22 BISHOPSGATE Lift Evacuation Strategy

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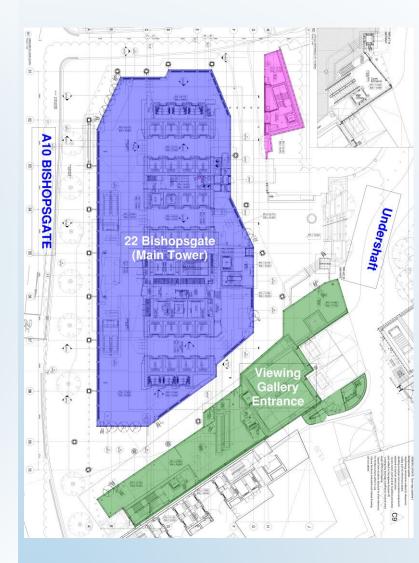
AGENDA

- The project
- Fire Safety Strategy
- Why lift evacuation?
- The principles
- Fire scenarios
- Detailed design
- Conclusion



THE PROJECT

- 22 Bishopsgate development, City of London, UK
- Architect: PLP/ARCHITECTURE
- Developer: Lipton Rogers Developments
- Engineering: WSP Global
- Main contractor: MULTIPLEX

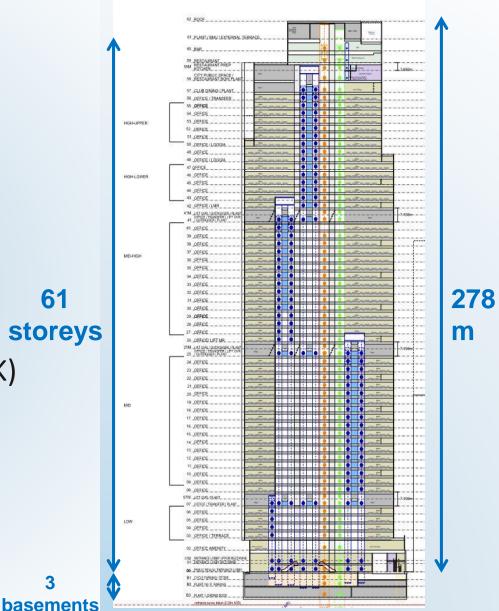


THE PROJECT

- 64 storeys of development
- Office use for most
- Public levels at top (L58-61)
- storeys 13,000 people anticipated occupancy (designed for 30K)

61

 Basement BOH and support services



FIRE SAFETY STRATEGY – SUMMARY

- Project designed to BS 9999:2008 "enhanced"
- Phased evacuation strategy (Fire floor and floor above)
- Two fire-fighting shafts (1250mm wide stairs) above ground
- Fire Control Centre
- Fire compartment floors/slabs
- L1 automatic fire detection
- Voice alarm system
- Sprinkler protection throughout
- Emergency lighting, exit signage, etc.
- High level of fire safety management

AND...lift evacuation

WHY LIFT EVACUATION?

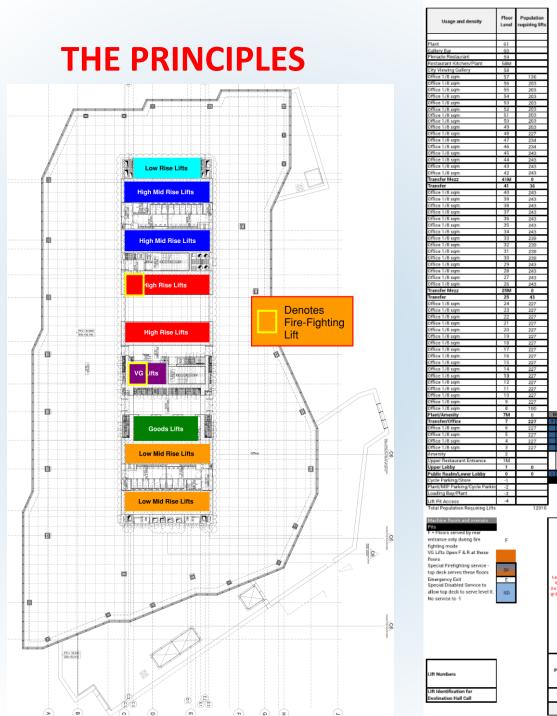
Health & Safety – CDM regulations

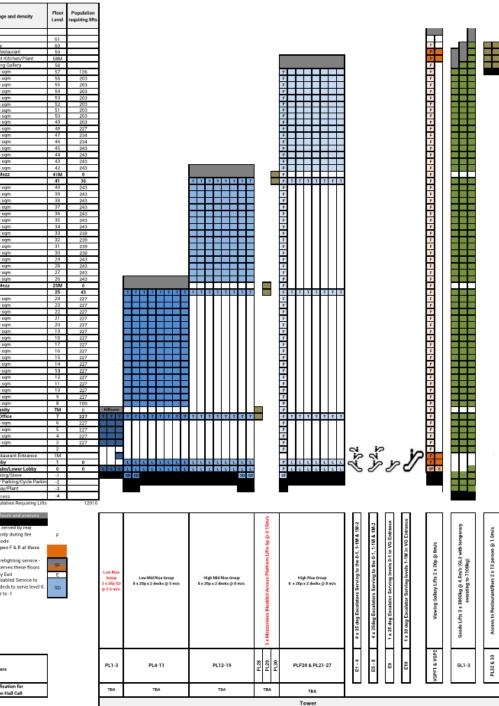
Regulation 9 – Duties of Designers states: When preparing or modifying a design, the designer must take into account the general principles of prevention and any-preconstruction information to eliminate, so far as is reasonably practicable, foreseeable risks to the **health** of any person using a structure designed as a workplace.

Past experience

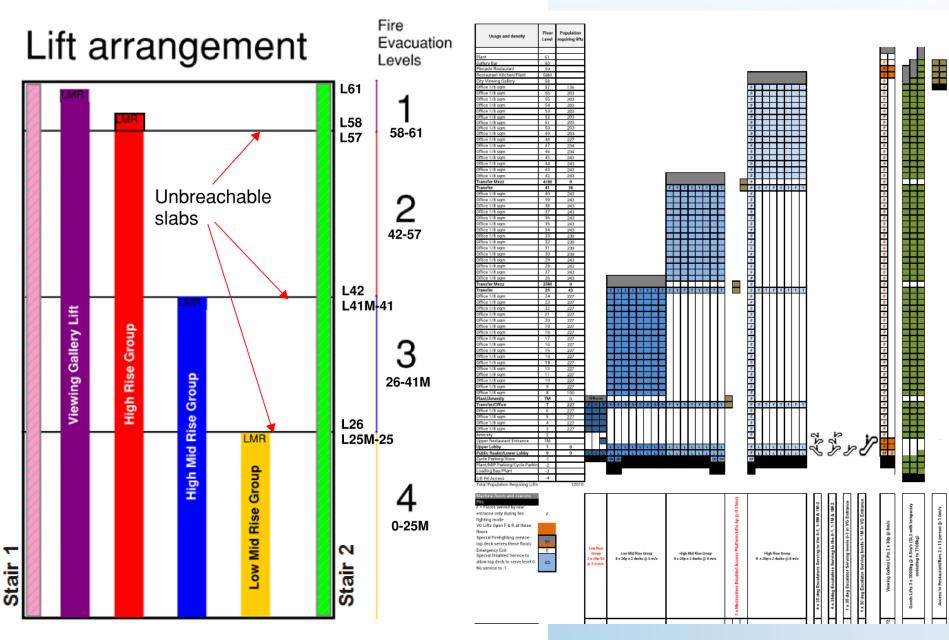
- World Trade Centre
 - 16% of tower 2 used the lifts to evacuate
- By 2025, 47 per cent of men and 36 per cent of women (aged between 21 and 60) will be obese.
- By 2050, it is estimated that 60 per cent of males and 50 per cent of females could be obese.
 Health related issues
 - Fatigue
 - Obesity (Refer to report for detailed data)
 - Typology of occupants (elderly, pupils, pregnant women, etc.)

International practice for similar buildings

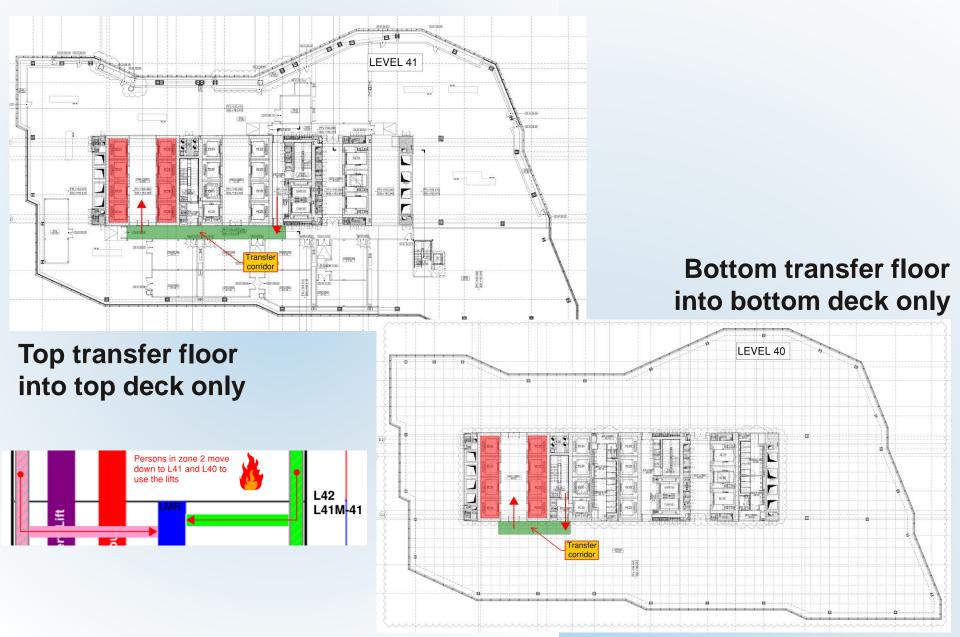




THE PRINCIPLES



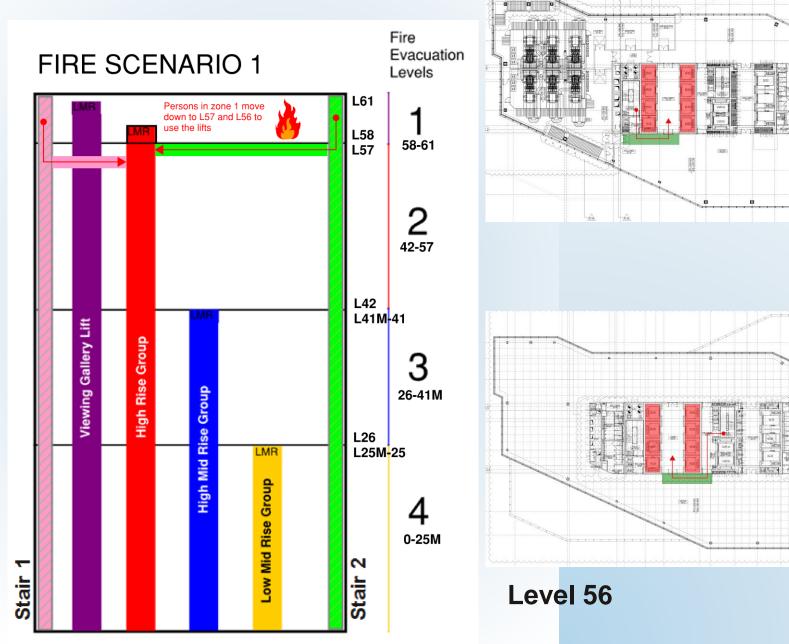
THE PRINCIPLES



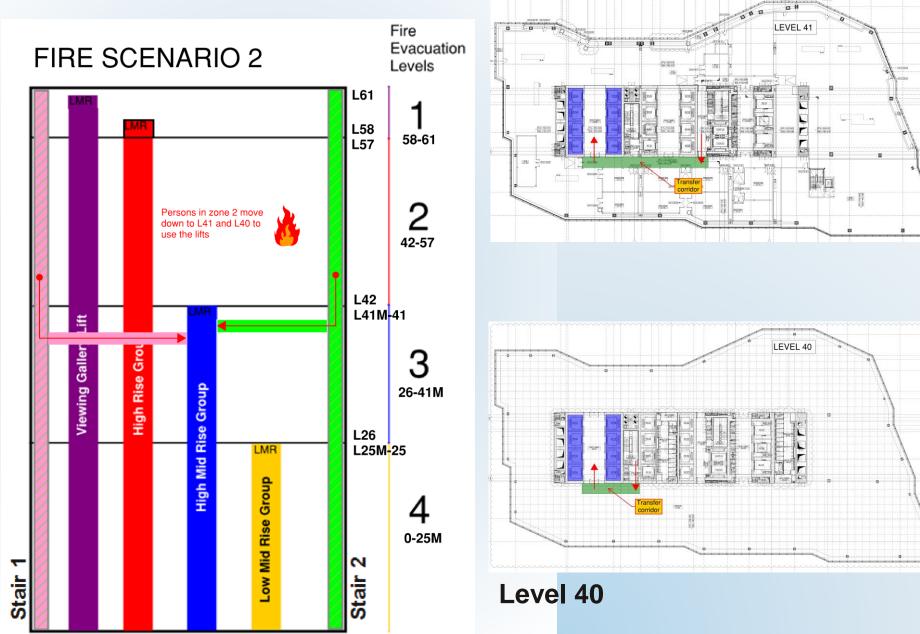
Level 57

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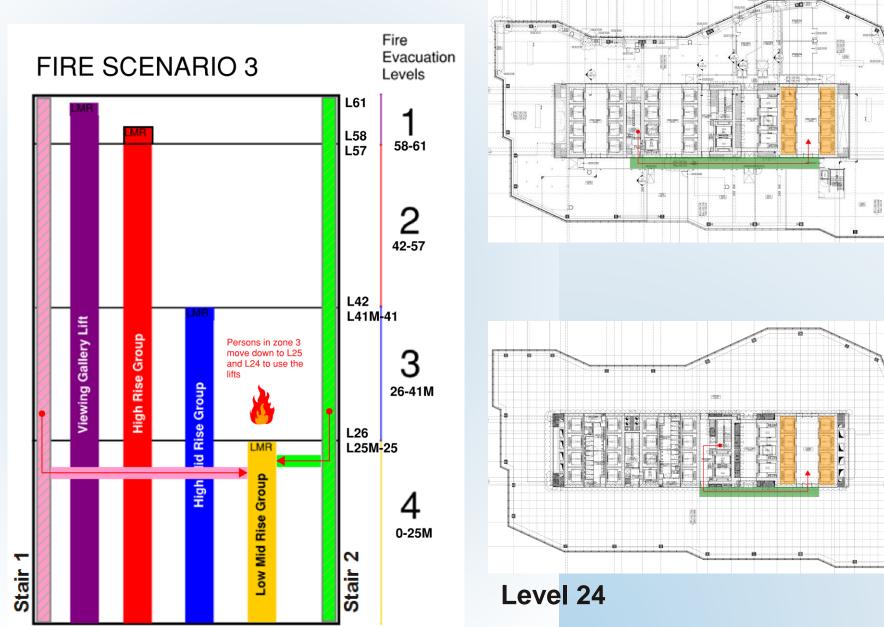
Level 41

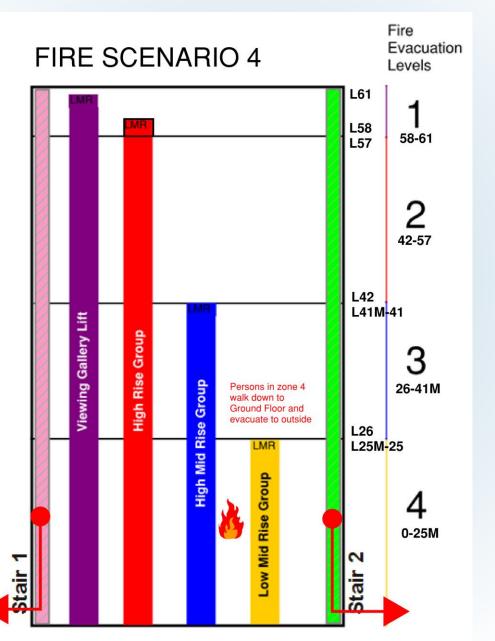


Level 25

-

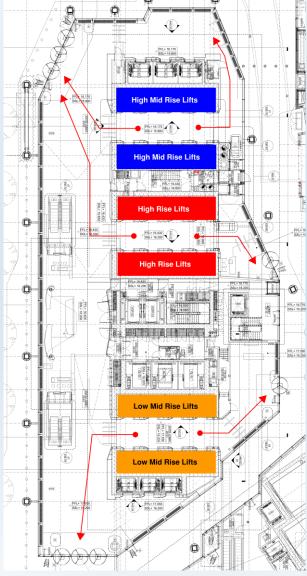
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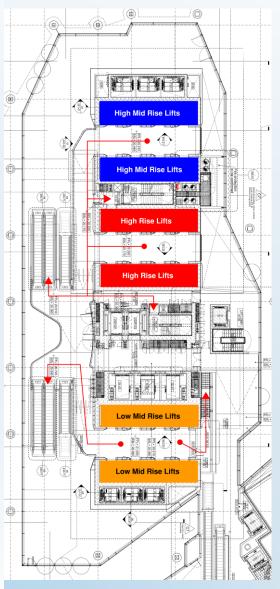


Alternative level of discharge – L7

LIFT DISCHARGE

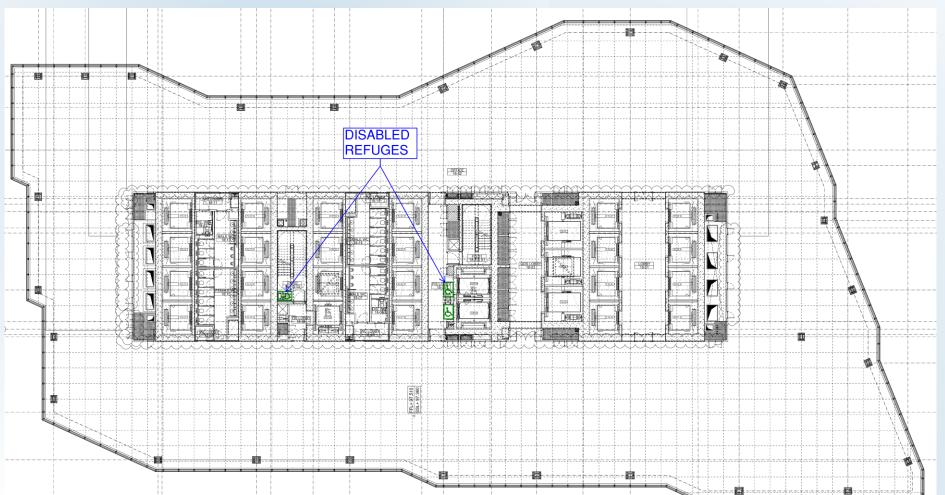


Ground Floor



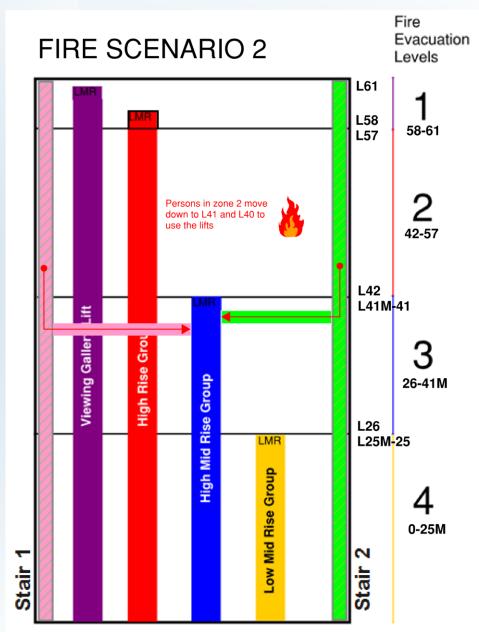
Level 1

- Mobility Impaired Persons (MIP)
- Use of fire-fighting lifts for evacuation prior to LFB arrival
- Fire-fighting lifts not used more as part of the lift evacuation strategy



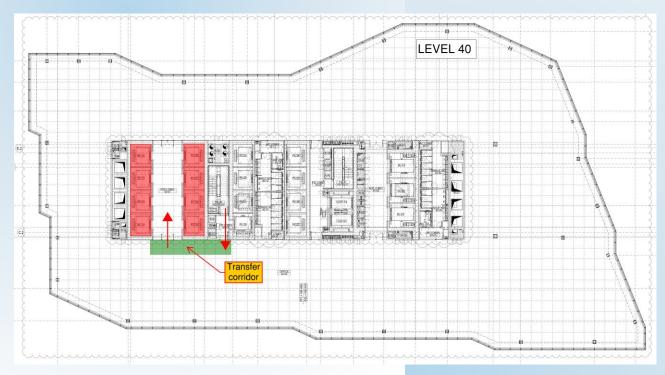
DETAILED SEQUENCE

- Confirmed fire detection in zone 2.
- 4 landlord fire wardens go to fire lifts.
- 2 stop at transfer floors (L40 & L41)
- 2 continue to rescue MIP in refuges (fire floor & floor above).
- 2 landlord fire wardens go to GF and L1.
- Fire floor & floor above evacuate using the stairs.
- People transfer from stairs into lift lobbies or continue walking down.
- People enter the evacuation lifts under fire warden supervision and move to ground floor for exit discharge.
- GF & L1 fire wardens clear the lifts before they go back up automatically.
- The process continues as long as necessary.



DETAILED DESIGN – TRANSFERS (LIFTS TO STAIRS)

- Offices: colour coding system, exit signage, tenant fire warden guidance, evacuation drills due to occupant type.
- **Top public levels:** colour coding system, exit signage, heavy landlord and tenant fire warden guidance (well managed areas).
- CCTV presence in stairs and lift lobbies at transfer floors + VOICE ALARM.



DETAILED DESIGN – LIFT JOURNEY TIME

TOP public levels

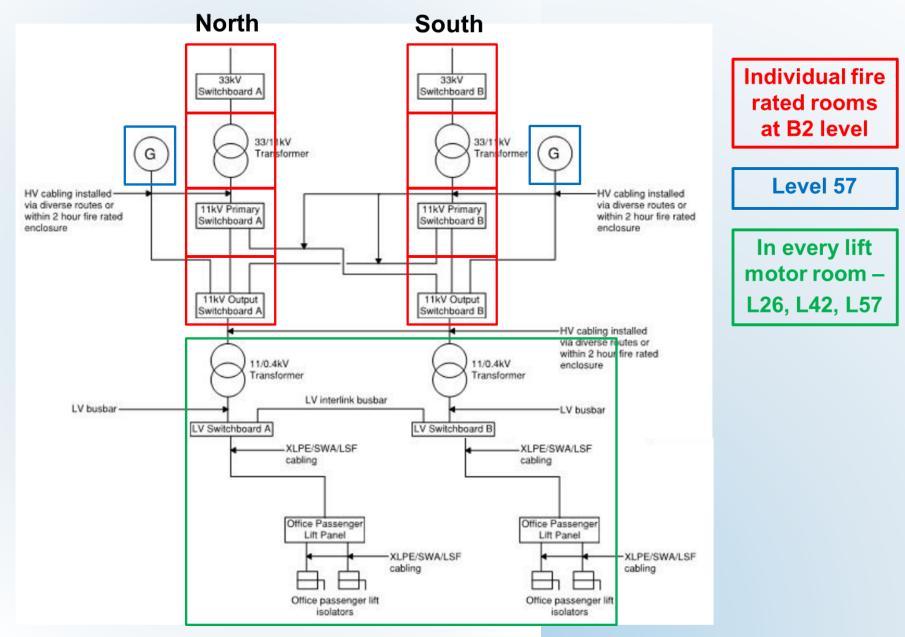
- Worst case fire: 58, 58M & 59
- Evacuating occupancy = 1,457p
- All 7 lifts can take 280p / run
- 1,457 / 280 = 6 runs
- 6runs x 152s = 15 minutes total

Office levels

- Worst case fire: 48 & 49
- Evacuating occupancy = 383p x 2floors = 766p
- All 8 lifts can take 320p / run
- 766 / 320 = 3 runs
- 3runs x 136s = 7 minutes total

Evacuation Mode PL21-27	Time (s)	Time per Cycle (s)	Evacuation Mode PL12-19	Time (s)	Time per Cycle (s)
Time loading passengers at evacuation floor (including door operation)	33	33	Time loading passengers at evacuation floors (including door operation)	33	33
Time unloading passengers at Ground level (including door operation)	33	33	Time unloading passengers at Ground (including door operation)	33	33
Journey time one way (Rise = 239m) including jerk, acceleration and deceleration	43	86	Journey time one way (Rise = 174m) including Jerk, acceleration and deceleration	35	70
Total Journey time including loading and unloading (s)	152		Total Journey time including loading and unloading (s)		136

DETAILED DESIGN – POWER SUPPLY



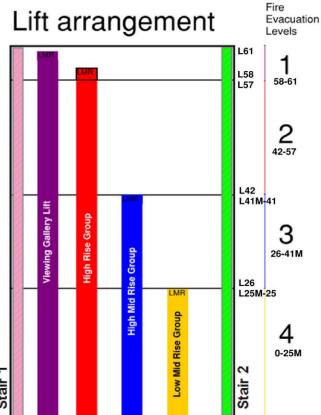
DETAILED DESIGN – UNBREACHABLE SLABS

- The slabs separate the lift banks from the fire zone.
- EI120 fire rated slabs.
- Slabs cannot be breached by tenants during fitout.
- Technical shafts equipped with enhanced fire stopping:
 - Motorized fire dampers to ducts;
 - Fire-stopping materials or solid construction at slab level.
 - Only the fire-fighting lobby smoke extraction shafts run continuously.



DETAILED DESIGN – CAUSE & EFFECTS MATRIX

Lift Group	Low Rise Group (PL1-3)			High Mid Rise Group (PL12-19) GF, Upper Jobby, L7, L25, L26 to L41			High Rise Group (PL21-27) GF, Upper lobby, L7, L25, L41, L42 to L57			Viewing Gallery Lift VGP2		(VGPF1 & PLF20)		Goods Lifts (GL1-3) All levels (few exceptions)				
Levels served Groun		iround floor up to Level 7								GF, Upper labby, L7, L8 to L25						Upper lobby, Upper restaurant entrance, L58M, L59		
Effects	Lifts move to Ground Floor and park there	Lifts go to the alternative level of discharge (L7)	Lifts move to Ground floor (bottom deck) and first floor (top deck) and park there	Lifts go to the alternative level of discharge (L7) - Bottom deck first, second deck after and then park	Lifts ground to discharge occupants and move to L24/25 automatically for evacuation mode	Lifts move to Ground floor (bottom deck) and first floor (top deck) and park there	Lifts go to the alternative level of discharge (L7) - Bottom deck first, second deck after and then park	Lifts ground to discharge occupants and move automatically to L40/41 for evacuation mode	Lifts move to Ground floor (bottom deck) and first floor (top deck) and park there	Lifts go to the alternative level of discharge (L7) - Bortram deck first-second deck after and then park	charge of 56/57 fo	Lifts move to First floor (bottom deck) and first floor mezzanine (top deck) and park there	Lifts continue to operate to discharge (exit, no entry) public Level Occupants	Lifts move to the alternative levels of discharge (LS8M & 59) and park there	Lifts move to Ground floor (bottom deck) and first floor (top deck) to discharge occupants and then top deck moves to GF then park until actionned as fire- fighting mode	Lifts go to the alternative level of discharge (L7) - Bottom deck first, second deck after and then park until actionned as fire-fighting mode	Lifts move to floor nearest to Ground Floor (L0 or B1) and then park	Lifts go to the alternative level of discharge (L7) and then park
Fire detection on levels 58 to 61	×		×			×	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	×	×			×	T	×	
Fire detection on levels 43 to 57	×		×			1		×	×				×		×		×	
Fire detection on levels 27 to 42	×				×	×			×				×		×		×	
Fire detection on levels 3 to 26	×		×			×			×				×		×		×	
Fire detection on levels 0 to 2		×		×			×			×				×		×		×
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CONCLUSION

- Unique buildings like 22BG must go beyond code requirements. The new BS 9999:2017 highlights this clearly. Always been the basis of The UK Building Regulations.
- Lift evacuation deemed to demonstrate compliance with CDM regulations.
- Starts to become the norm for tall buildings.
- The provisions outlined in this design are considered sufficiently robust for implementation on the 22 Bishopsgate project.
- Approved by City of London Building Control and the London Fire Brigade, including their Fire Engineering Group.