

## ***Exit Signs***

All exits and fire exits from public areas must be marked with exit signs that comply with the current regulations. These include the “moving person” image and directional arrows as required.

Any other door that could be confused with an exit door should be marked clearly with a sign or notice reading “no exit”, “no way out” or “private”

Only one style of exit sign should be used in the building.

Exits signs over doors should normally be between 2 metres and 2.5 metres from the floor. Signs along corridors and where there is a change of direction should be installed at a lower height of about 1.4 metres from the floor, nearer eye-level, for easier viewing.

Exit signs should not normally be smaller than 150mm x 300mm.

In buildings where no emergency lighting is installed, glow-in-the-dark (photoluminescent) signs are recommended. These signs should not be used without emergency lighting where they need to be viewed from over 25 metres away.

In buildings where emergency lighting is present, emergency exit signs should be part of the emergency lighting installation. These emergency lights should normally be illuminated when the premises are in use.

Where it is not practical to install exit signs due to conservation issues, exit signs shall be temporarily fitted for special events and may be removed at other times.

Where possible, the fire assembly point for the Place of Worship shall be indicated by a suitable sign.

## ***Fire Alarms and Fire Detection***

All Places of Worship must have a means of raising a fire alarm or fire warning. Depending on the size of the building, there are a number of options:

1. In the smallest of Places of Worship, such as a Village Chapel, a simple shout of “FIRE” is adequate providing everyone can hear.
2. In medium sized Places of Worship, such as most Parish Churches, a mechanical alarm bell or a whistle is adequate providing that it is clearly heard throughout the building.
3. In larger Places of Worship, an electrical system is recommended, connected to a central control panel with manual (break glass) points and sounders throughout the building.

Automatic Smoke Detectors must be fitted in buildings where there is a higher fire risk to people or the property, possibly because not all of the building can be monitored or the building is of historic significance.