 5	Supervisor / switching person / PC
Interruption of fire alarm, emergency lighting or critical plant during outages. All site users.	3 × 5 = 15	Confirm scope and dependency mapping, agreed outages and PC impairment permits; temporary safe arrangements and notifications. Coordinate specialists; staged restoration and functional/interface testing before return to service.	1 × 5 = 5	Switching person / PC / specialists
Trips, poor lighting and public/other trade access. Operatives, visitors and other trades.	3 × 3 = 9	Maintain temporary lighting, barriers/signs and clear escape routes; manage trailing leads, waste and deliveries. Secure boards, work zones and incomplete cable ends; coordinate occupied areas and simultaneous work.	1 × 3 = 3	DCI supervisor / PC
Disturbance of protected wildlife and loss of historic discoveries. Species and heritage features.	2 × 3 = 6	Check voids before disturbance; stop, retain in situ, protect without obstruction and report to PC. Obtain conservation/ecology direction and required permissions before restart; no removal or disposal by operatives.	1 × 3 = 3	Supervisor / PC heritage lead

20 PPE emergency arrangements and welfare

Personal protection

PC minimum PPE and DCI task requirements must be confirmed at induction: safety footwear, suitable head protection, high-visibility clothing, eye protection and task-appropriate gloves. Use cut-resistant gloves for cable/containment handling without compromising rotating-tool safety. Provide face-fit-tested FFP3 RPE for assessed dust/lead/biological exposures and hearing protection for assessed noise. Electrical insulating or arc-rated PPE is selected by the task assessment and supply risk; general gloves and clothing do not make live work safe. Inspect PPE and replace defects.

Emergency response and site arrangements

- Before work, PC confirms HRB escape routes, alarm signal, assembly point, first-aid/appointed-person names and contacts, first-aid kit and AED locations, fire points, welfare and emergency access. Enter these in the site briefing record; current particulars TBC.
- Electric shock: do not touch a casualty while contact with a live source may remain. Raise the alarm and have the supply isolated safely by an authorised person without creating another casualty. Call 999/112 for emergency assistance as required; trained persons provide first aid/CPR and use an AED when safe, following training and dispatcher instructions.
- Fire/smoke: raise the alarm, evacuate by the agreed route and report at the assembly point. Only trained persons may tackle a small fire if safe under the site fire plan. No water on electrical equipment; do not re-enter or re-energise until authorised.
- Access/rescue: agree task-specific rescue for work at height or restricted access before starting; do not rely on improvisation. Keep emergency routes and fire equipment clear. No lone switching, live testing or higher-risk work without an assessed arrangement and adequate emergency support.
- Incident, damage or spill: stop, isolate hazards safely, protect heritage fabric and notify DCI supervisor and PC immediately. Preserve evidence and record accidents/near misses through the PC/DCI process. Statutory reporting is by the responsible dutyholder where applicable.
- Use agreed welfare, washing, drinking-water, rest and toilet facilities. Wash before meals, remove contaminated PPE appropriately and keep food/drink outside work zones.

21 Briefing and records

The DCI supervisor briefs every operative on this revision and the relevant approved drawings before HRB work, using Appendix B. Check understanding, language needs, task competence and role authorisations. Rebrief after change, interruption or incident. Keep the signed briefing, daily checks, isolation/switching records, Appendix A permits, penetration register, condition photographs, surveys, structural instructions, fire seal records, inspection/test certificates and handover records in the site QA file, available to PC and Conservation Officer through PC.

Document control distribution and approval

Amendment register

Rev	Date	Description	Prepared by	Approved by
P01	20 Oct 2026	First DCI Electrical Systems Ltd review issue; Proposed document reference and scope require confirmation.	Dan O'Shea	TBC

Distribution recipient	Issue purpose and status
PC McAleer and Rushe	For review and, when agreed, onward submission for the relevant electrical Condition 8(b)(ix) scope. Issue/acceptance TBC.
DCI approver, supervisor and safety adviser	Technical/safety review and subsequent operative briefing. Named recipients and issue status TBC.
MEP designer and specialist contractors	Confirm design, scope and interfaces as required. Recipients and issue status TBC.

Review and construction release

Review role	Name and organisation	Signature	Date and outcome
Prepared / DCI technical review	Dan O'Shea – DCI Electrical Systems Ltd	D.O	20/10/2026
DCI safety review and approval	Dan O'Shea – DCI Electrical Systems Ltd	D.O	21/10/2026
PC heritage / design / construction review	_____	_____	_____
Construction issue authorised after all hold points	_____	_____	_____

Review comments, required changes and disposition: _____

_____

All TBC items affecting the task must be resolved in the controlled construction revision and supporting records before work starts.

Appendix A HRB heritage and electrical toolbox talk

Supervisor to brief this talk before HRB work and after relevant changes. Use the actual work area, current drawings, protected-feature survey, isolation boundaries and emergency arrangements. Ask operatives to explain the hold points back to the briefer.

- These buildings are listed or locally listed and within a conservation area. Unauthorised work can damage irreplaceable fabric and may breach listed-building controls. Show the protected features in this room and on the route to it.
- No drilling, fixing, notching, cutting, historic board lifting or service removal without the approved route/detail, relevant consent release and signed Appendix A permit. The PC must countersign before work. Do not make it fit if the building differs from the drawing.
- Use new fabric first; keep clear of cornices, panelling, fireplaces, stairs, windows and decorative plaster. No tape, markers, chemicals or leaning materials/ladders on historic surfaces. Do not move or cut protection; report gaps and stop the affected work.
- Electrical work is carried out dead. Identify all sources, lock off, prove the tester, prove dead at the point of work and re-prove the tester. A label, non-contact pen or switched-off accessory is not proof. Only authorised competent people isolate, switch and test; each worker's lock control must be maintained.
- Beware borrowed neutrals, backfeeds, control circuits and multiple supplies. No live installation/fault finding under this RAMS. Keep incomplete circuits secure; energisation needs inspection, satisfactory dead tests and formal switching/PC clearance. Necessary live tests require a specific safe plan.
- Containment and cables follow the confirmed design, segregation, support/fire retention and bending limits. Deburr edges, protect cables, use correct glands/terminations and torque, maintain CPC/armour continuity and inspect before concealment. Do not bypass protection.
- Cold methods inside HRBs; no normal hot work or shot-fired tools. Rotary-only drilling with H-class extraction. Cutting/prefabrication stations are outside. Exceptional hot work needs separate approval, permit, protection and at least 60 minutes post-work fire watch.
- Asbestos, lead, guano, unsafe floors and open voids require prior survey/controls. Do not disturb unidentified material or work on unconfirmed floor loadings. Protect and cover/barrier openings; use inspected safe access equipment.
- Lift only approved boards, photograph/number them and store flat in the same building. No structural timber hole/notch without written engineer limits and heritage permission. No discarded boards or historic fittings.
- Found an unexpected feature, cable, suspect material or wildlife? STOP, protect without disturbance, photograph where safe and tell the supervisor. Hidden historic features remain in situ. Caused damage? Report immediately; never conceal or repair it.
- Know the electrical emergency response, alarm, escape route, assembly point, first aider and emergency access. Do not touch a casualty who may still be live. Keep all escape routes clear and maintain agreed life safety arrangements during outages.

Briefed by _____ Role _____ Date/time _____ RAMS revision P01 / current revision _____

Area and drawing revisions _____ Isolation/work boundary _____ Emergency arrangements confirmed _____

Appendix B briefing attendance record

Project The Printworks Building floor and work area _____ RAMS reference DCI-TPW-HRB-E01 Revision _____

Briefed by _____ Role _____ Date/time _____ Drawing revisions _____

Emergency arrangements, isolation boundaries and relevant permits explained: _____

Each person confirms receipt and understanding of the heritage and electrical briefing, their work limits, stop-work rules and emergency arrangements. Raise any uncertainty before starting work. The supervisor confirms competence and task authorisations separately.

Name	Company and trade	ECS or CSCS number	Signature confirming understanding	Date

Add attendance sheets as required. Signature records briefing and understanding; it does not confer competence, electrical authorisation or consent. Queries/actions and close-out owner: _____

Technical references and supporting records

Reference and dependency register

Reference	Application and status
Supplied heritage source	Ayrton Lawrence Ltd, Task RAMS HRB-01, Mechanical and Plumbing Services within the Existing Listed and Locally Listed Buildings, Rev A, 01 Oct 2026, 11 pages. Project particulars, 21-section structure, heritage controls and Appendices A/B retained and adapted for electrical work.
Consent and project design	HGY/2023/2307 and HGY/2023/2306 decision notices; Condition 8(a) survey; approved 8(b)(vi) schematics and 8(b)(vii) details; discharge evidence, electrical design, structural instructions and fire strategy: obtain from PC. References/revisions and acceptance TBC.
Related source RAMS	The Printworks RAMS Rev C, 09 Apr 2026; amendments D, E and F identified by the source. Not supplied for this adaptation. Applicability and DCI electrical general RAMS references must be confirmed. Pneumatic/filling/water-pressure test parameters are not electrical acceptance criteria.
Electrical safety legislation and guidance	Electricity at Work Regulations 1989; HSE HSG85 Electricity at work Safe working practices; HSE GS38 Electrical test equipment for use on low voltage electrical systems. Apply competent planning, secure isolation and safe testing.
Electrical installation standard	BS 7671:2018+A4:2026, with applicable IET inspection/testing guidance and manufacturer instructions. Designer confirms and records applicable project basis and any departures; test engineer records actual criteria and results.
Heritage and wider site requirements	BS 7913:2013; approved project conservation approach; applicable construction, asbestos, COSHH, work-at-height, work-equipment, manual-handling, noise/vibration and wildlife controls. PC/DCI safety review to confirm the current project requirements before issue.

Public technical sources consulted for this review

HSE safe isolation guidance: https://www.hse.gov.uk/electricity/maintenance/isolate.htm

HSE GS38: https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/gs38.htm

HSE HSG85: https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/hsg85.pdf

IET current edition checker: https://electrical.theiet.org/bs-7671-18th-edition-wiring-regulations/ensure-you-are-up-to-date-with-bs-7671/

Public technical references do not confirm project-specific drawings, consent discharge, appointment or approval.