

Planning Applications Sub-Committee PRESENTATION PACK

Date: WEDNESDAY, 17 APRIL 2024

Time: 9.00 am

Venue: LIVERY HALL - GUILDHALL

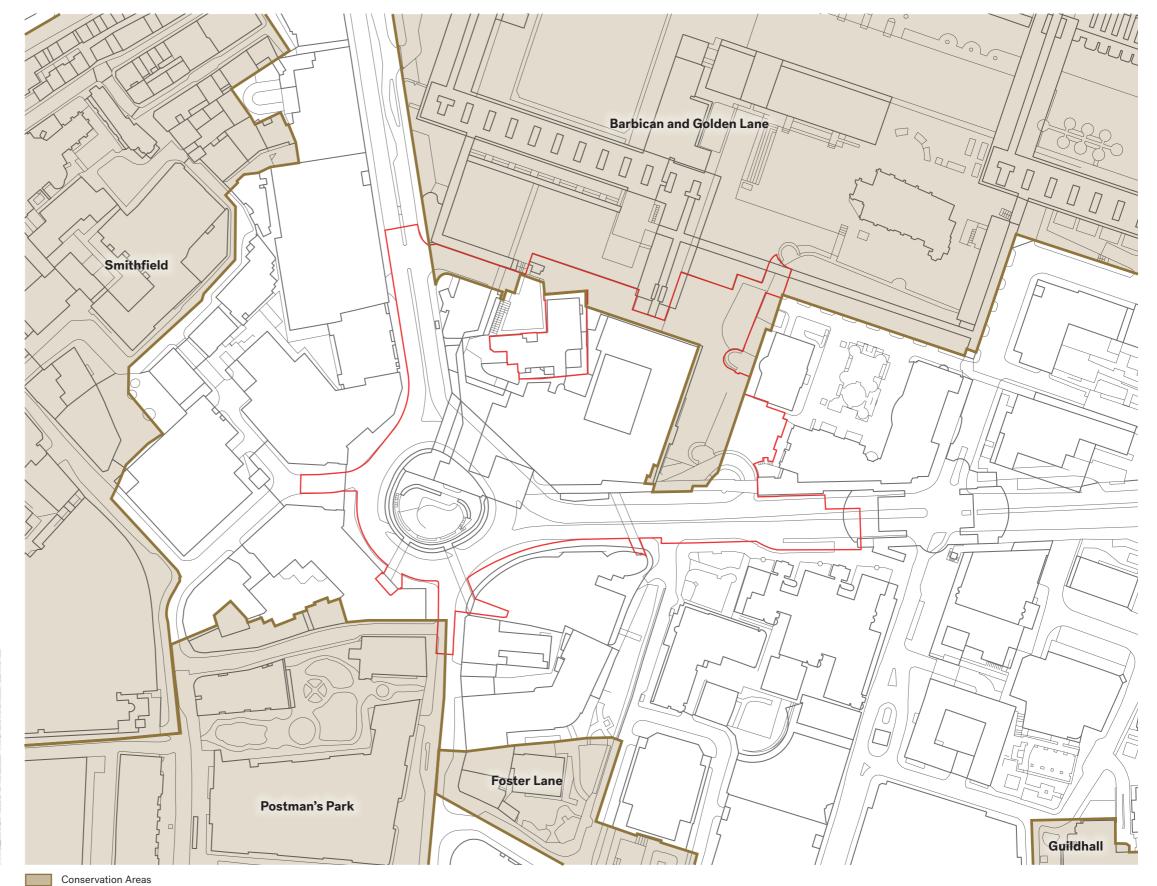
3. **DEMOLITION OF 140 AND 150 LONDON WALL**

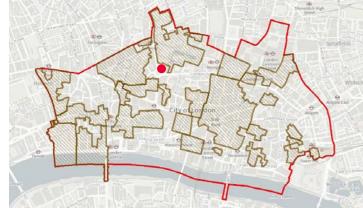
Report of the Planning & Development Director.

Ian Thomas CBE
Town Clerk and Chief Executive



Conservation Areas





Conservation Areas within the City of London

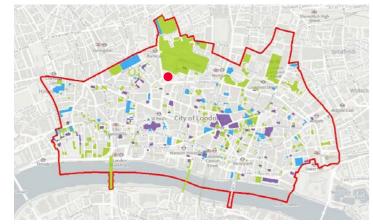
Note: Red line relates to ground and below

Listed Buildings

Listed Buildings

- 1 Barbican Grade II
- 2 Church of St Giles Grade I
- 3 The Salters' Hall Grade II
- 4 Ironmongers' Hall, excluding Ferroners' House Grade II 5 Wood Street Police Station Grade II*
- 6 Tower of Former Church of St Albans Grade II*
- 7 Footings to Former Church of St Mary the Virgin Grade II
- 8 Monument to John Heminge and Henry Condell in Former Churchyard of Church of St Mary Aldermanbury - Grade II 9 20 Aldermanbury

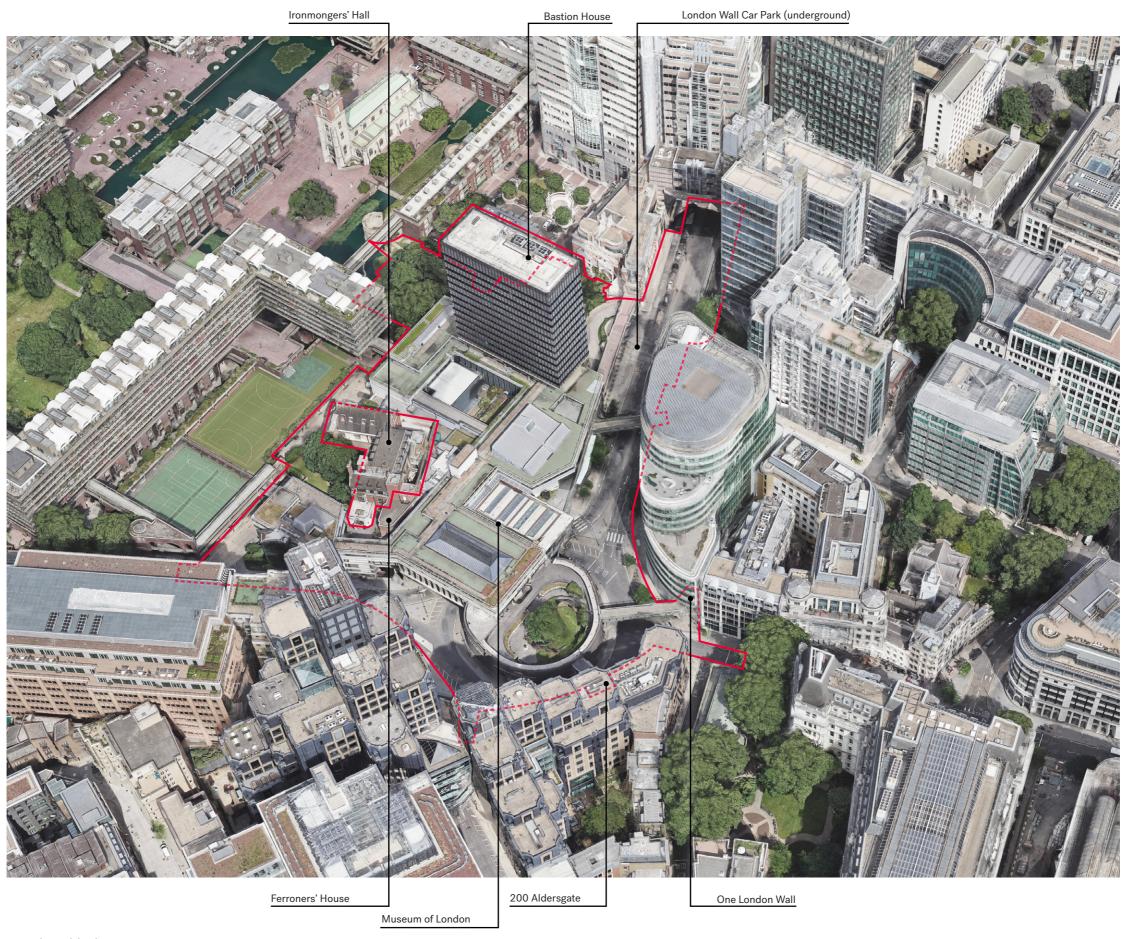
- 10 Church of St Anne and St Agnes Grade I
 11 Police Call Box at north east angle of number 1 Grade II
- 12 Gate and Railings to Former Churchyard of Church of St Botolph Grade
- 13 Church of St Botolph Grade I
- 14 9 and 10, Little Britain Grade II
- 15 12 Little Britain Grade II
- 16 Memorial to Heroic Self Sacrifice Grade II*
- 17 3 Lamp Stands in Courtyard, St Bartholomew's Hospital Grade II
- 18 Church of St Bartholomew The Great Grade I
- 19 Founders' Hall including 39-40 Bartholomew Close Grade II
- 20 Hand and Shears Public House Grade II
- 21 Nos. 4, 4A and 5, Middle Street Grade II
- 22 Nos. 74 and 75, Long Lane Grade II



Listed Buildings within the City of London



Site Aerial Photo



One London Wall

London Wall Car Park (underground)

200 Aldersgate

Site Photos



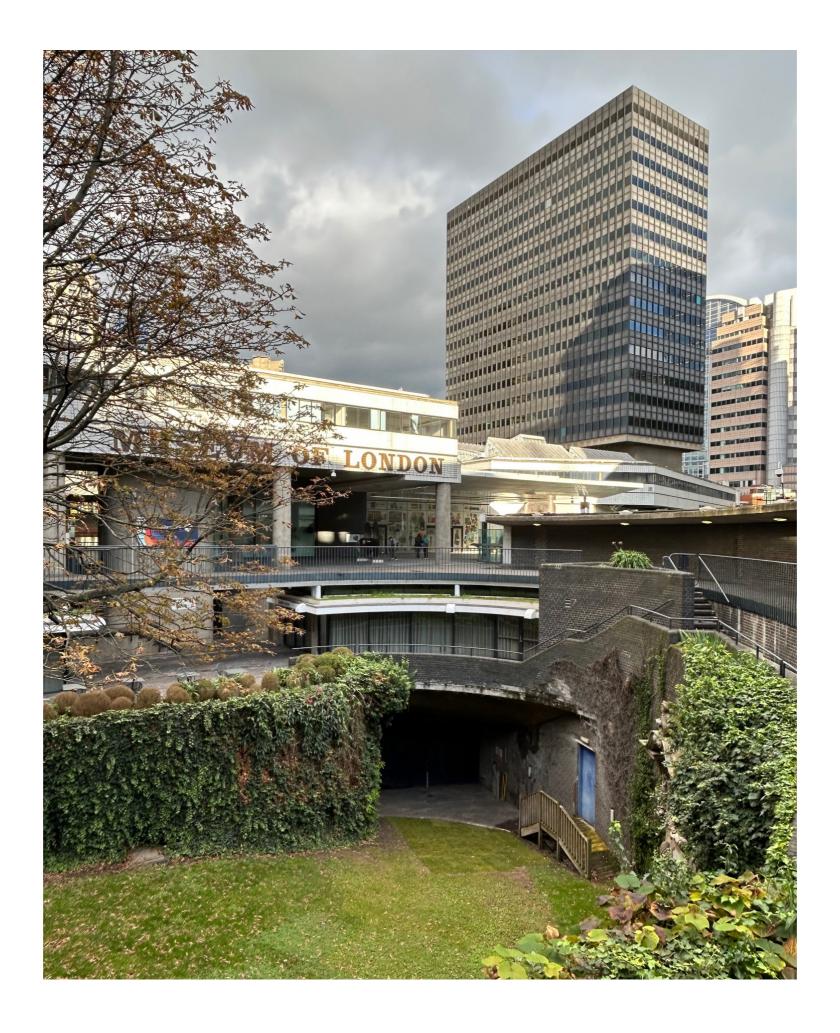
Photo: Existing street level view from St Martin's-Le-Grand looking North towards the Museum of London Rotunda



Photo: Existing street level view from London Wall looking West towards the Museum of London and Bastion House



Photo: Existing street level view from the Rotunda roundabout towards the Museum of London with 200 Aldersgate in the background



Site Photos



Photo: Existing street level view from Aldersgate Street looking South to Museum of London bridging to the Rotunda



Photo: Existing street level view from Aldersgate Street looking South to Museum of London North Wing



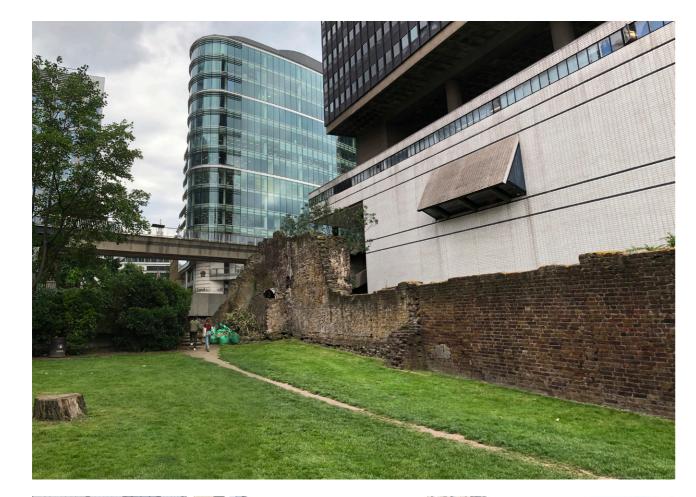
Photo: Existing highwalk level view of Ironmongers' Hall West Elevation and entry



Photo: Existing view of Ironmongers' Hall North Elevation and North Facade of Museum of London



Photo: Existing view of Service Yard and Mountjoy House Highwalk dead-end





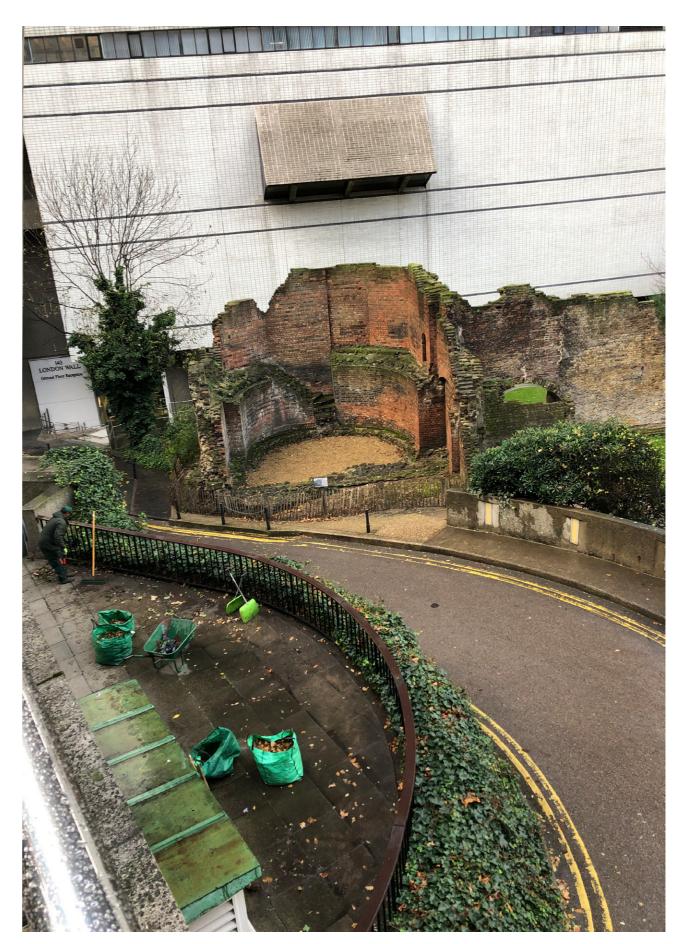
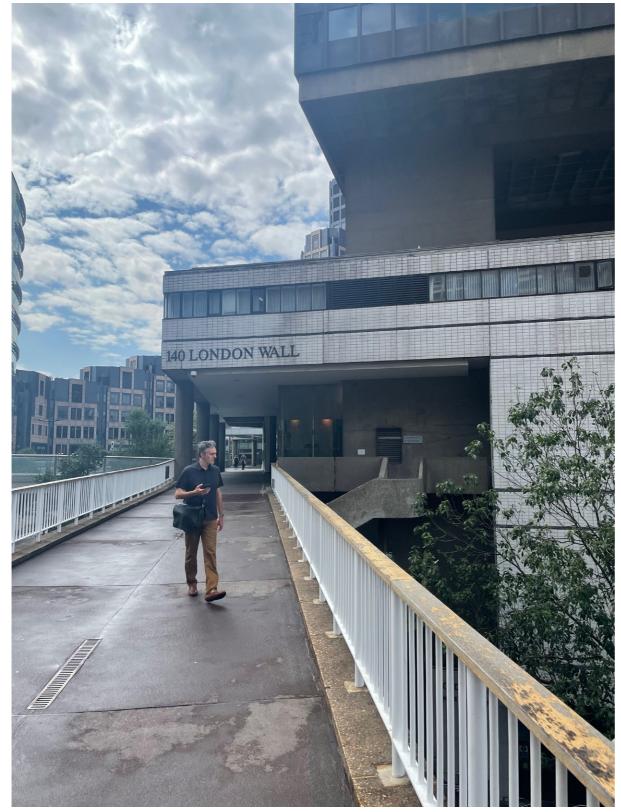
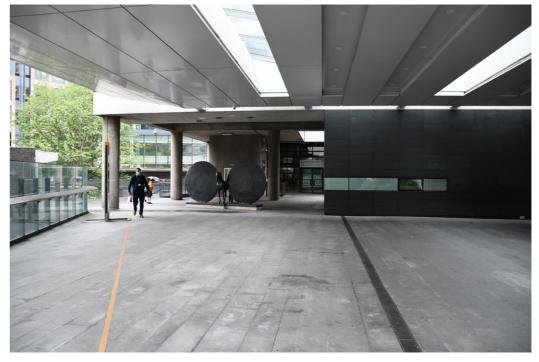


Photo: Existing views Barber Surgeons' Garden



Highwalk route from the east

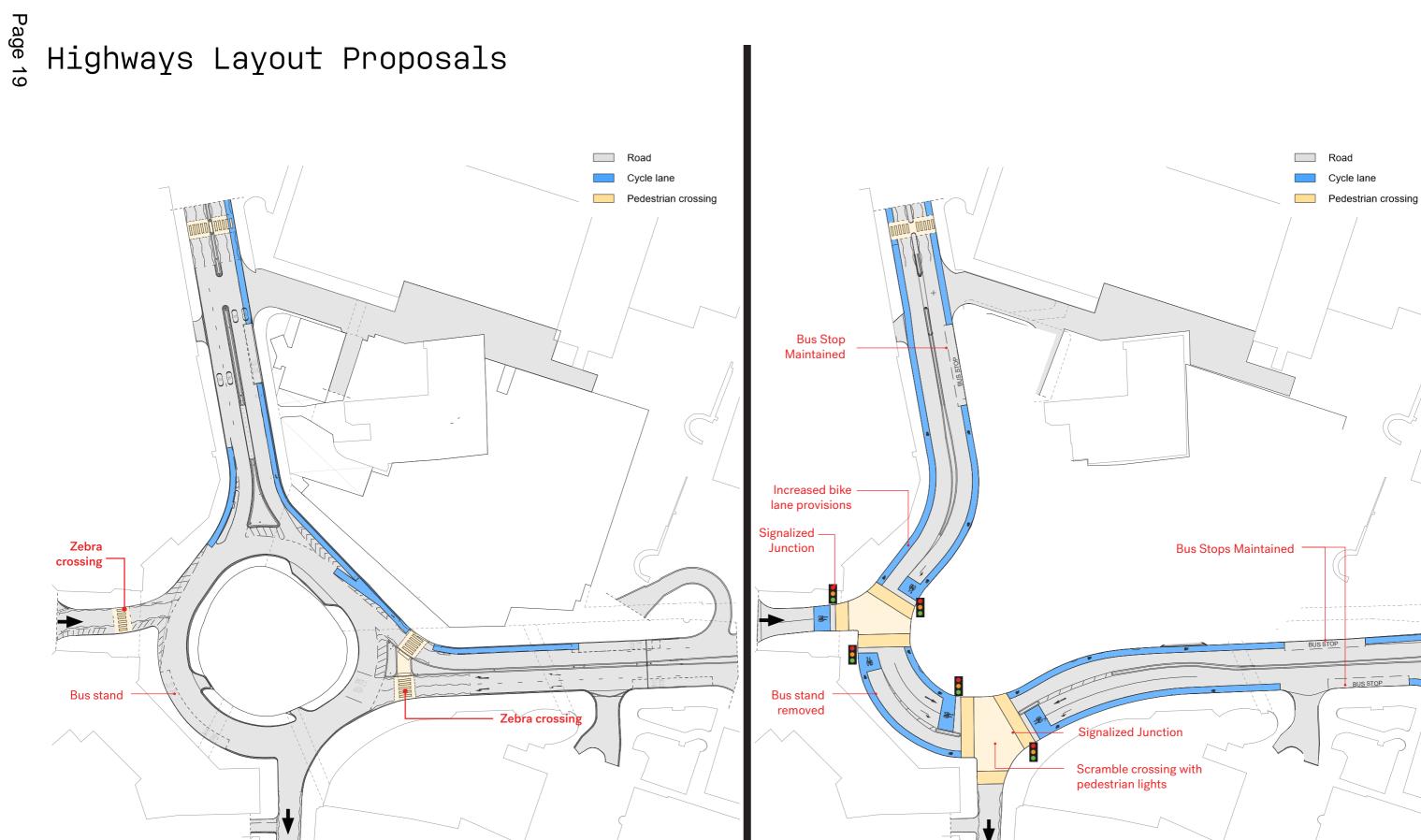


Area outside of the former Museum entrance



Highwalk route from the north

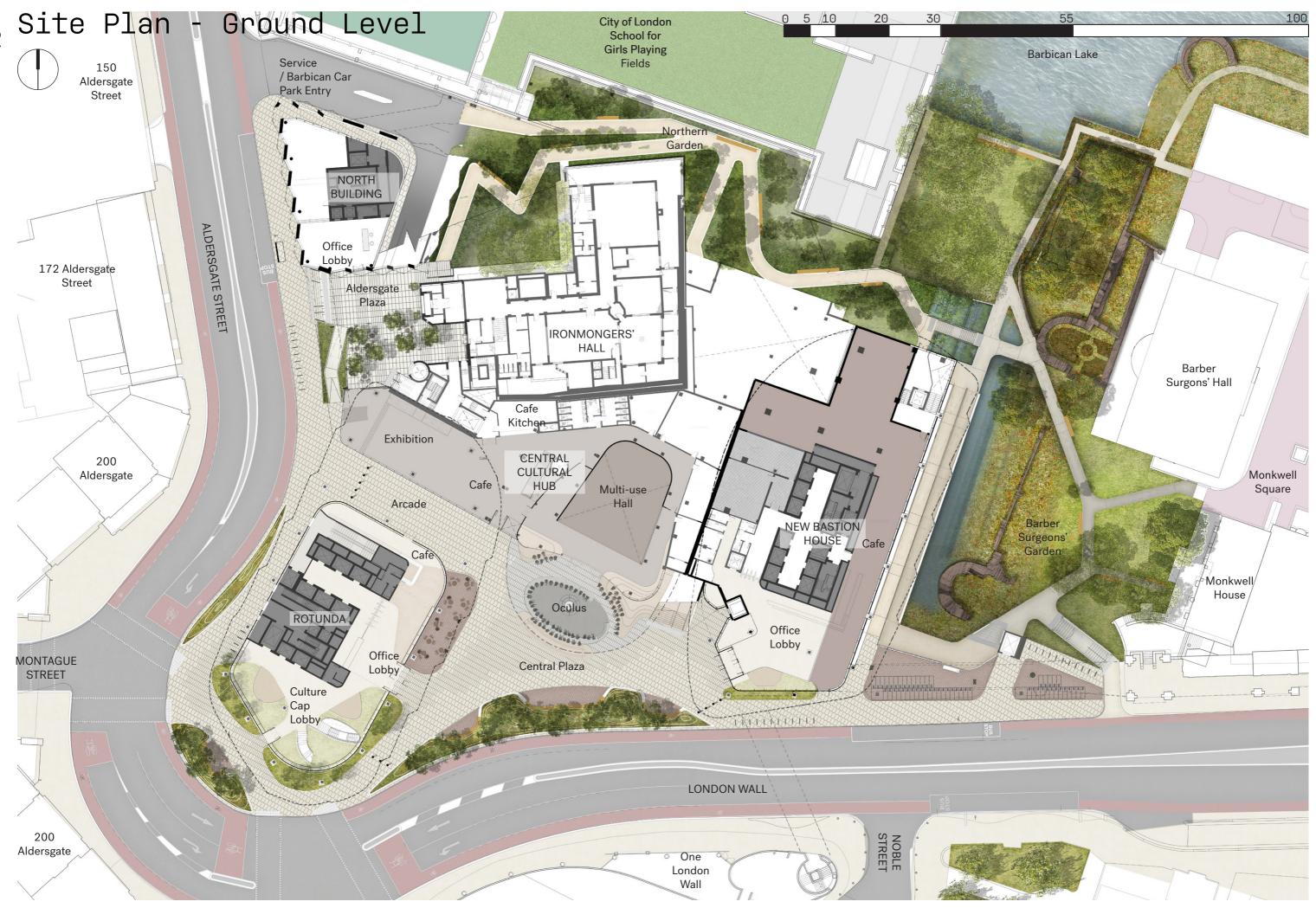
Photo: Existing views Highwalks



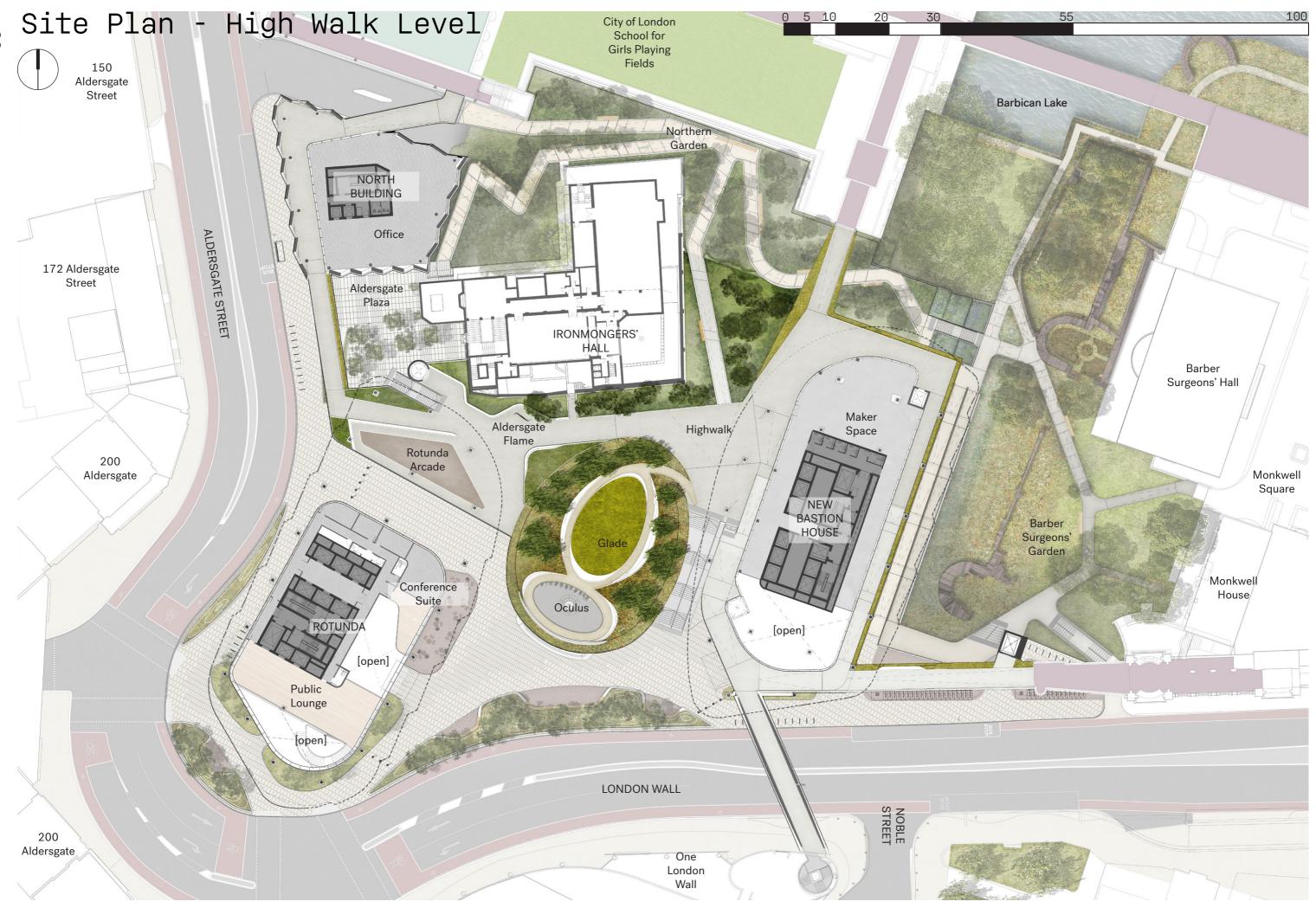
Existing Highways Layout

HIGHWAYS - PROPOSED LAYOUT CHANGE

Proposed Highways Layout









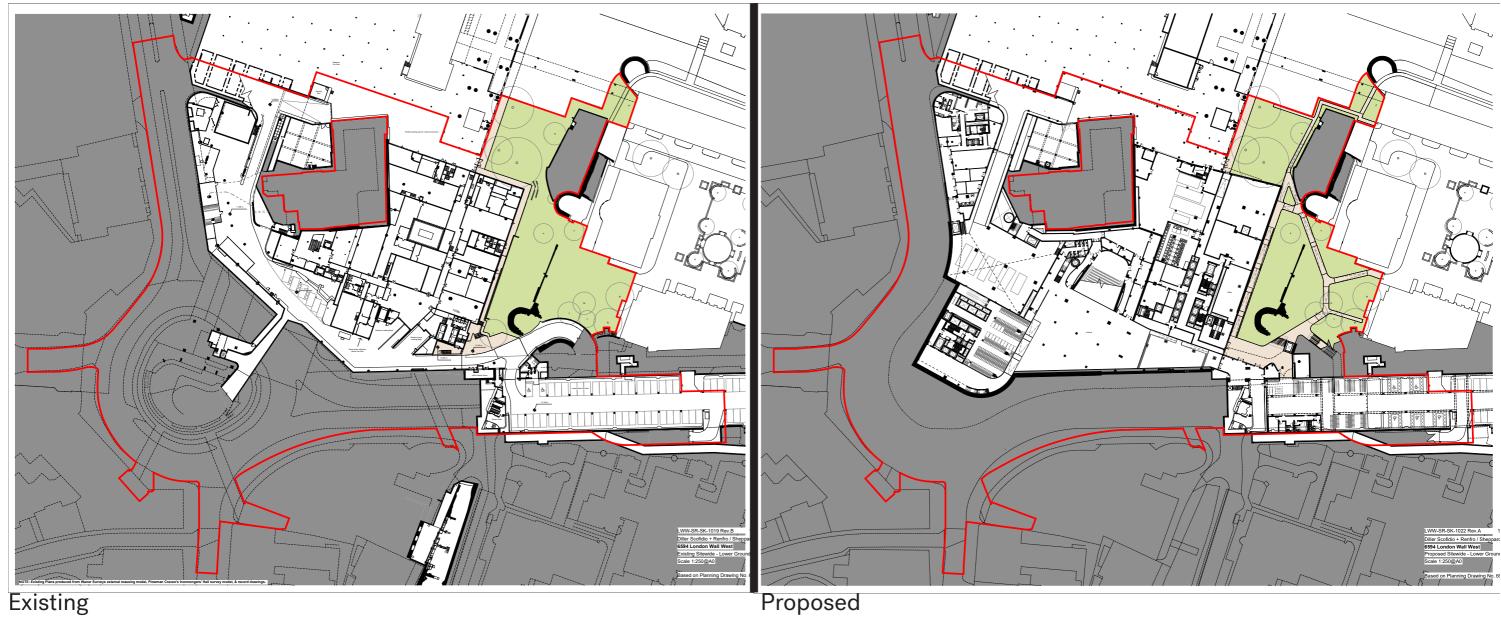
PUBLIC REALM AXONOMETRIC

| | PUBLIC REALM AREAS | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | Existing (sqm) | | | Proposed (sqm) | | | | | |
| | Hardscape | Landscape | Total | Hardscape | Landscape | Total | | | | |
| P / 00H UG / 00 LG | 2,386 | 521 590 2,423 | 3,321 2,976 2,783 | 2,728 4,049 759 | 2,027 1,385 2,084 | 4,755 5,434 2,843 | | | | |
| Total sqm | 5,546 | 3,534 | 9,080 | 7,536 | 5,496 | 13,032 | | | | |
| Total sqft | 59,697 | 38,040 | 97,736 | 81,117 | 59,158 | 140,275 | | | | |

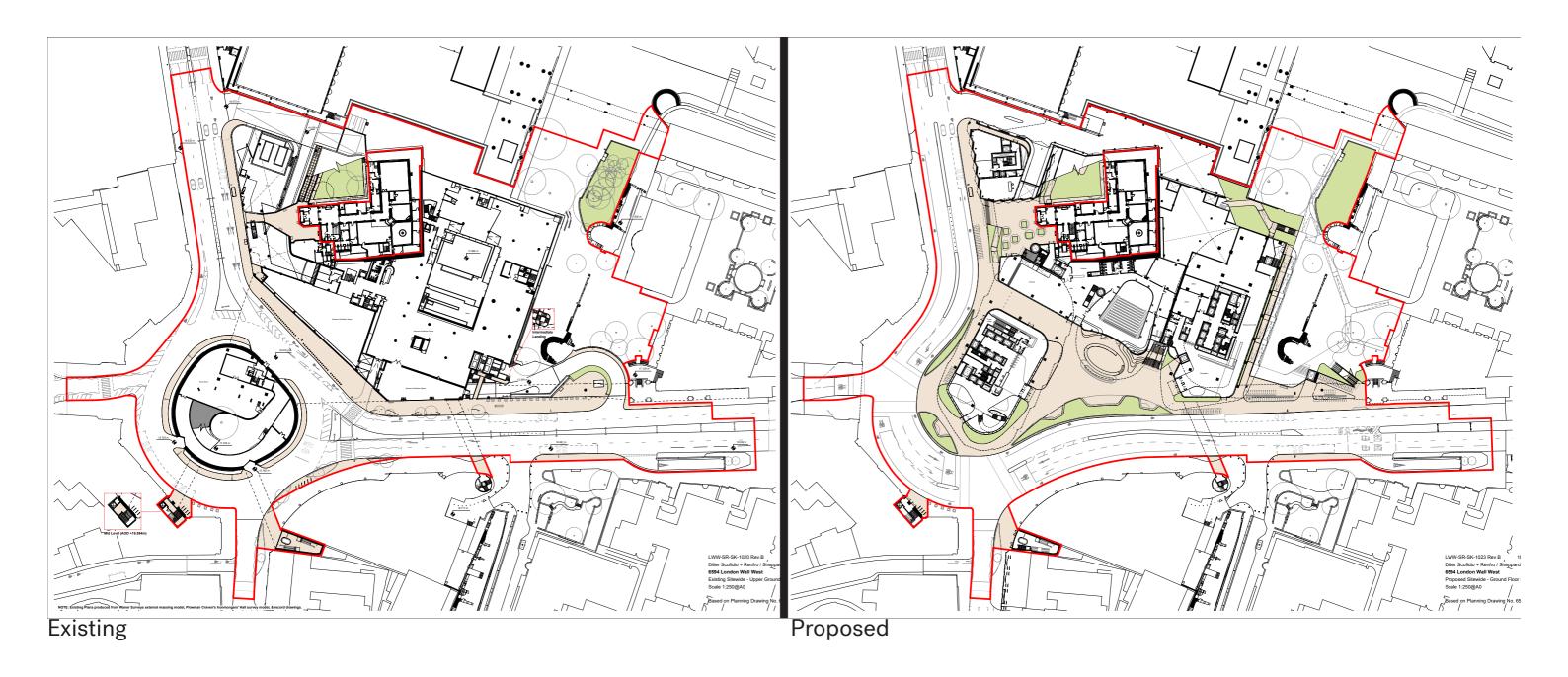
| | Area Difference (sqm) | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|
| | Hardscape | Landscape | Total | | | |
| | -72 1,663 399 | 1,506 795 -339 | 1,434 2,458 60 | | | |
| Total sqm | 1,990 | 1,962 | 3,952 | | | |
| Total sqft | 21,420 | 21,119 | 42,539 | | | |

The proposal achieves an overall uplift for total public realm area of 43.5%

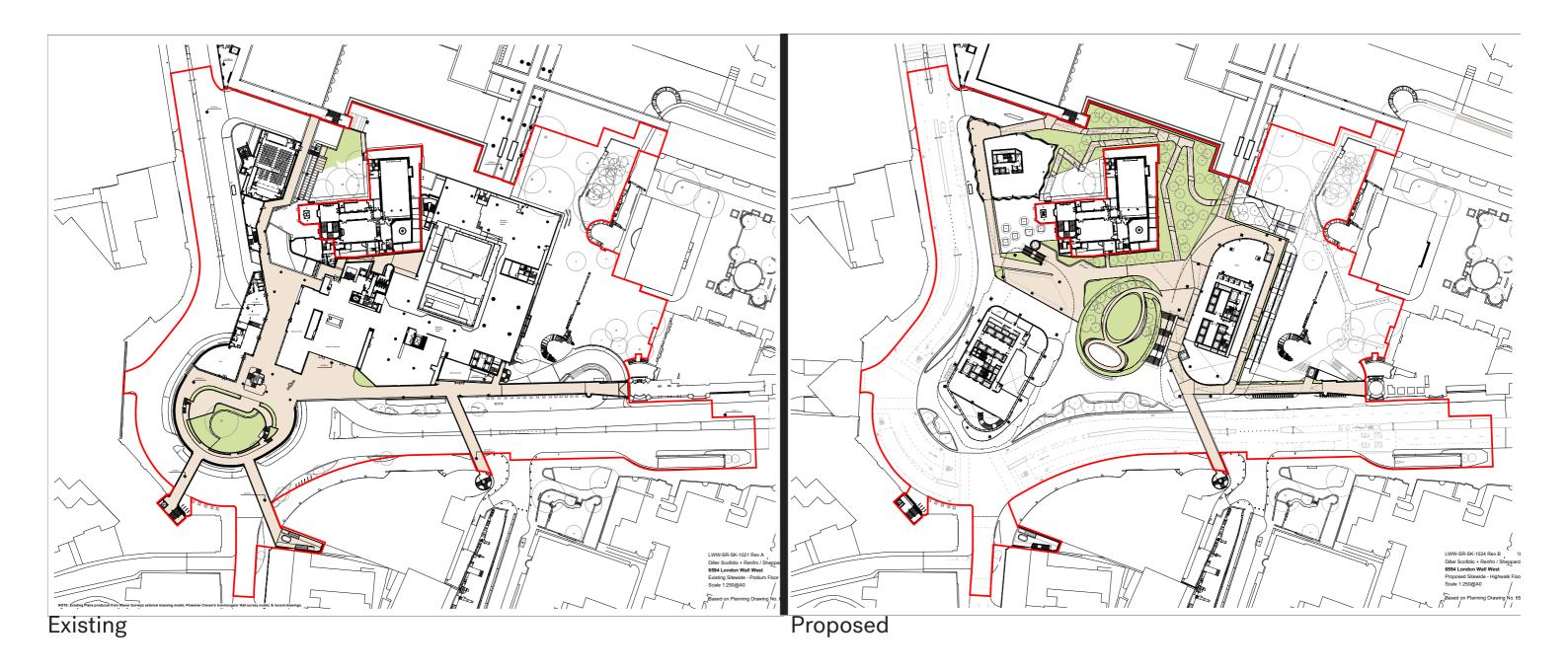
Note - this figure does not include the public terrace area at Rotunda (12th Floor)



Existing

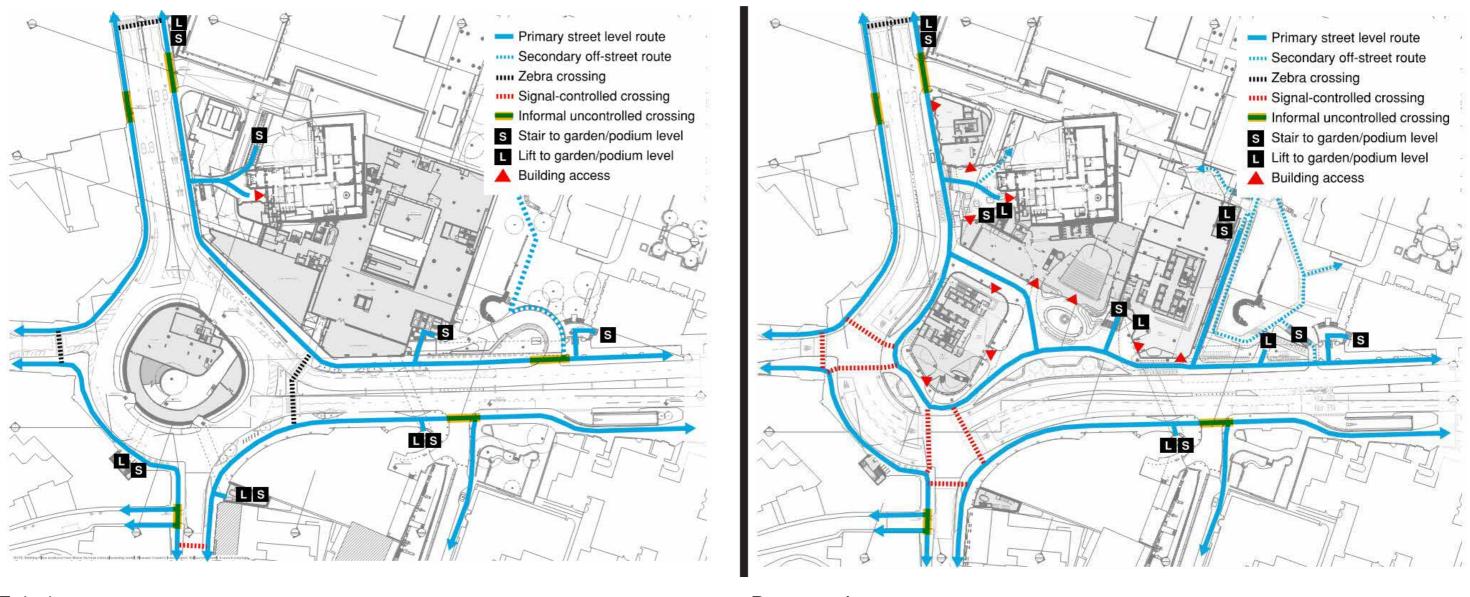




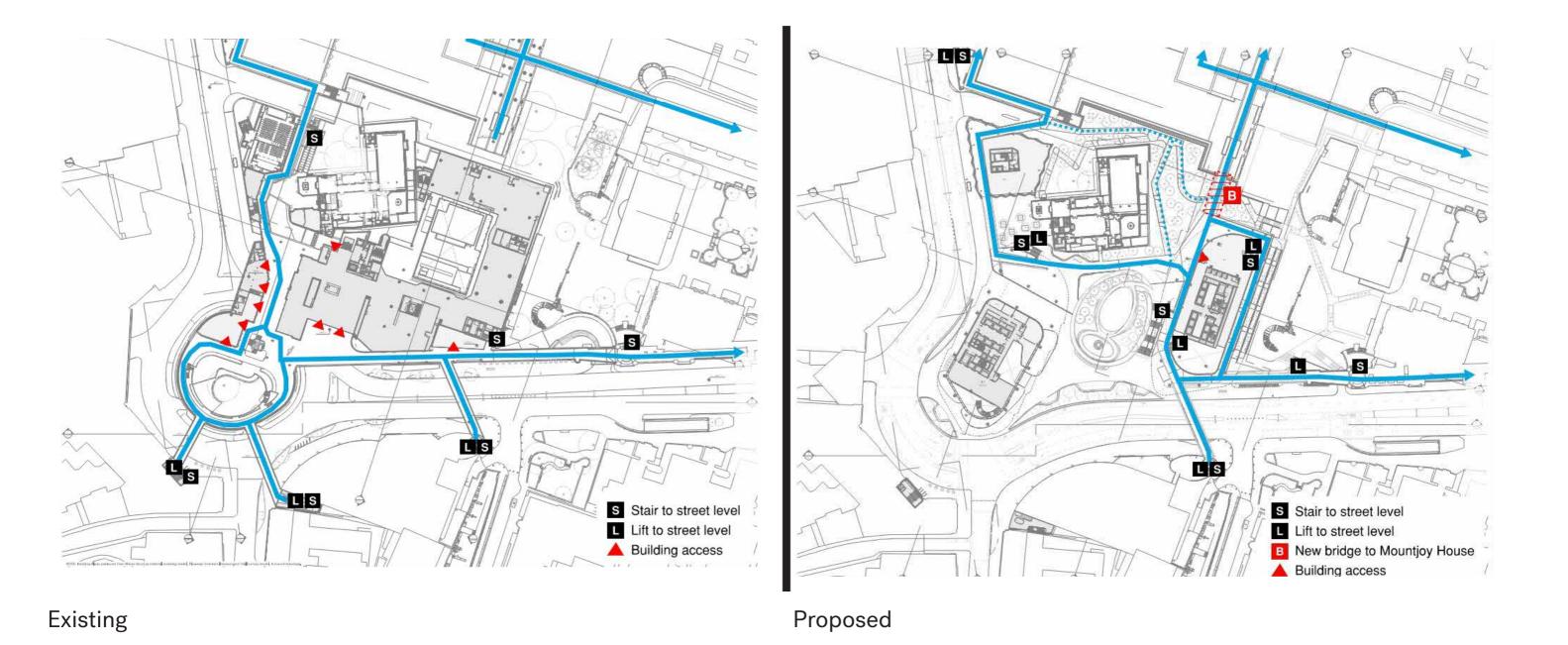




Access and Circulation

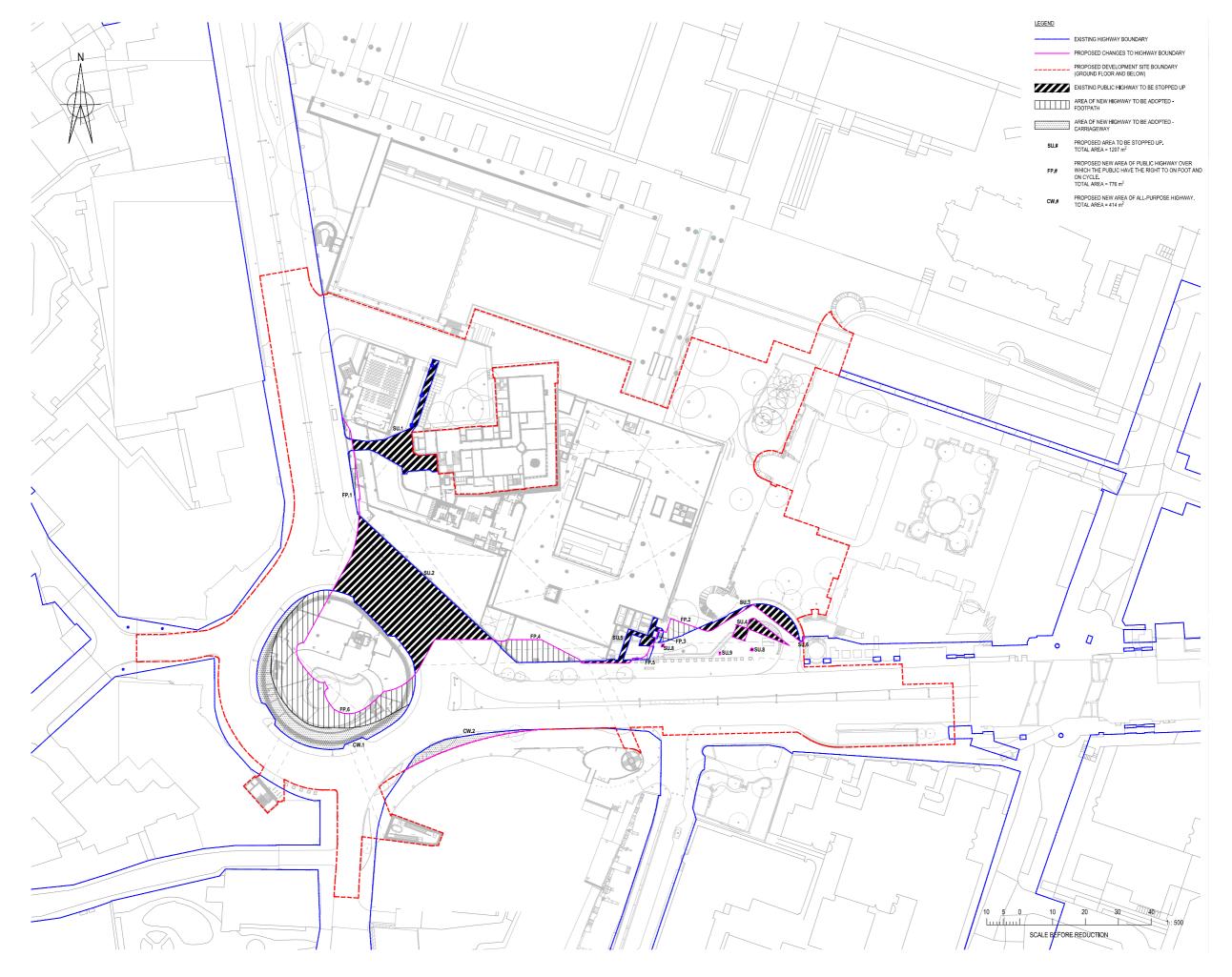


Access and Circulation

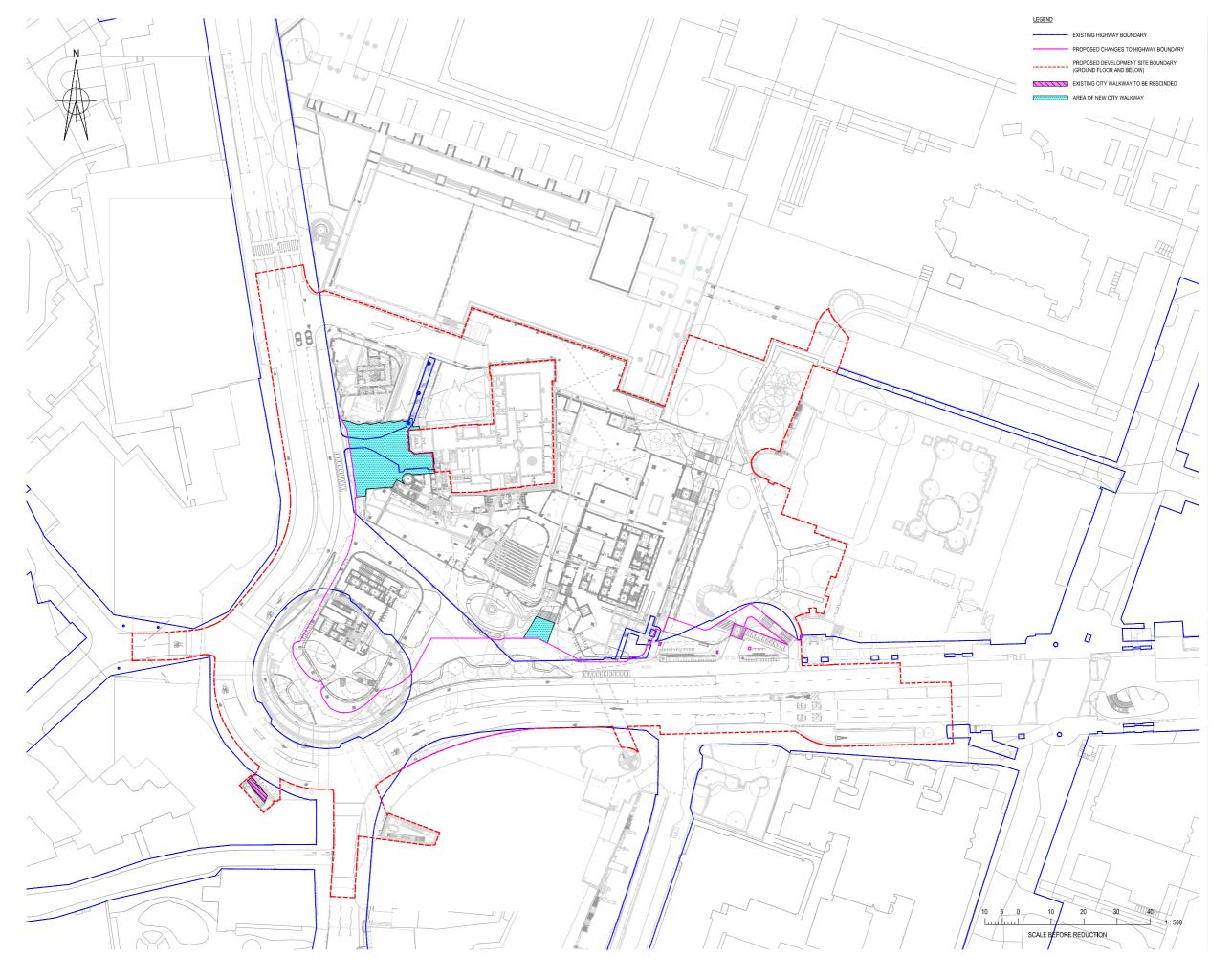




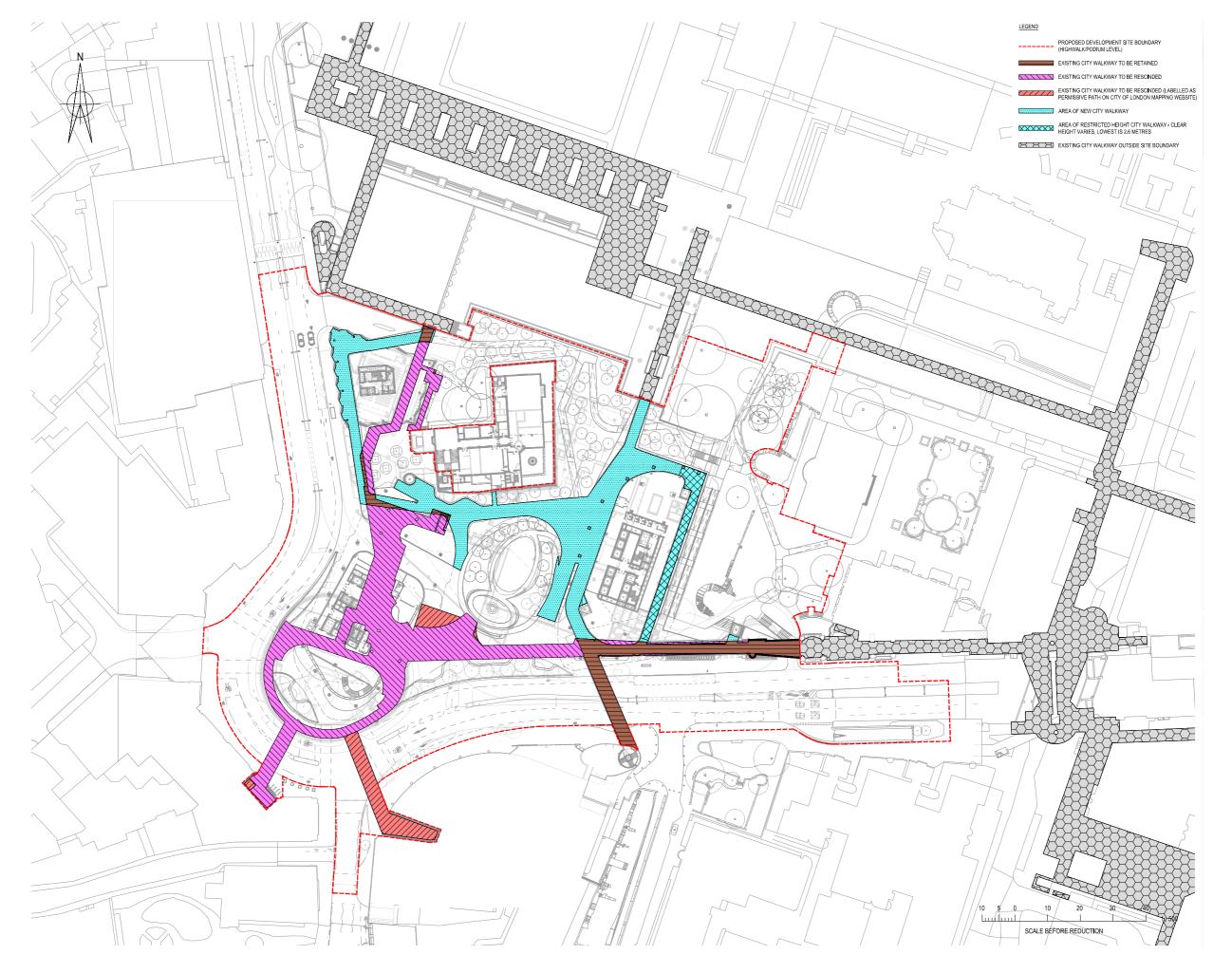
KEY
Office
Cultural
Cultural Restaurant / Café
Restaurant / Café
Cycle Store
Shower / Changing Room
Livery Hall



Stopping Up Drawing



City Walkway Changes - Ground Level

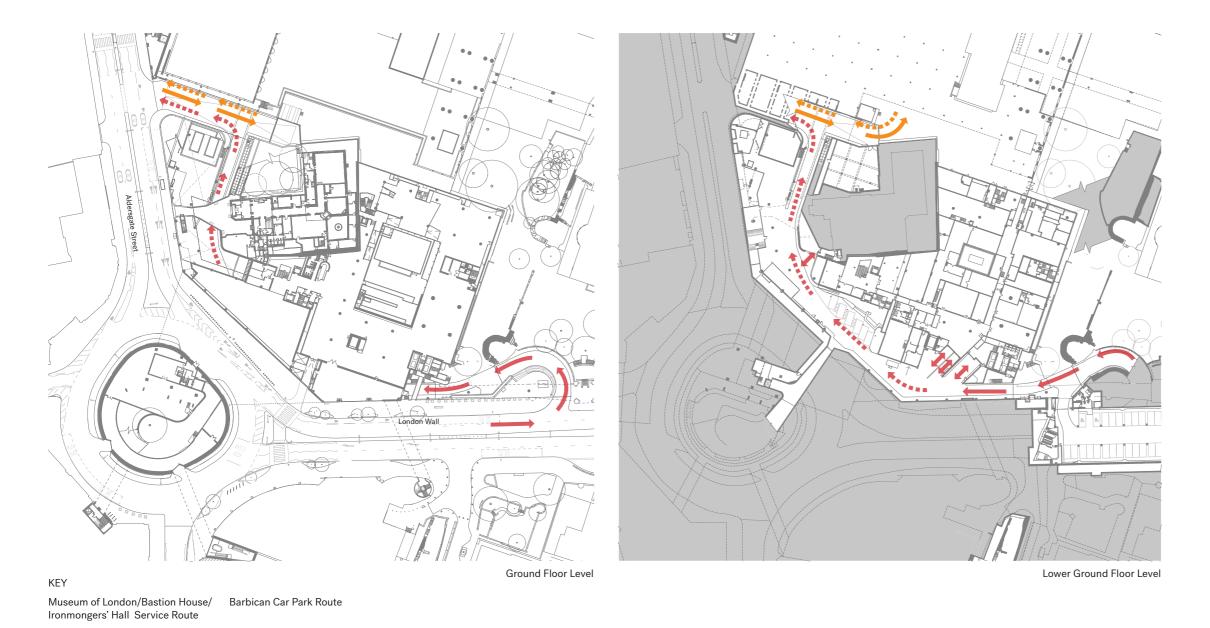


City Walkway Changes - Highwalk Level

Servicing & Waste - Existing

Goods in ■■→ Waste out

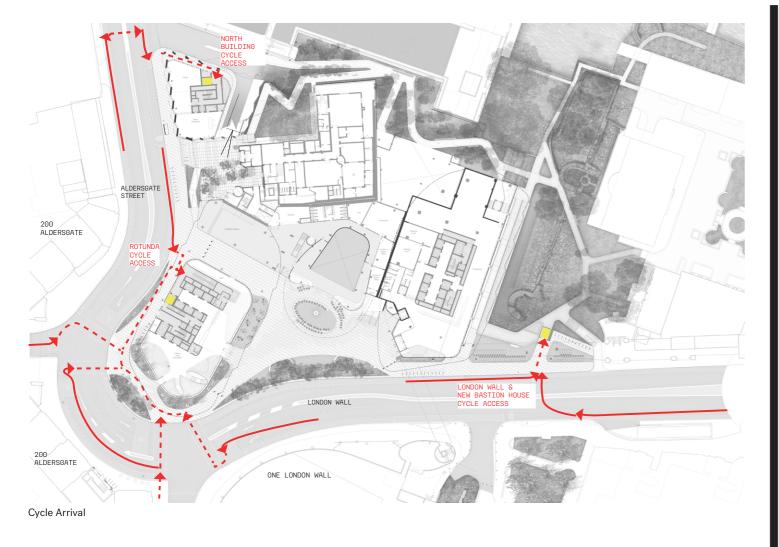
■■ Waste out

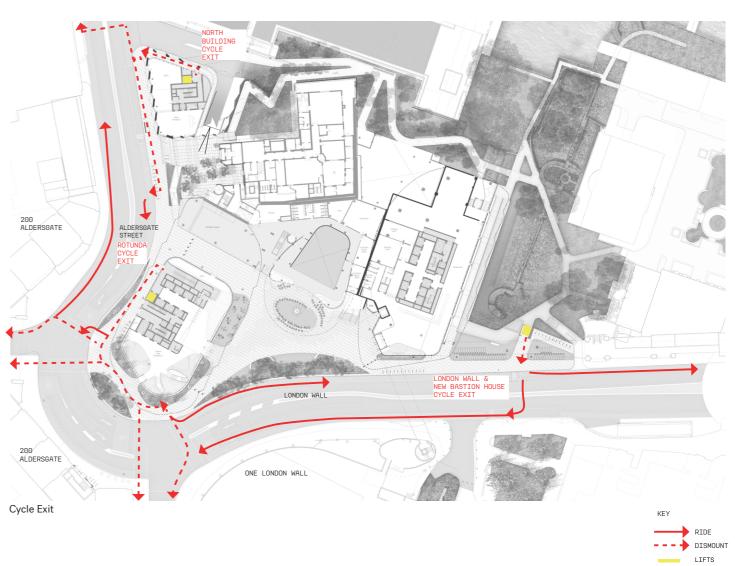


Servicing & Waste - Proposed



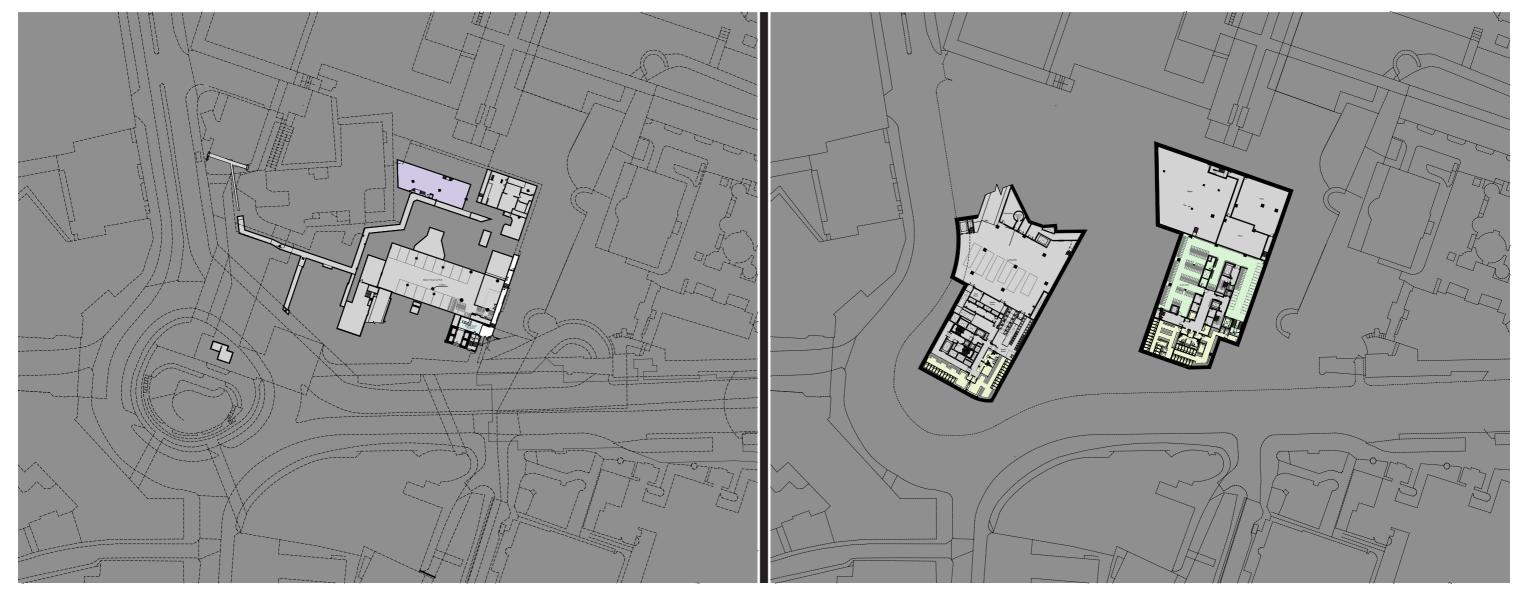
က္ရွိ Cycle Access







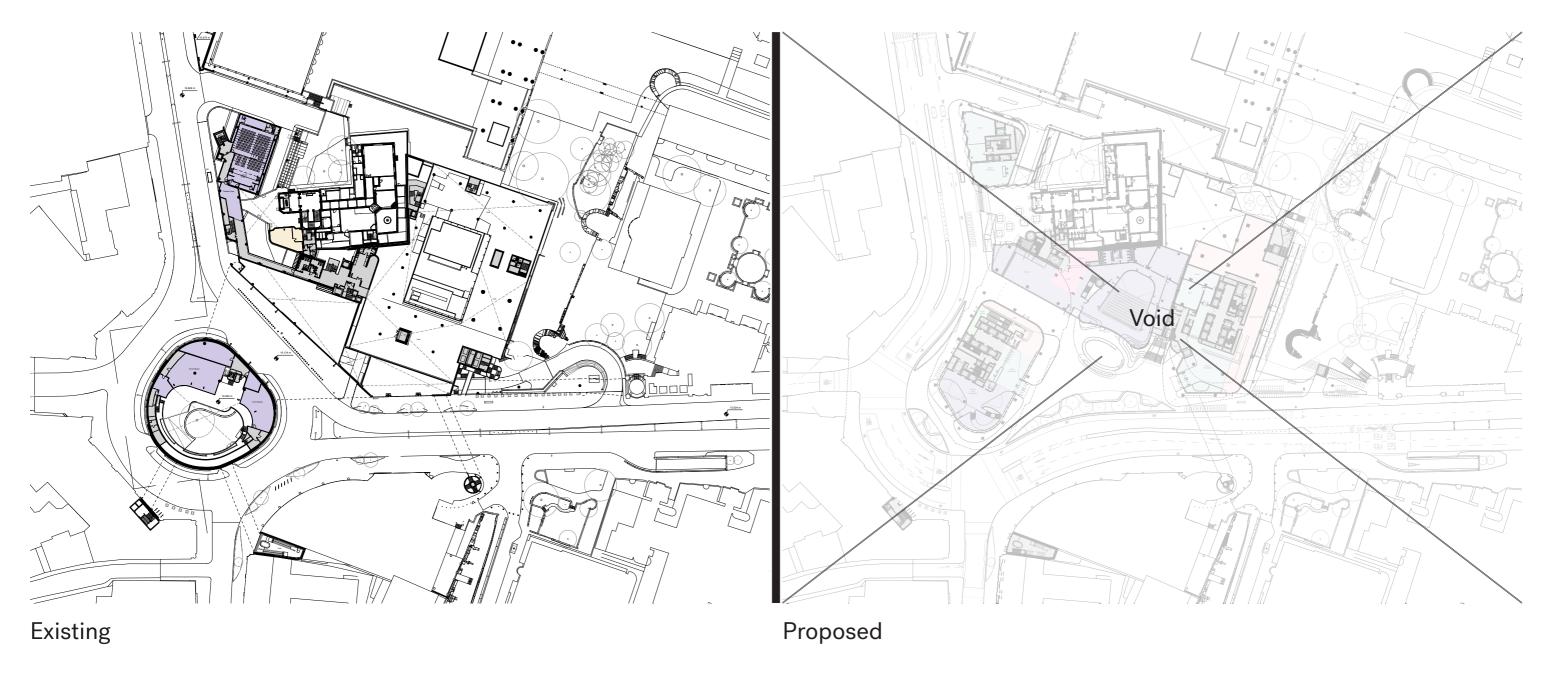
Existing Proposed



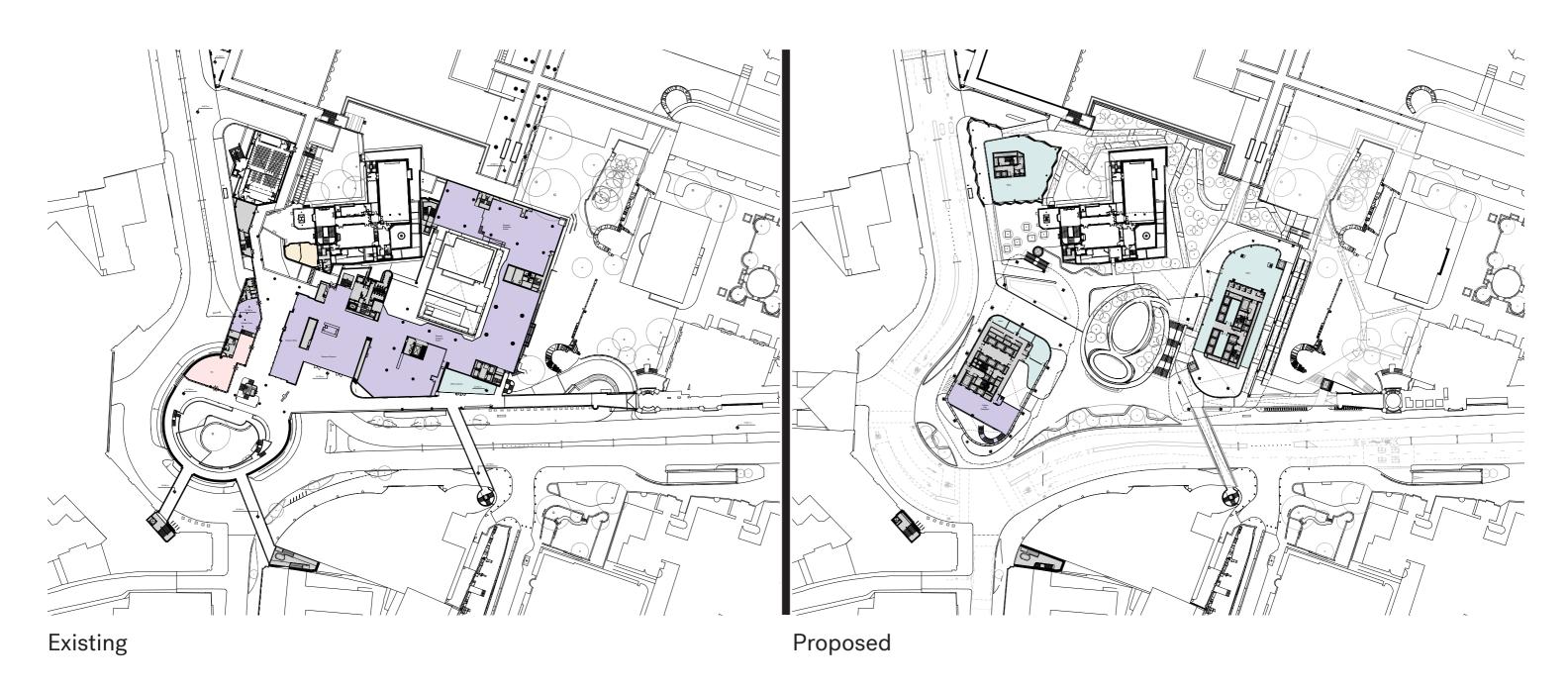
Existing



Existing



KEY Cultural Restaurant / Café Restaurant / Café Shower / Changing Room Livery Hall

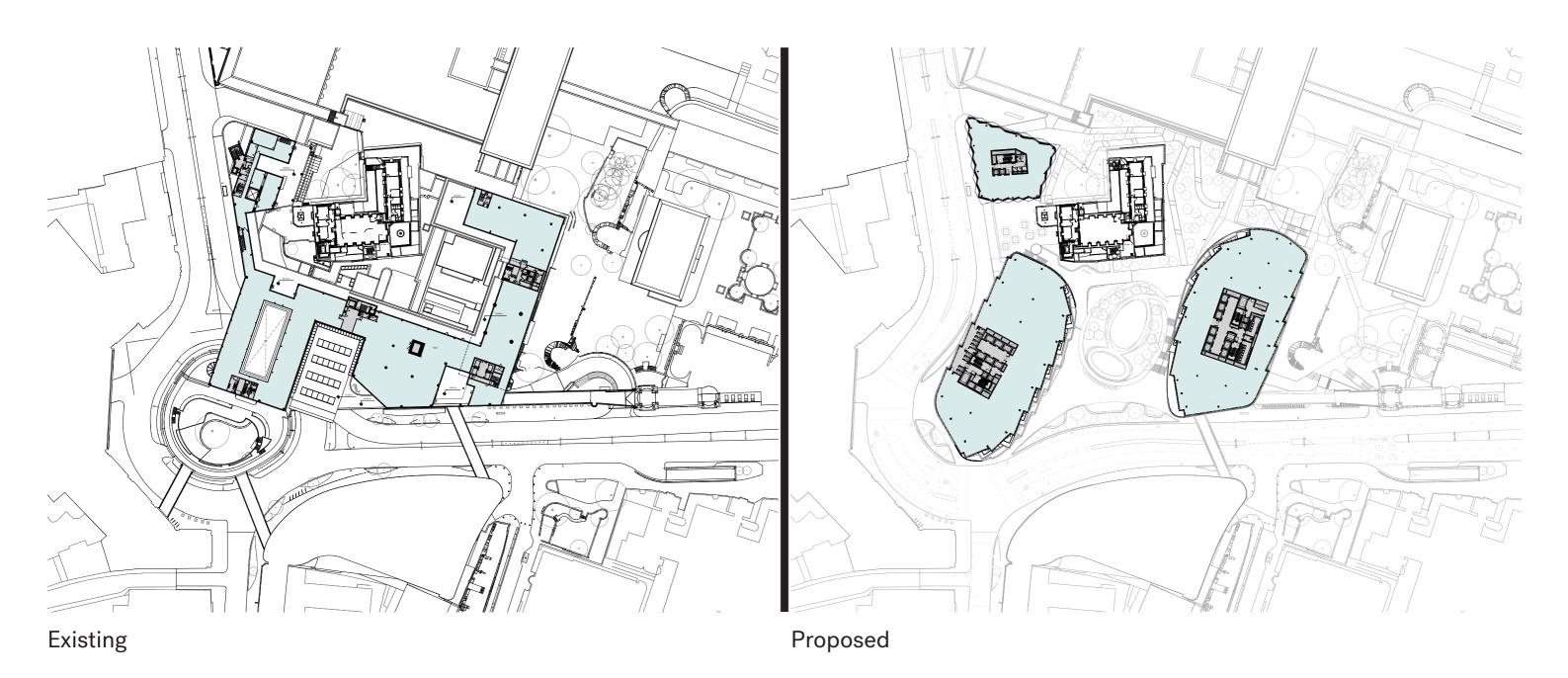


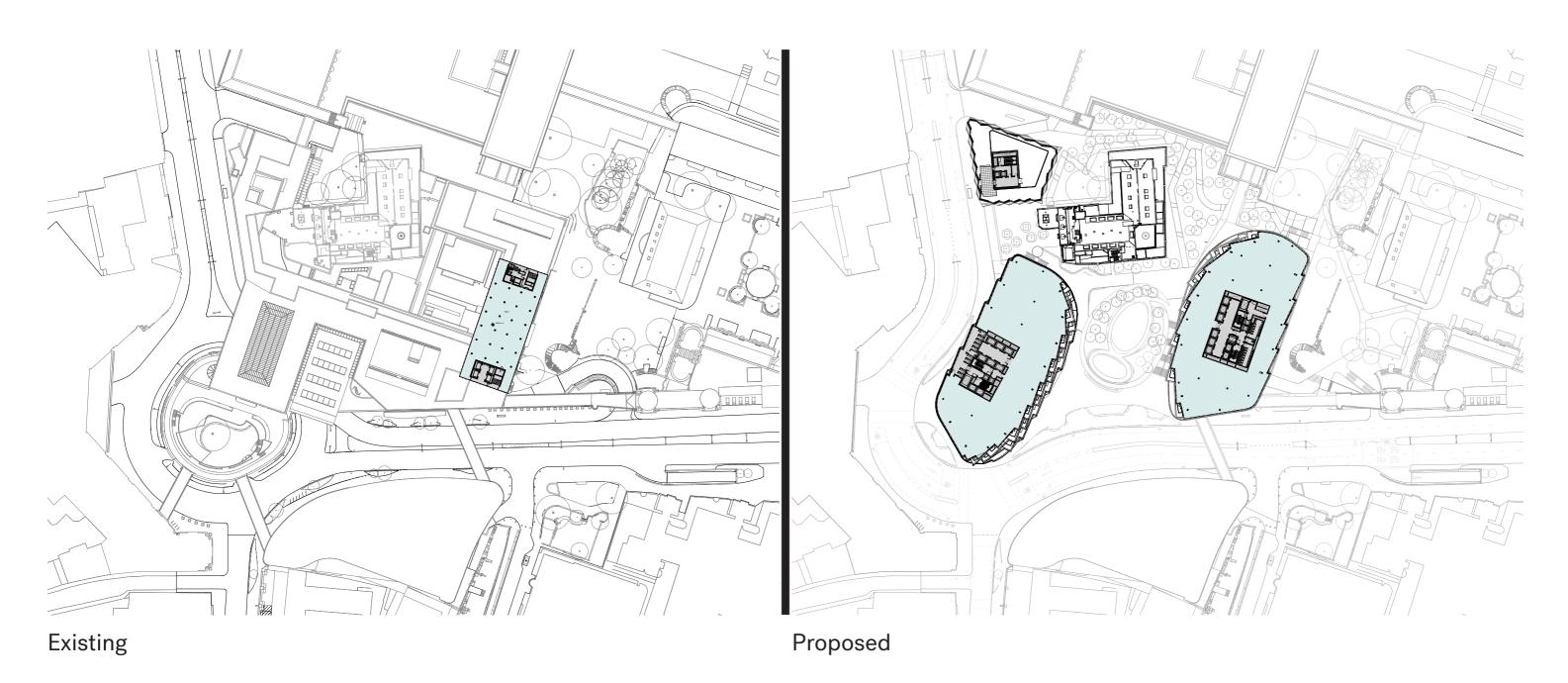
Cultural
Cultural Restaurant / Café
Restaurant / Café
Cycle Store
Shower / Changing Room



Cultural
Cultural Restaurant / Café
Restaurant / Café
Cycle Store
Shower / Changing Room
Livery Hall

Existing (left) Podium Mezzanine and Proposed (right) Highwalk



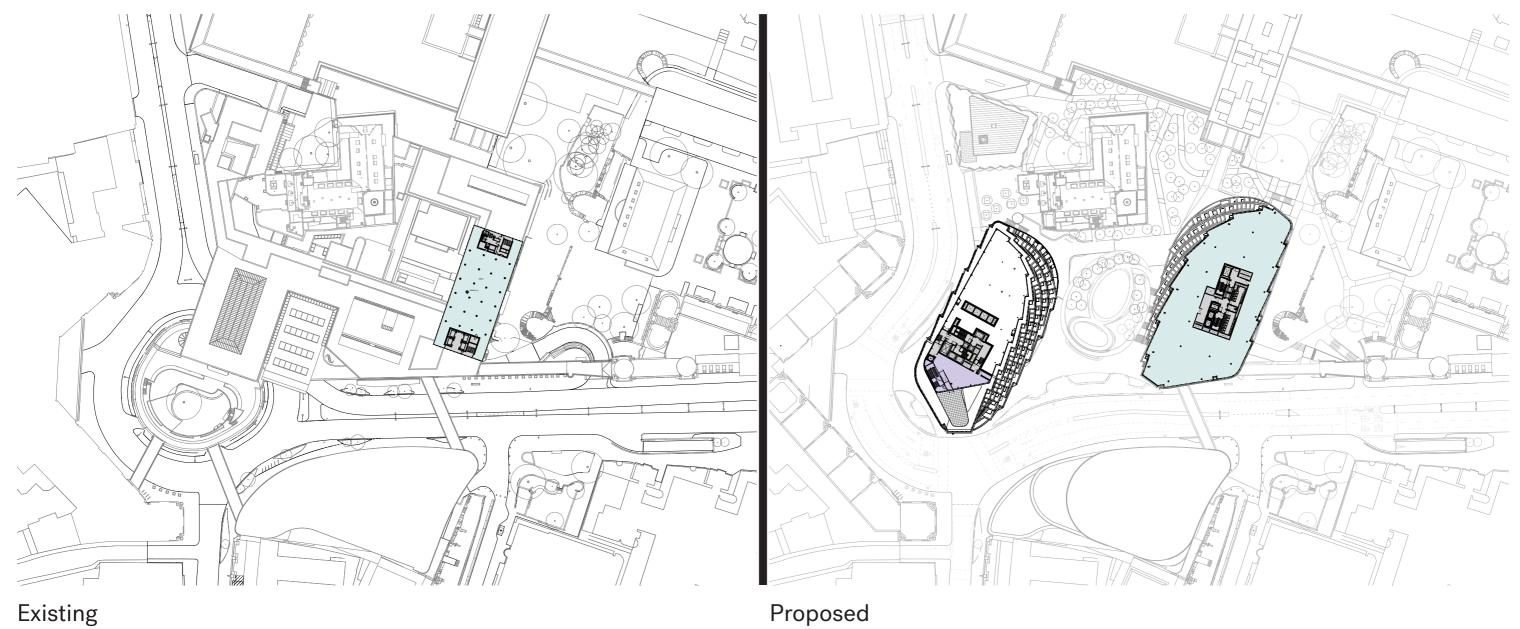




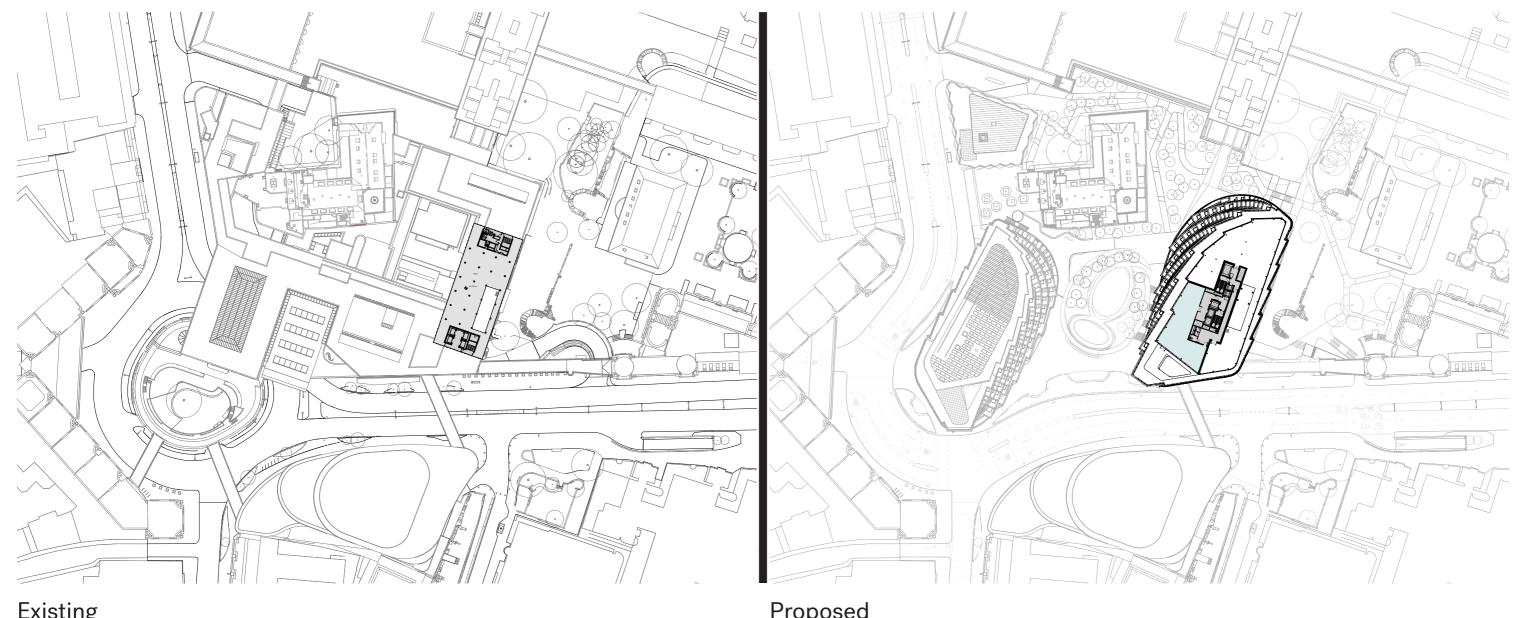
Cultural
Cultural Restaurant / Café
Restaurant / Café
Cycle Store
Shower / Changing Room

Livery Hall

Existing (left) Typical Tower Floor and Proposed (right) 11th Floor

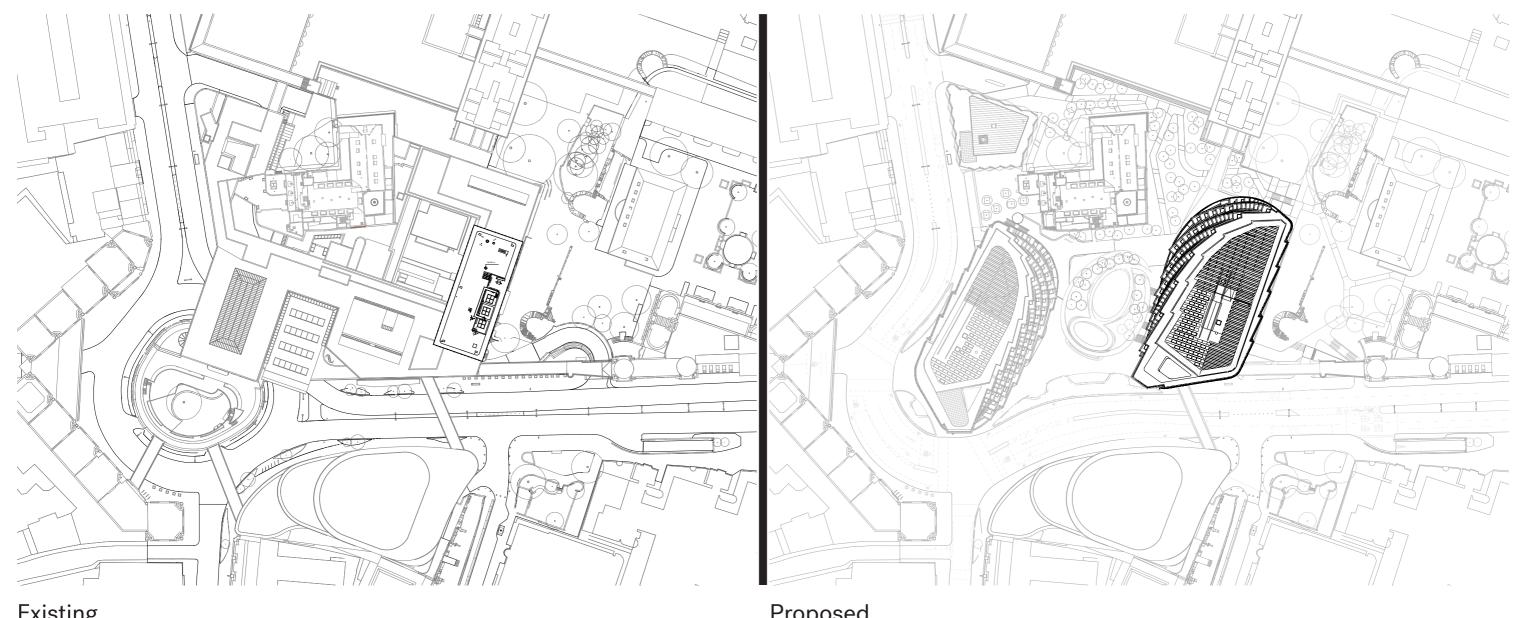






Proposed Existing



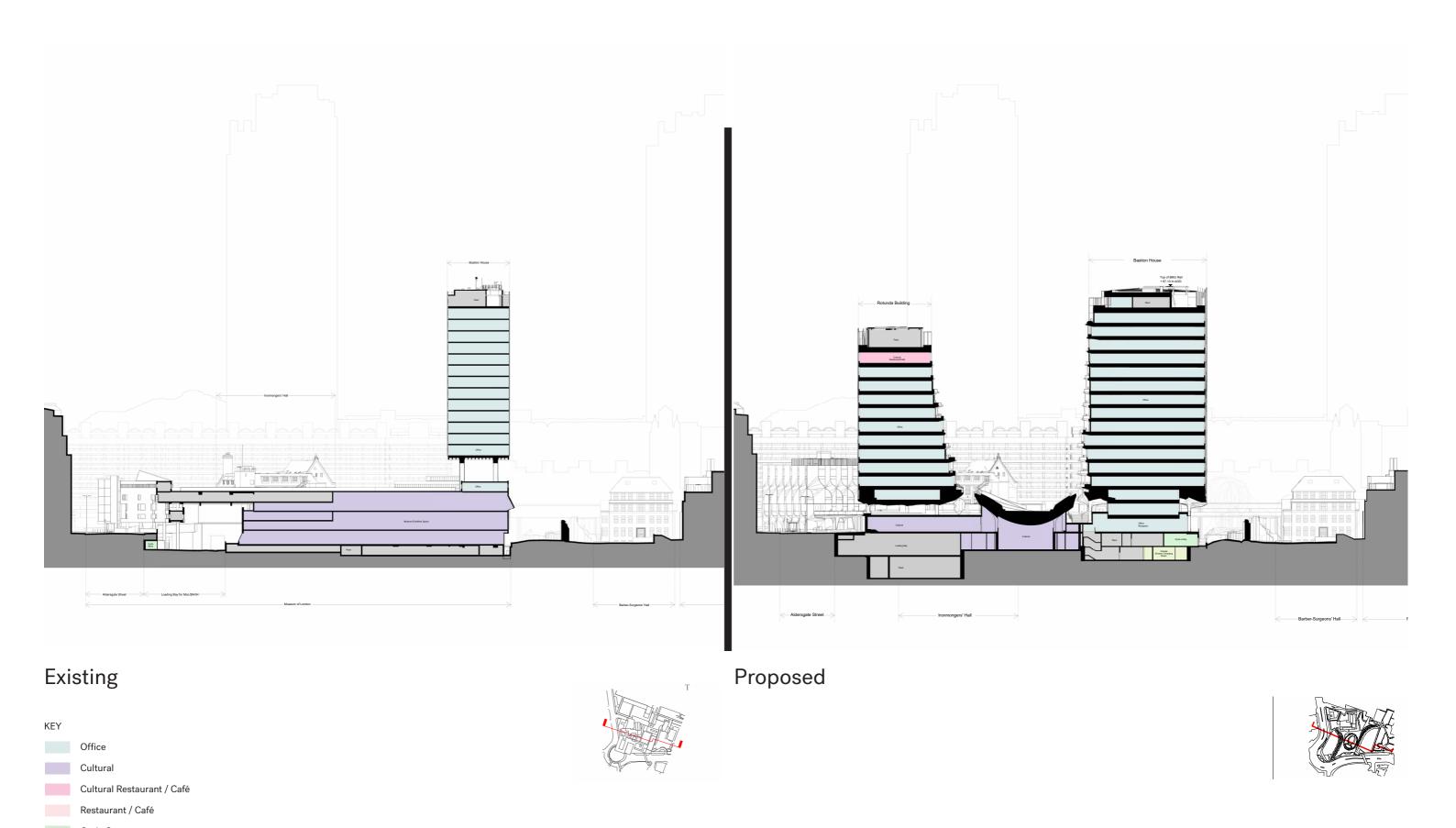


Proposed Existing

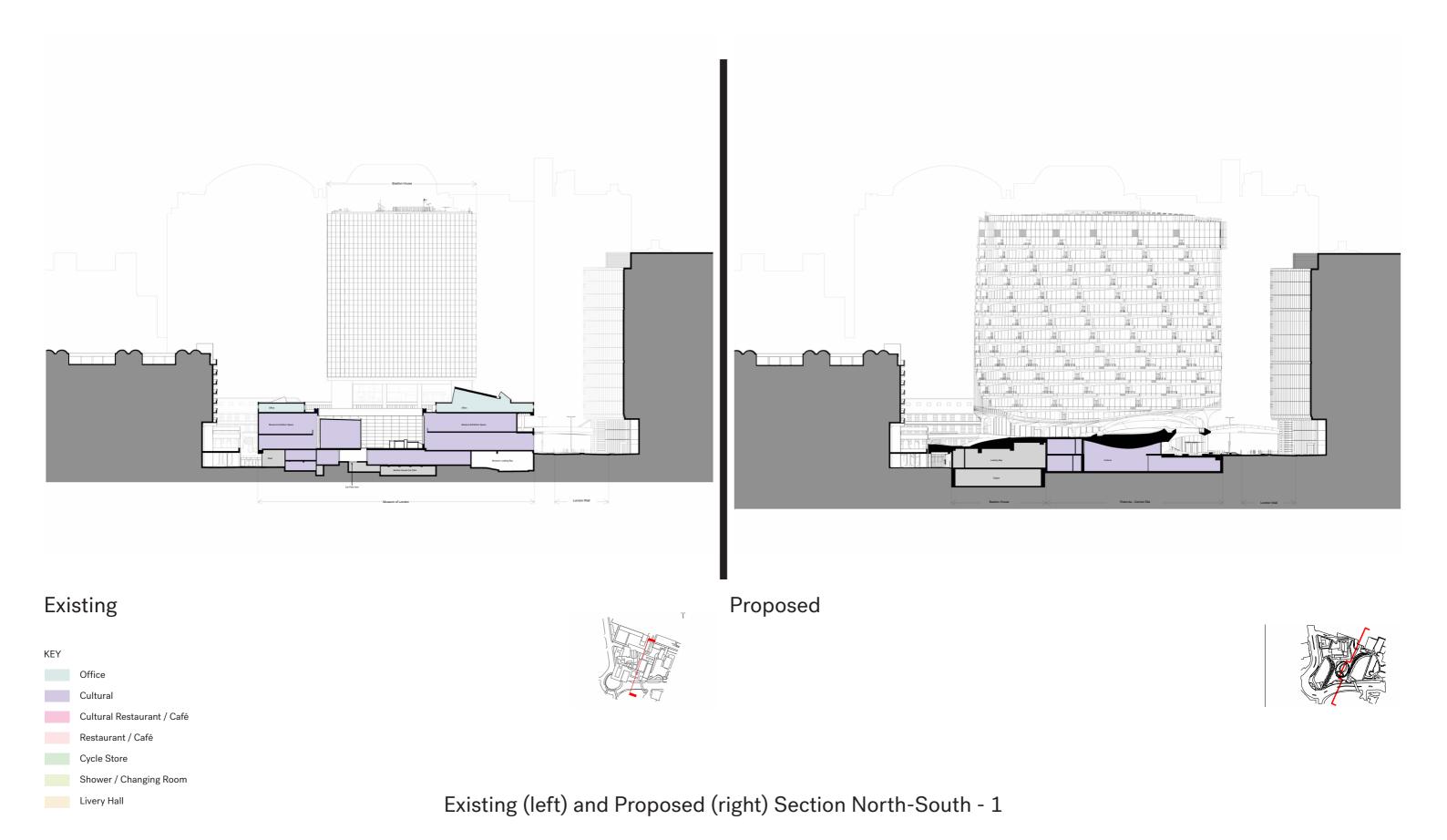
KEY Cultural Restaurant / Café Restaurant / Café Shower / Changing Room Livery Hall

Typical Cross Sections

Shower / Changing Room



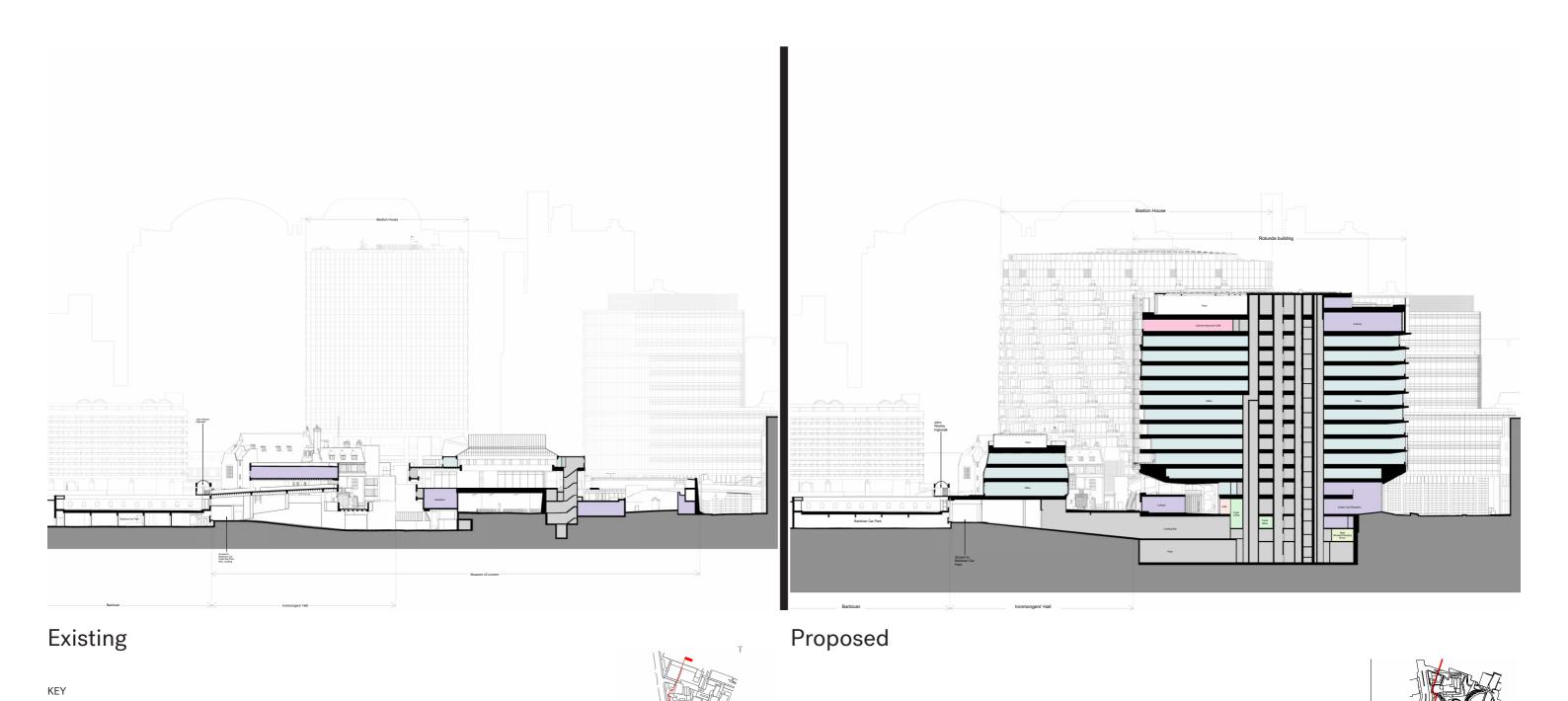
Typical Cross Sections

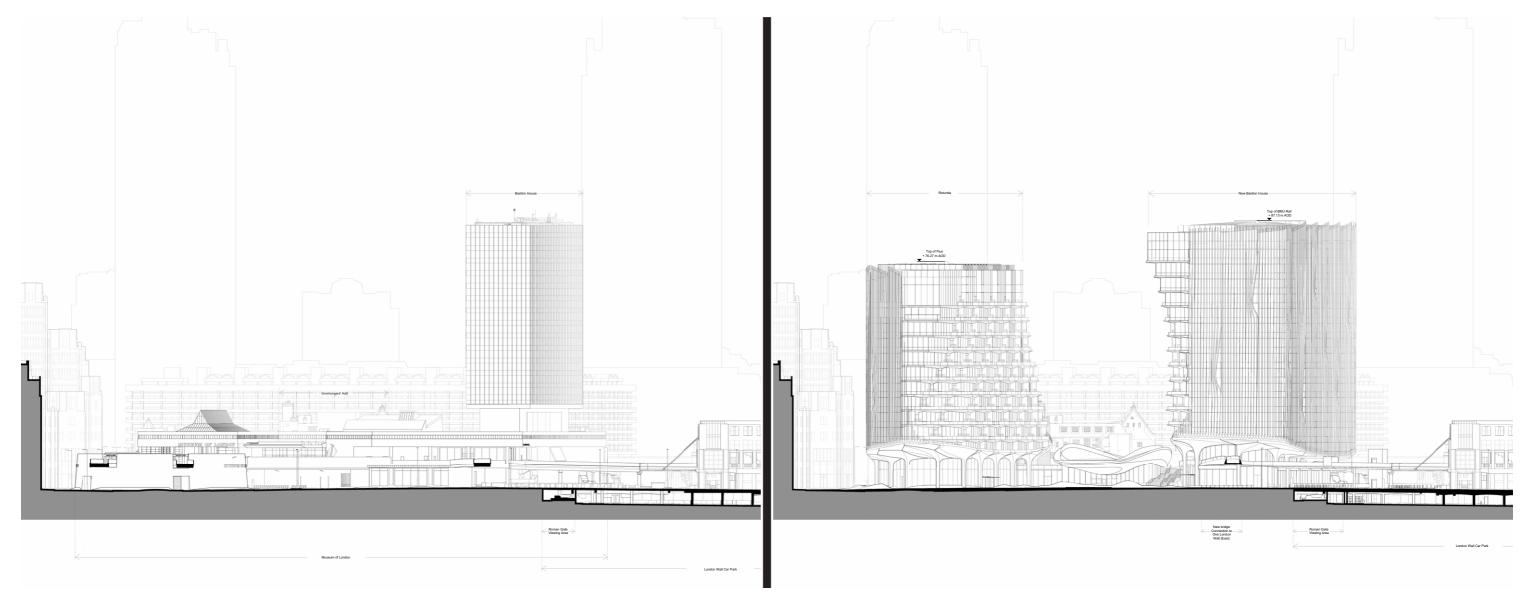


Typical Cross Sections

Cultural Restaurant / Café
Restaurant / Café
Cultural Restaurant / Café

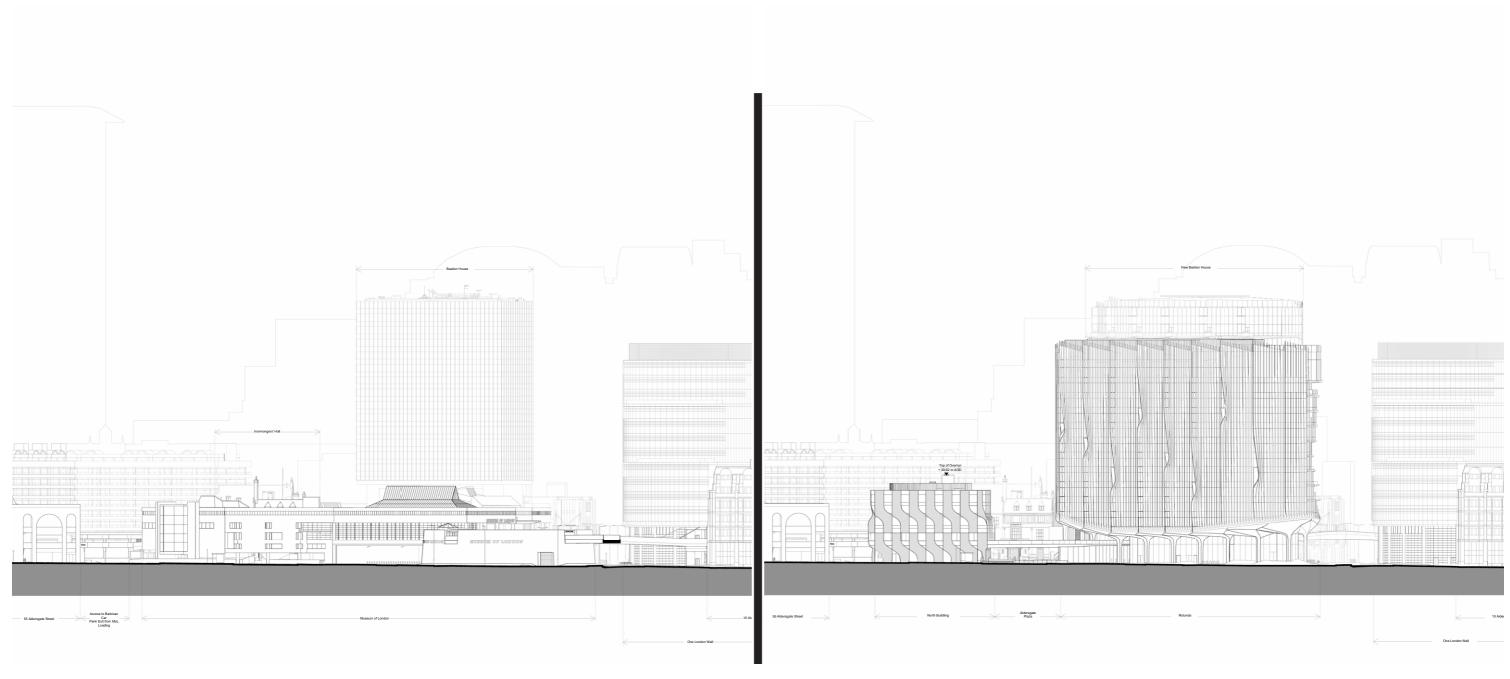
Livery Hall Shower / Changing Room



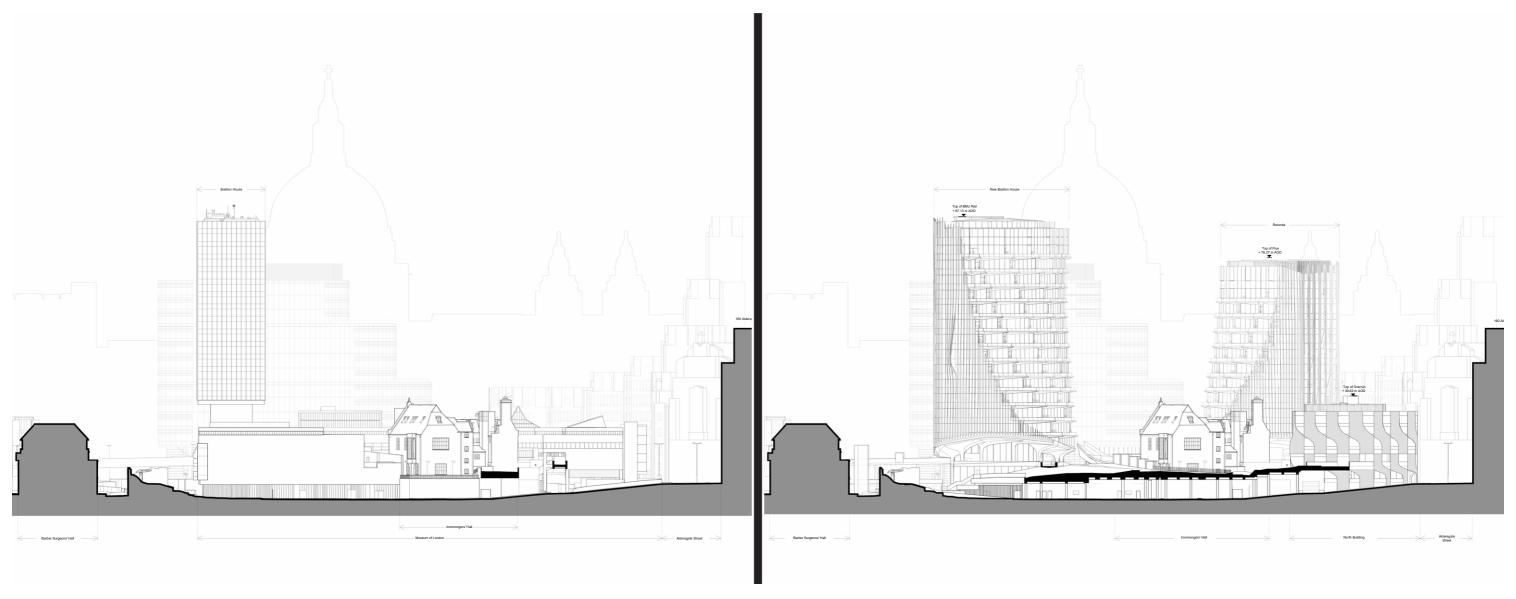


Existing Proposed

Site Elevations

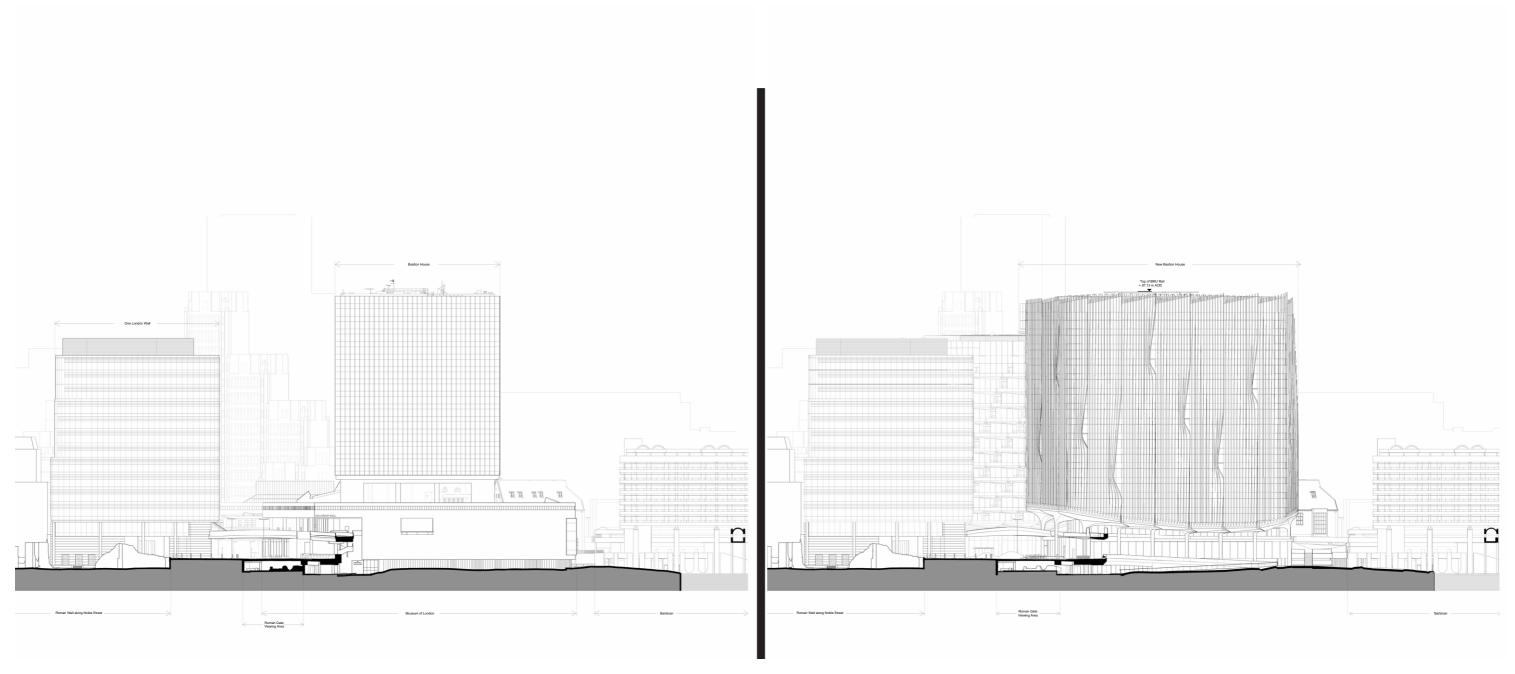


Existing Proposed



Existing Proposed

Site Elevations



Existing Proposed

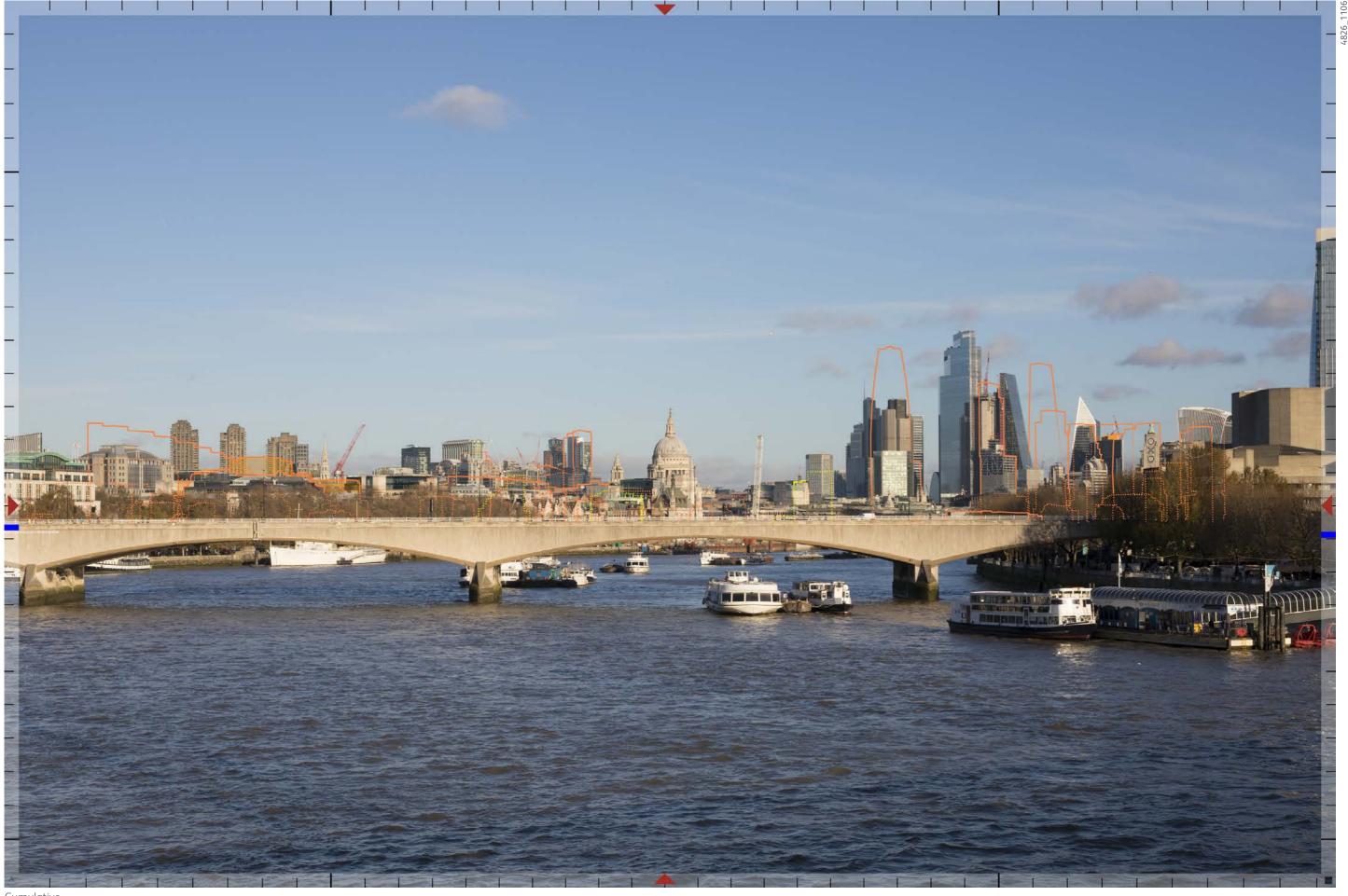
Extract from TVBHIA Verified Views















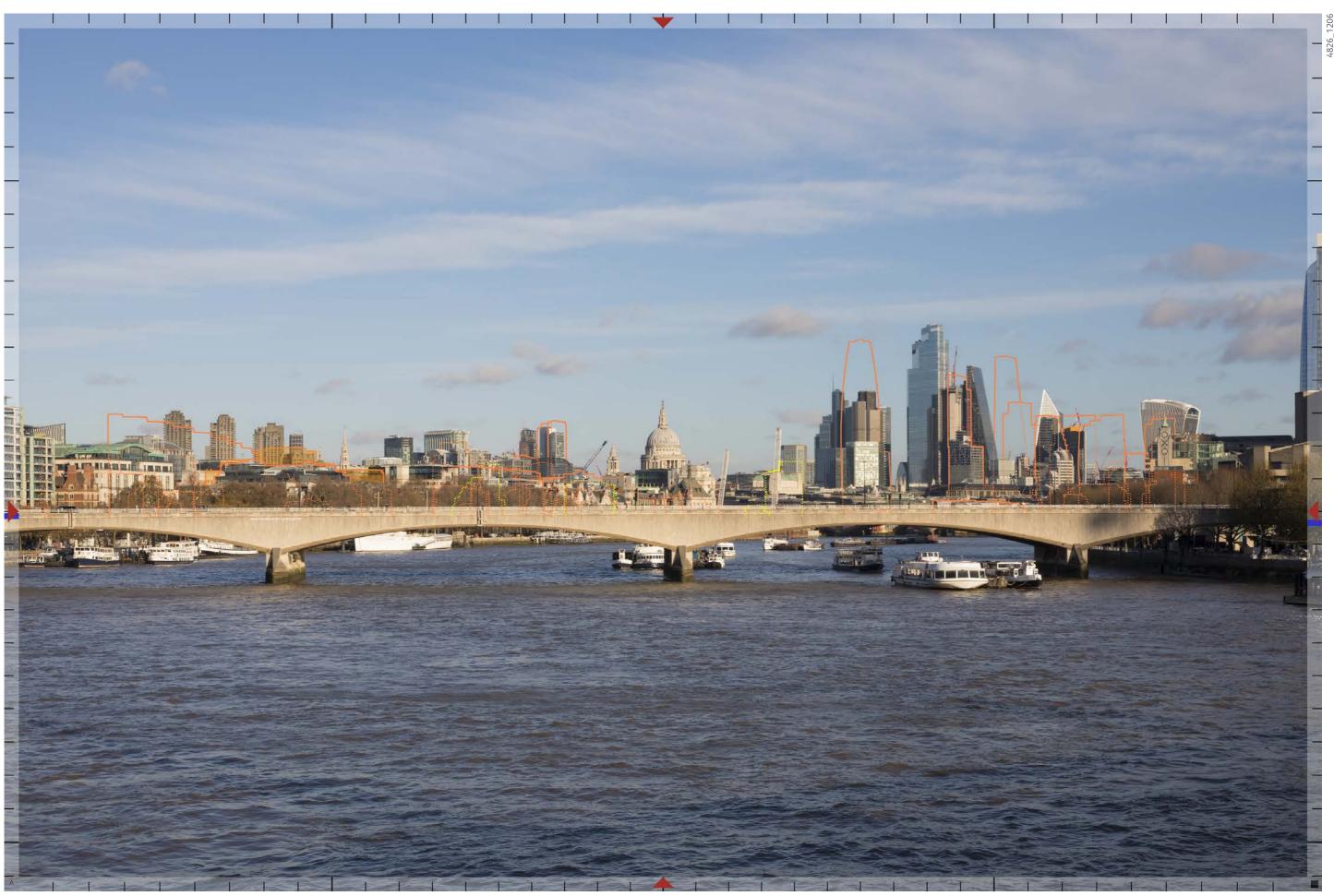


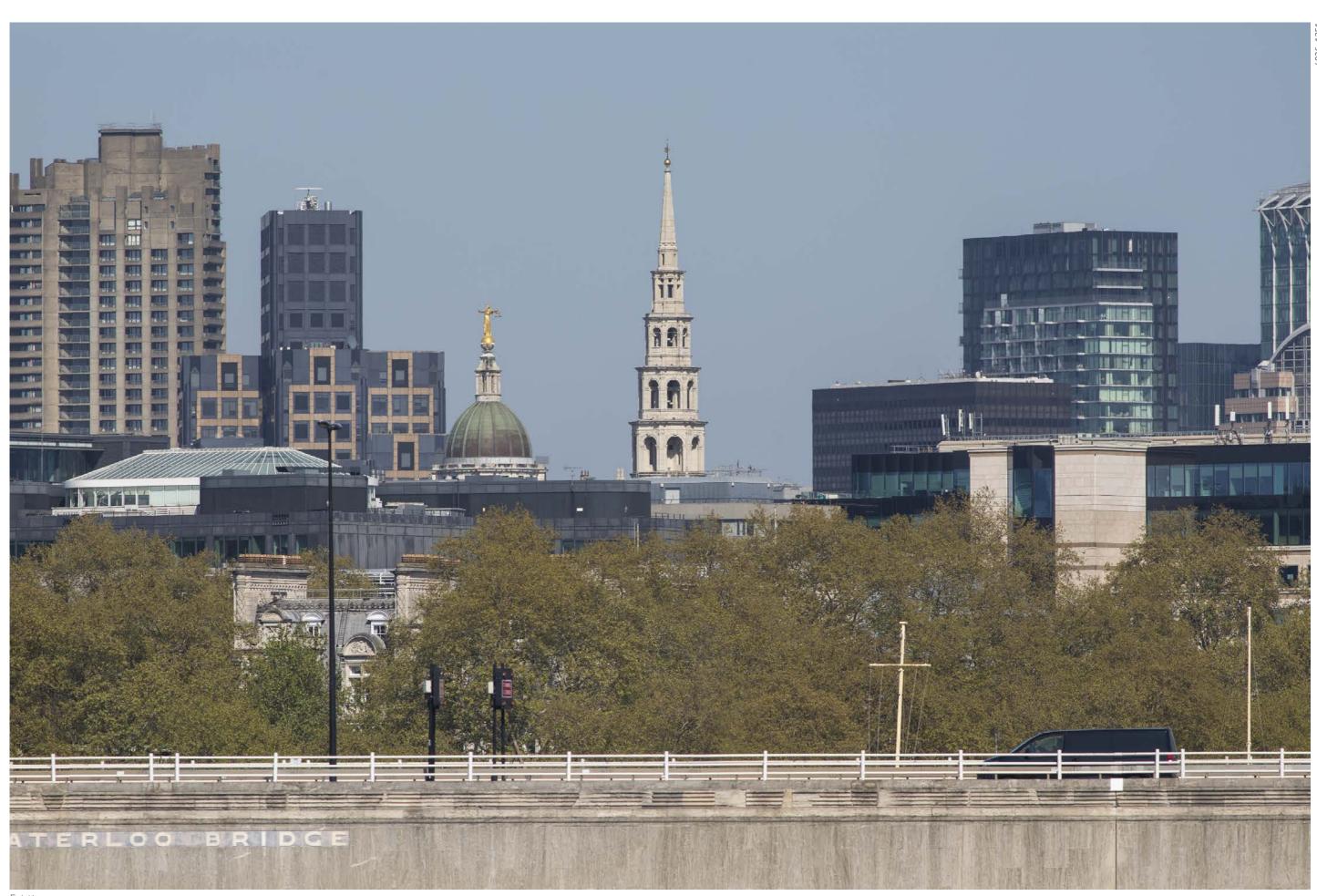


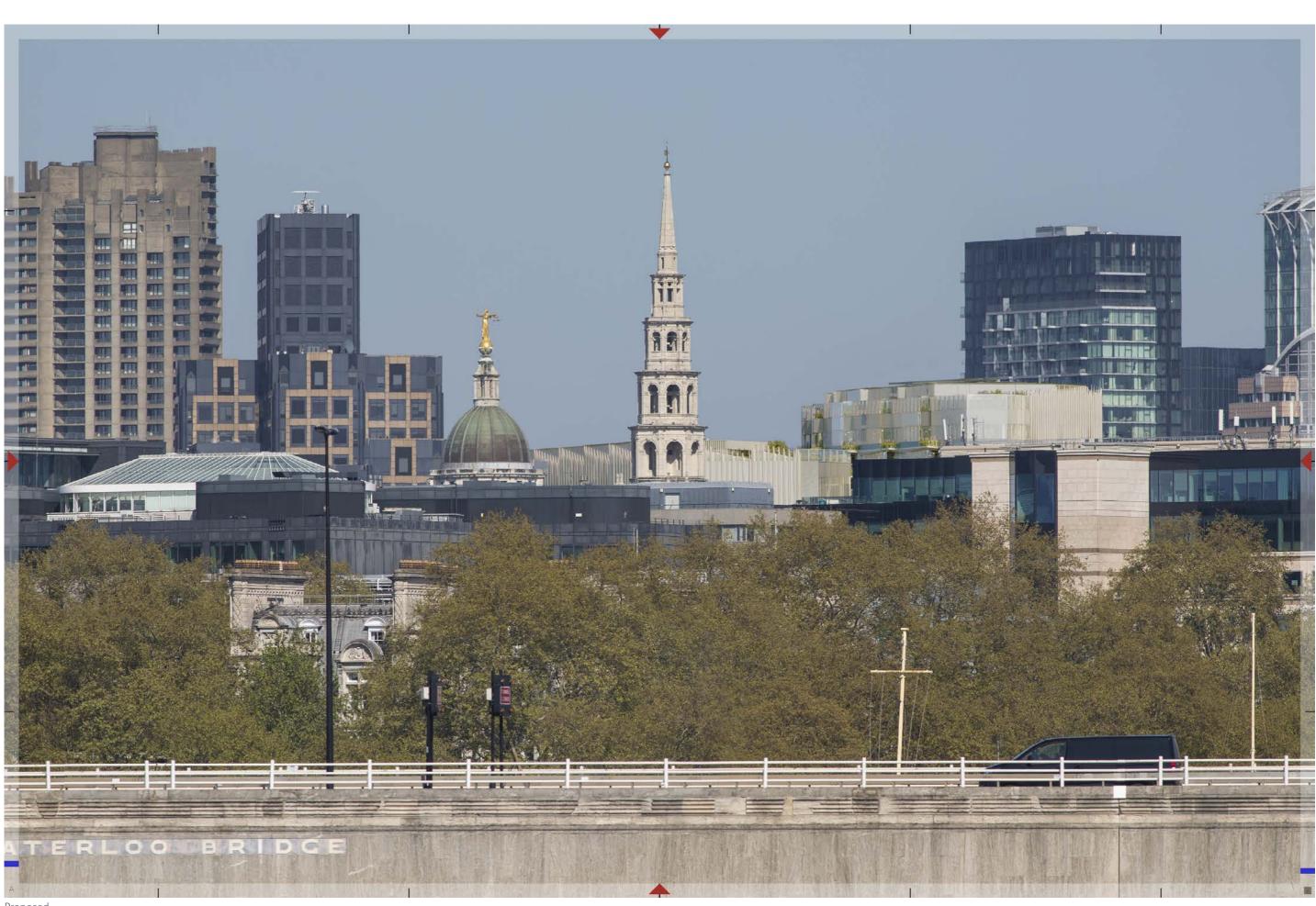




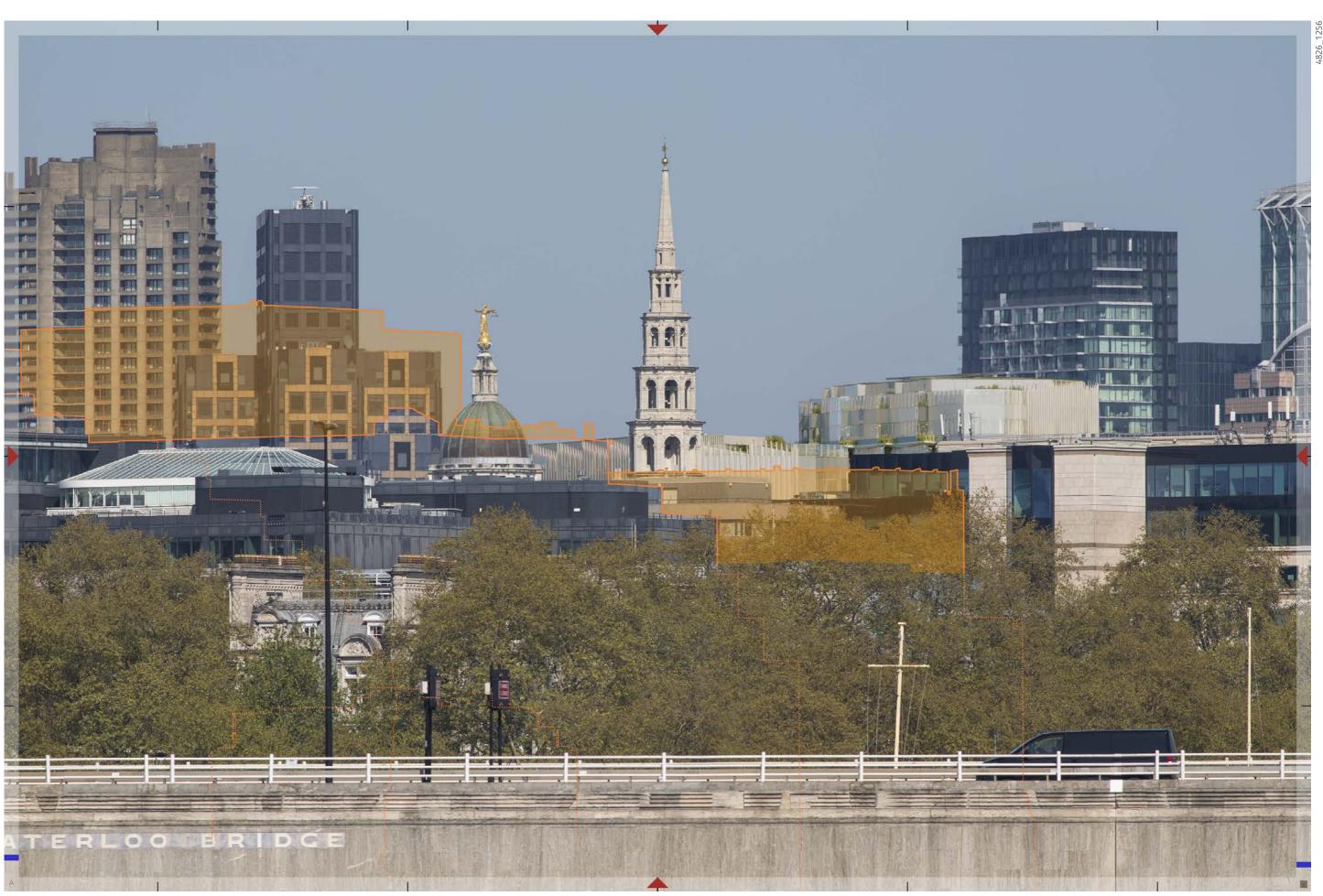
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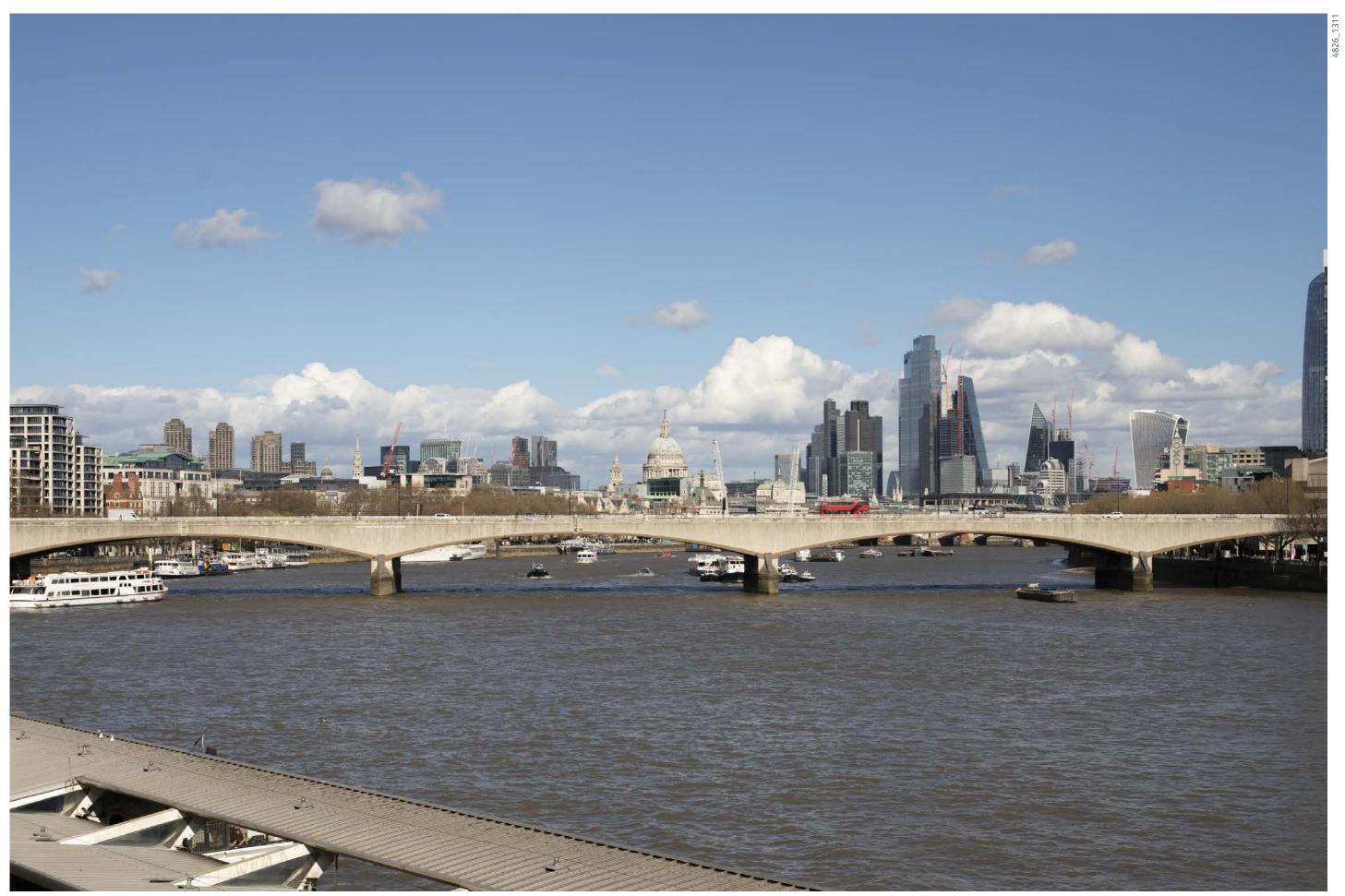














Proposed





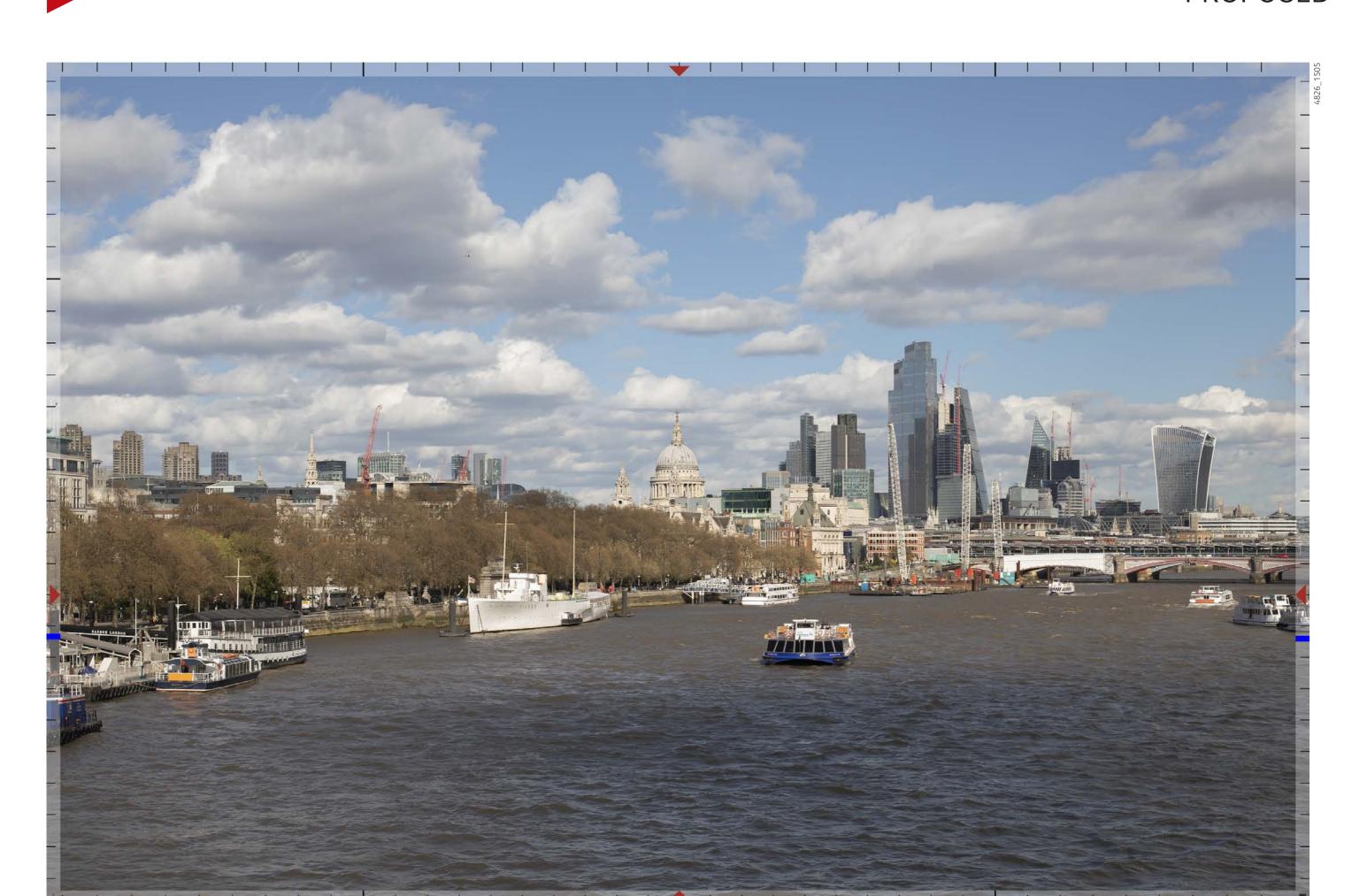












Proposed







Proposed







Proposed













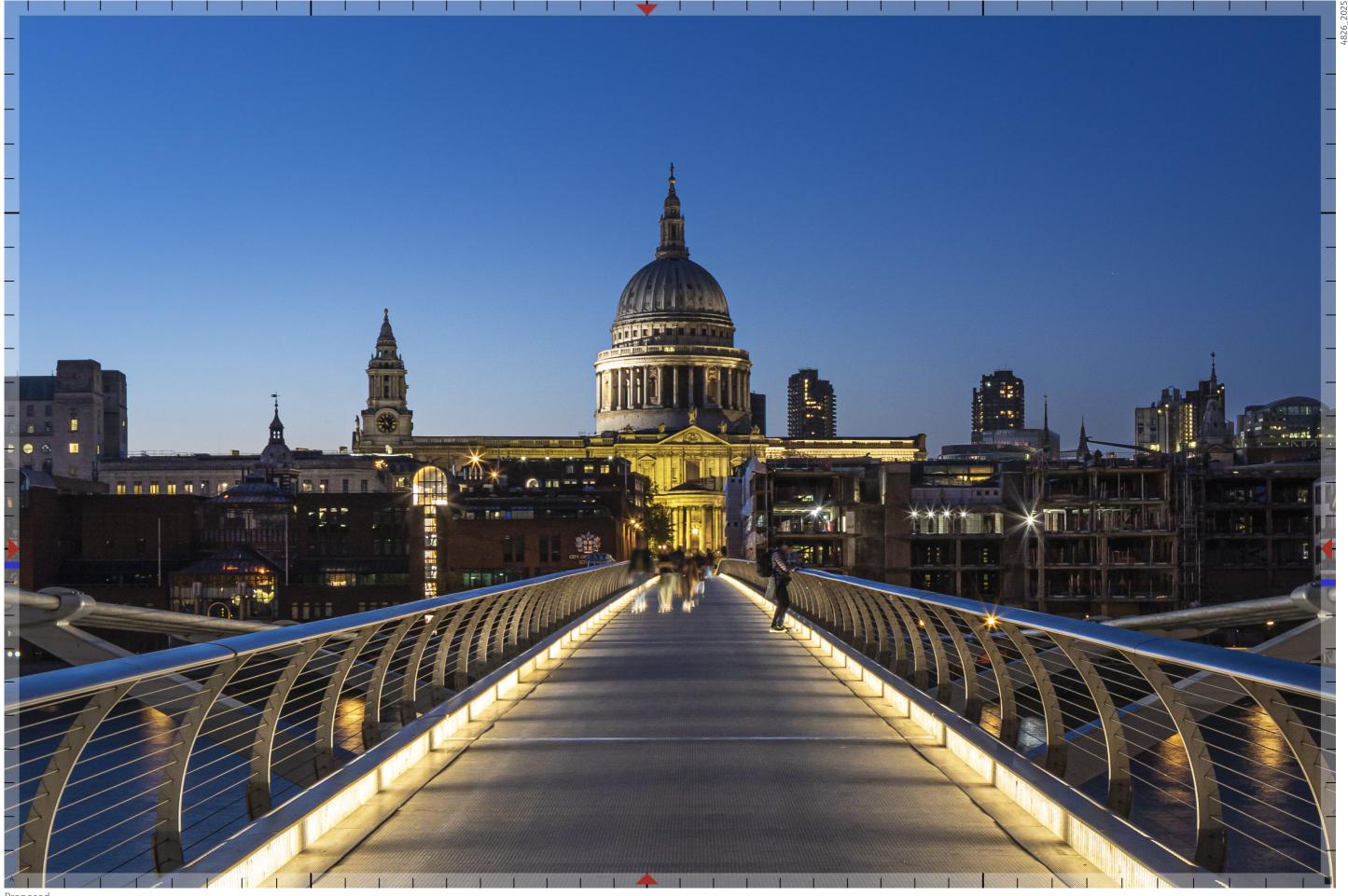




















Proposed













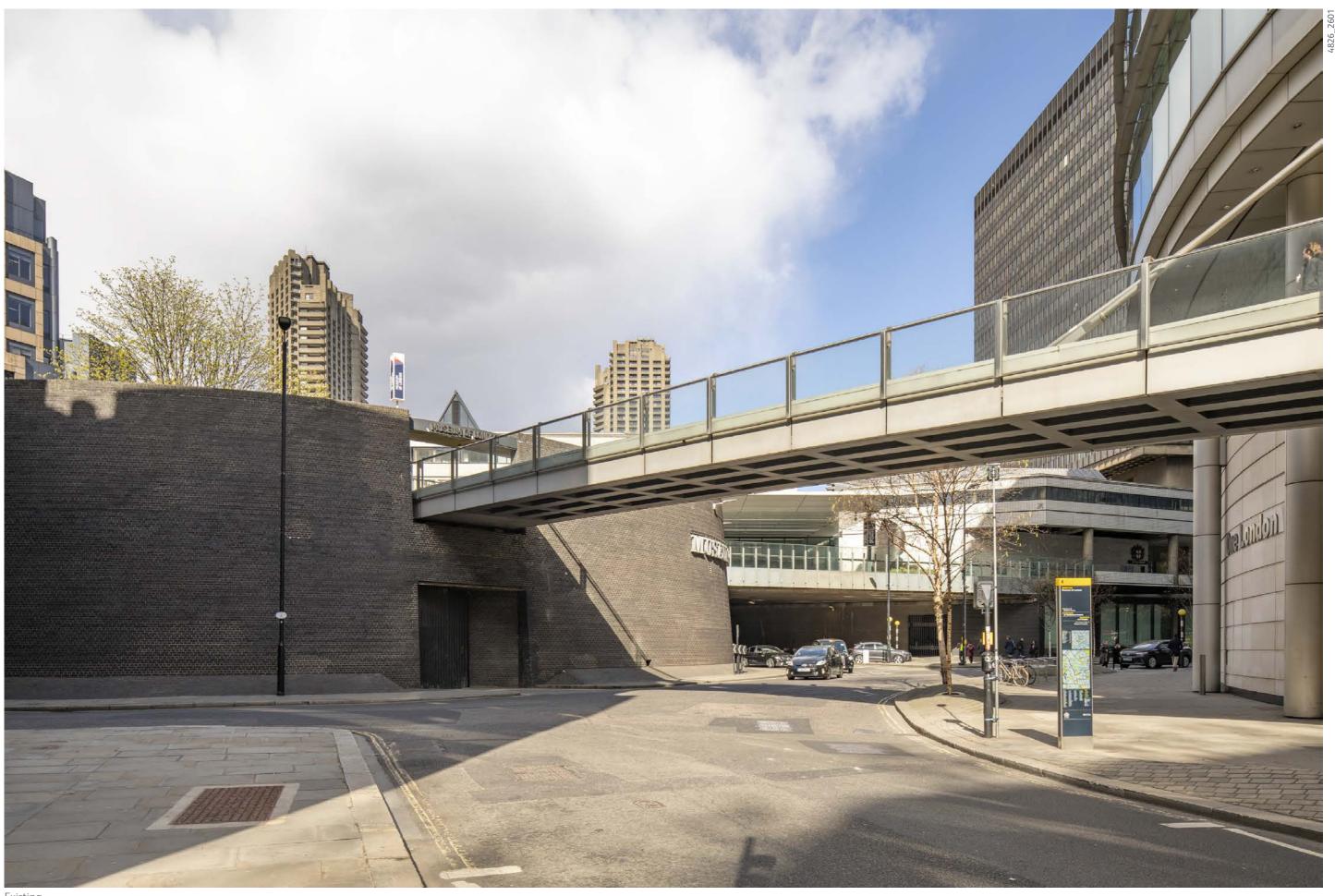




Proposed



Cumulative





Proposed









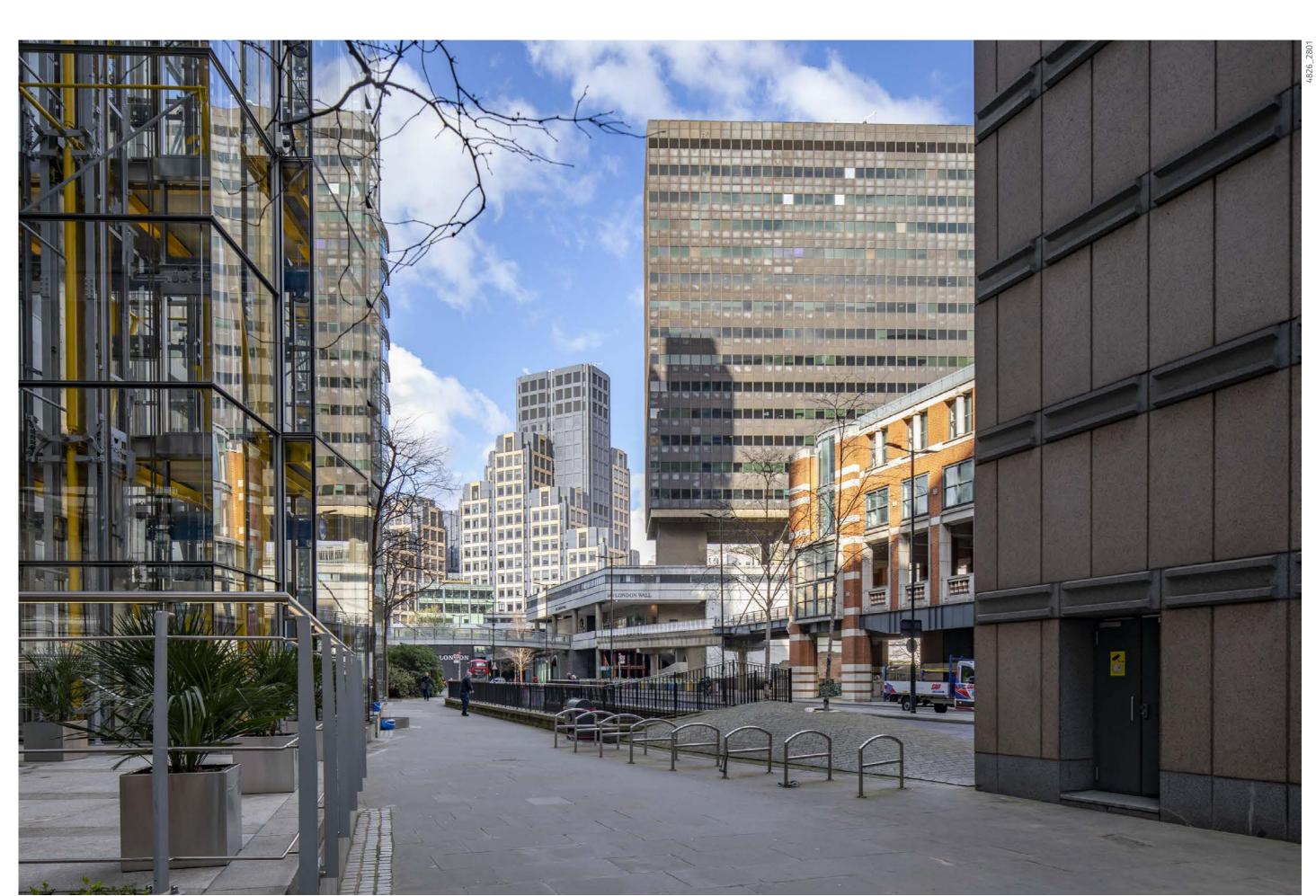


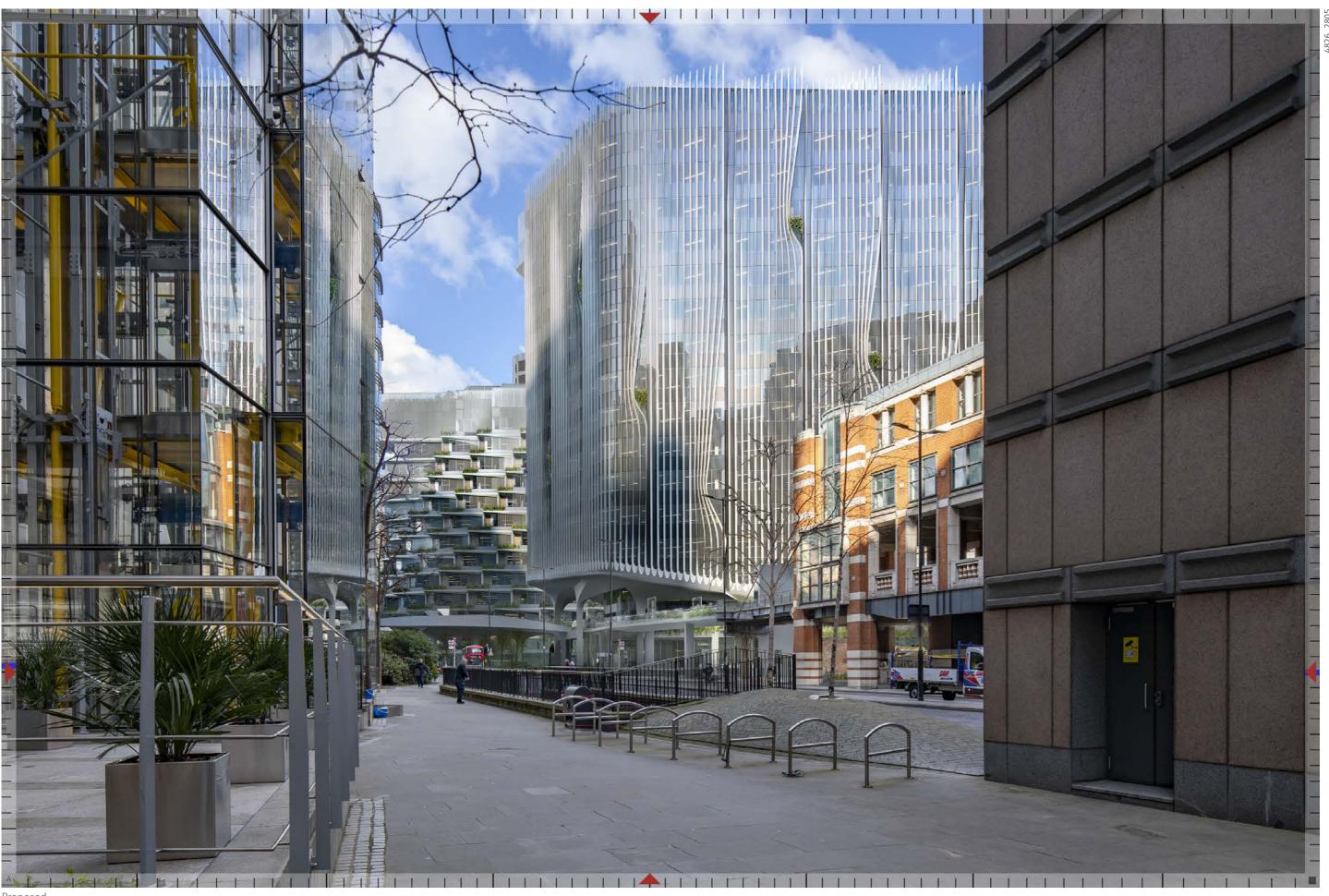




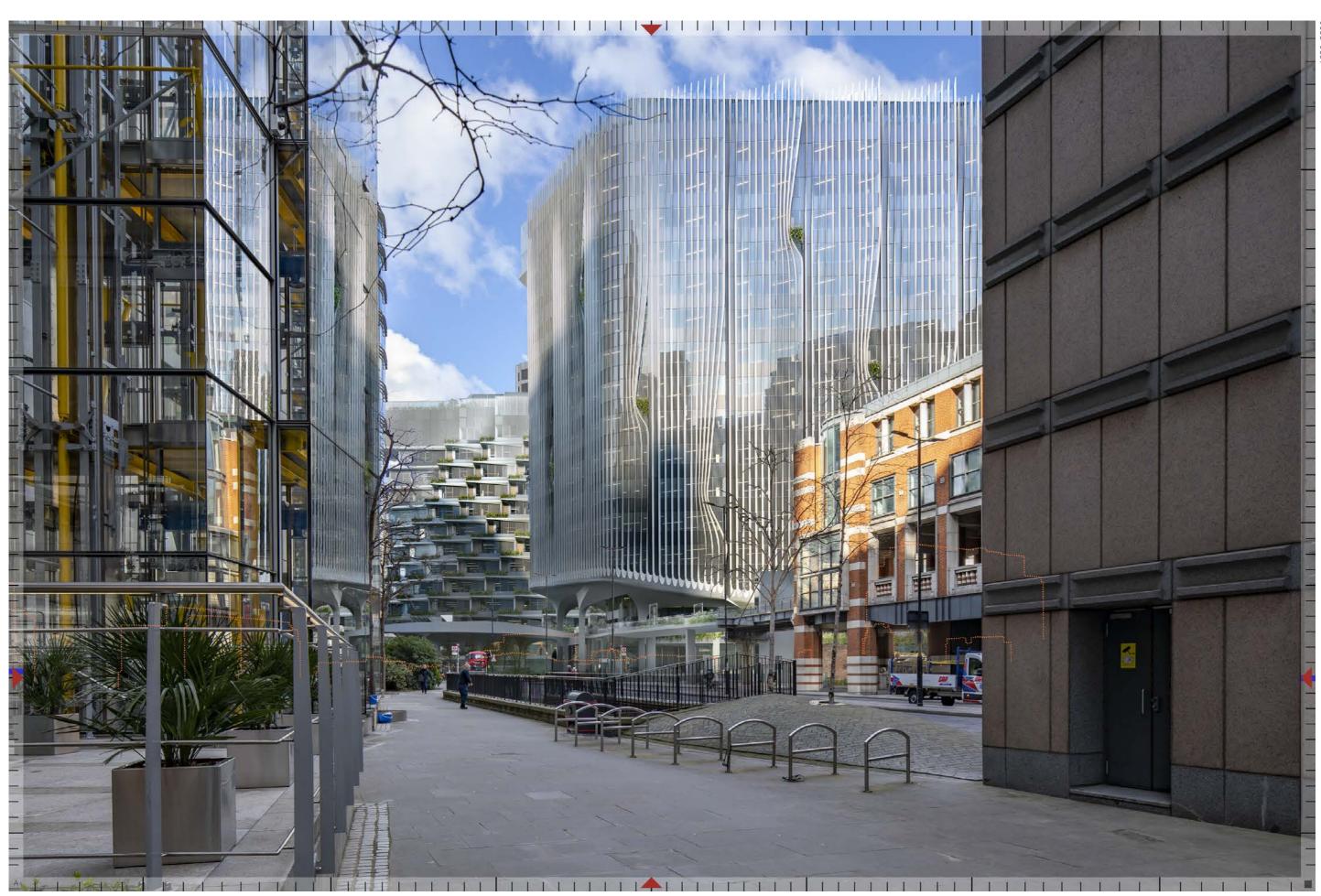
Propose







Propose















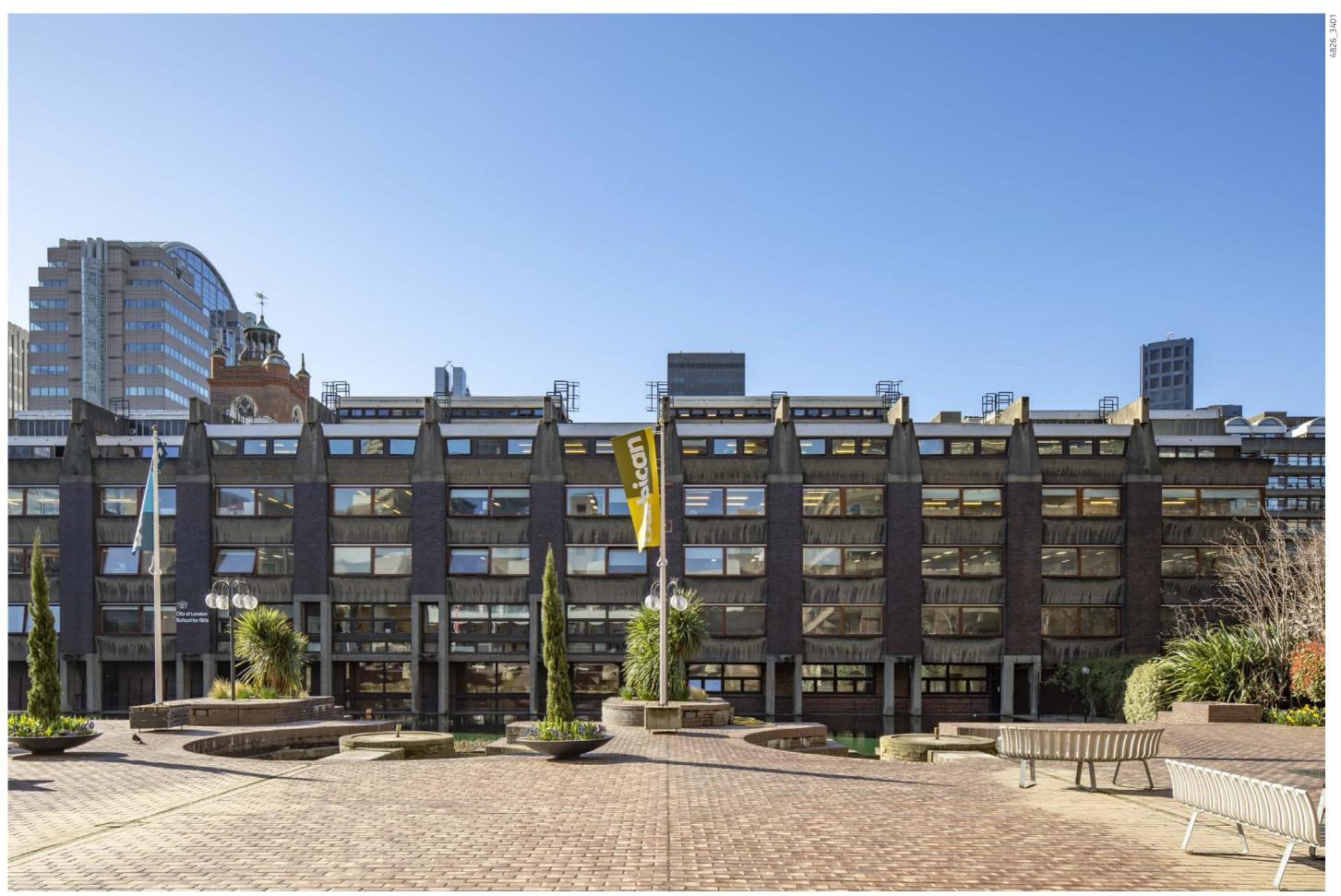
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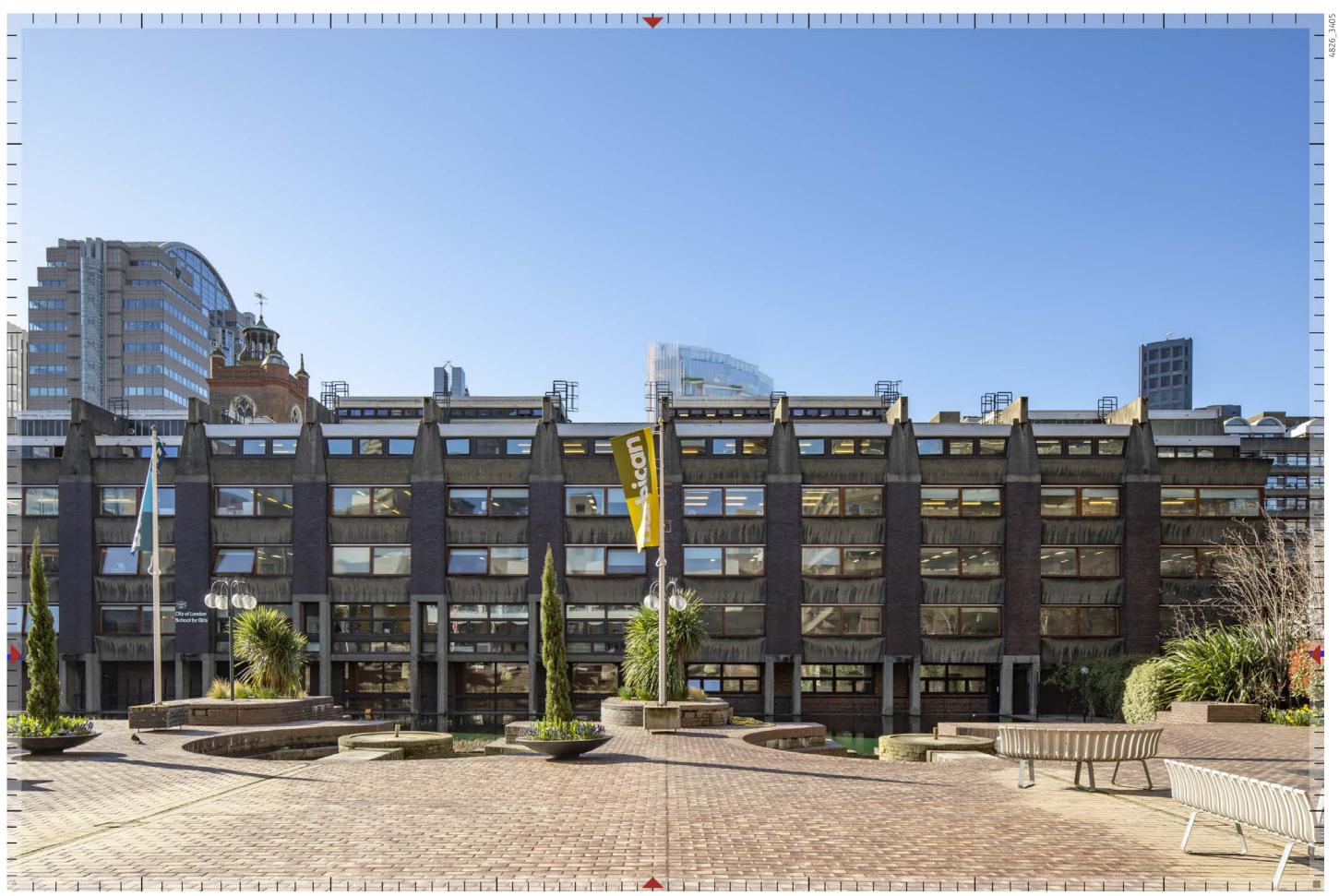




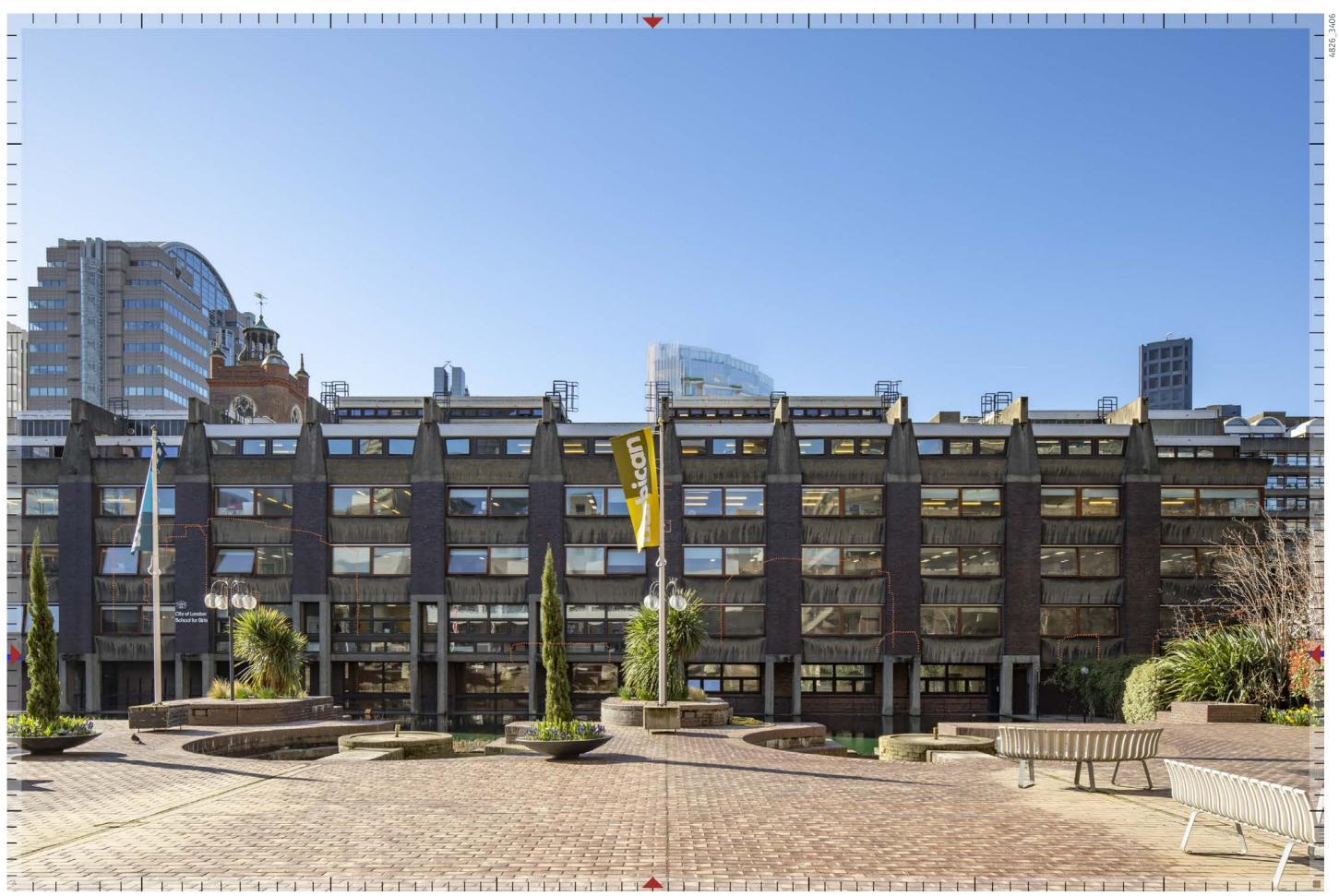




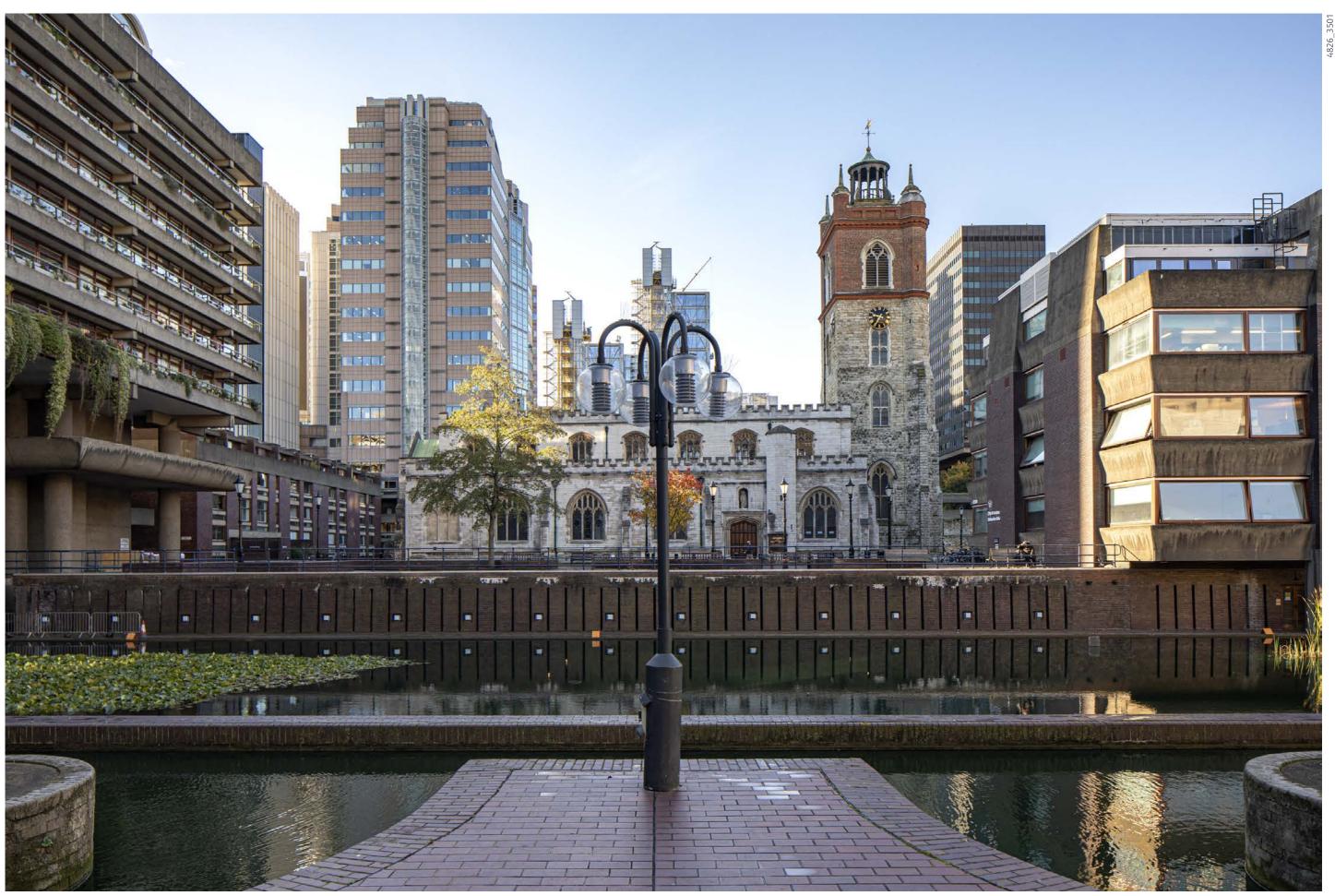


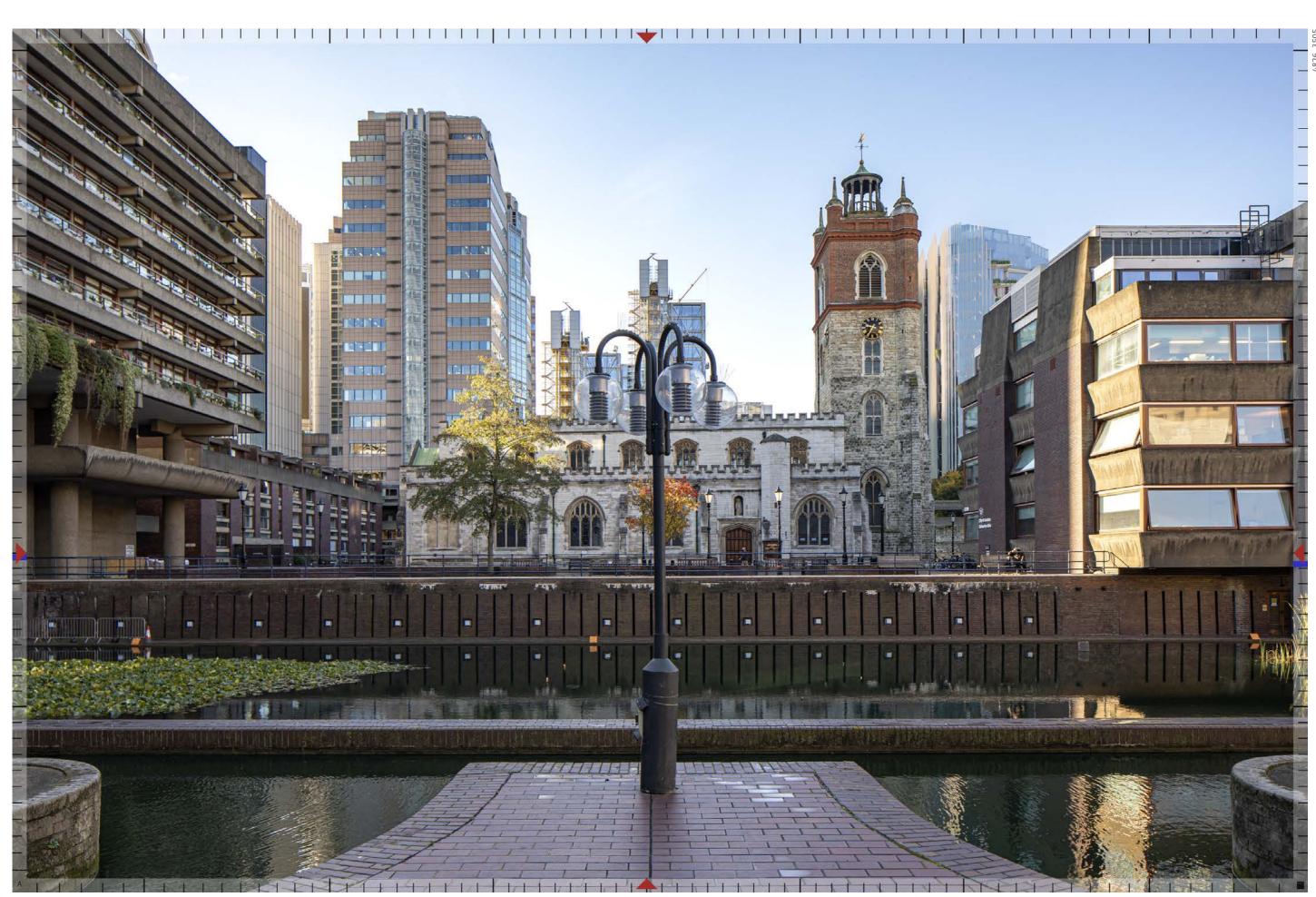


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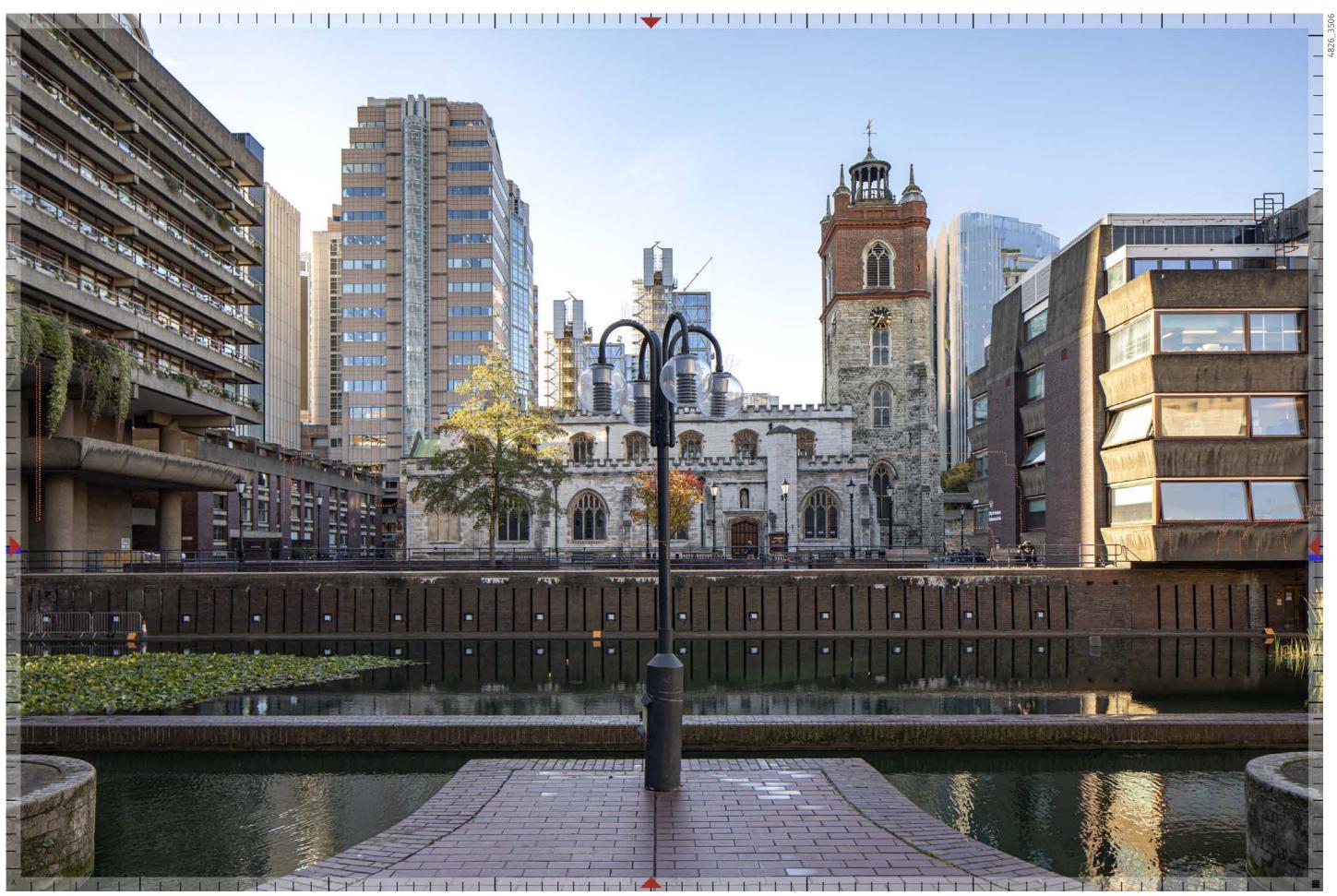


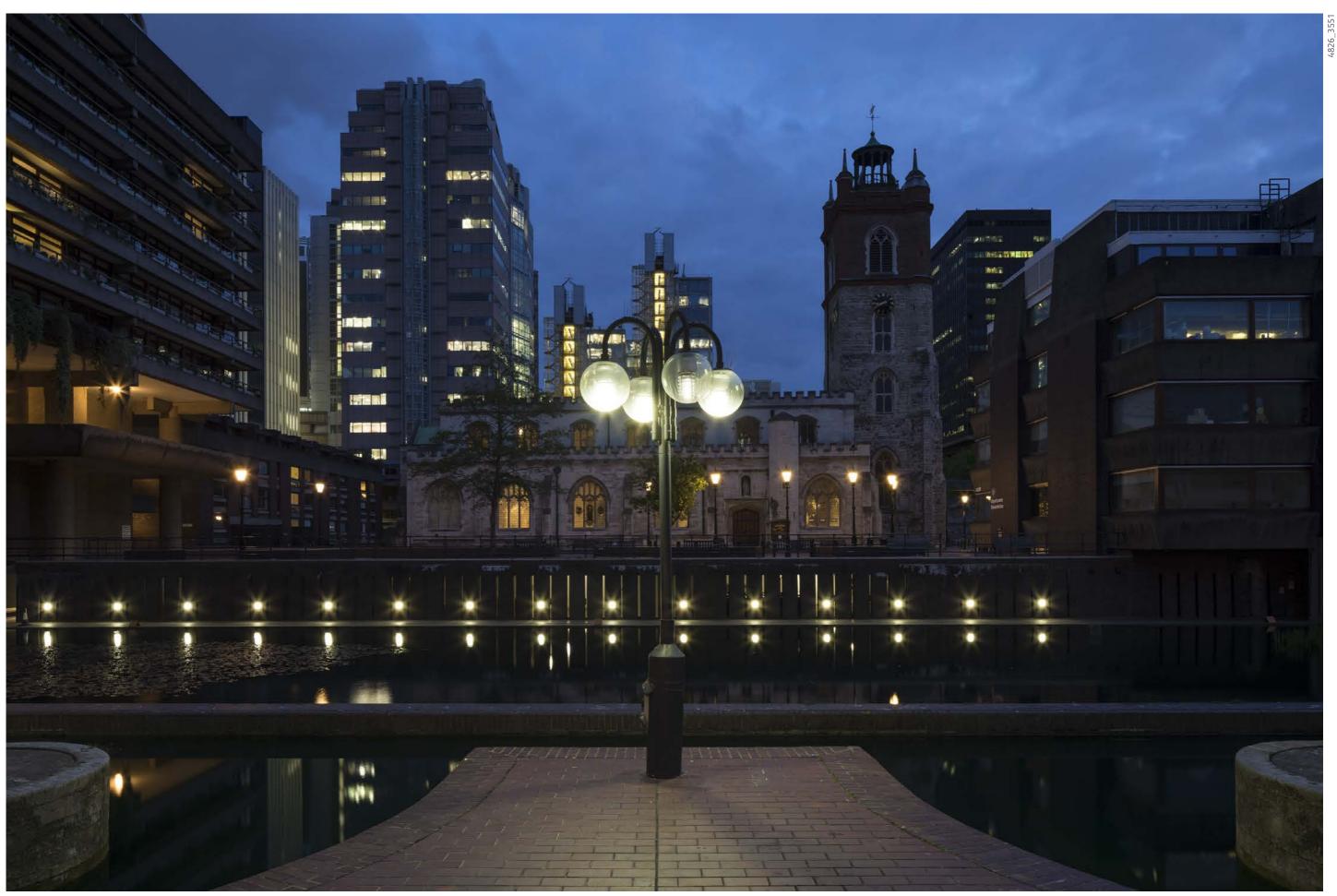
Cumulative





Proposed

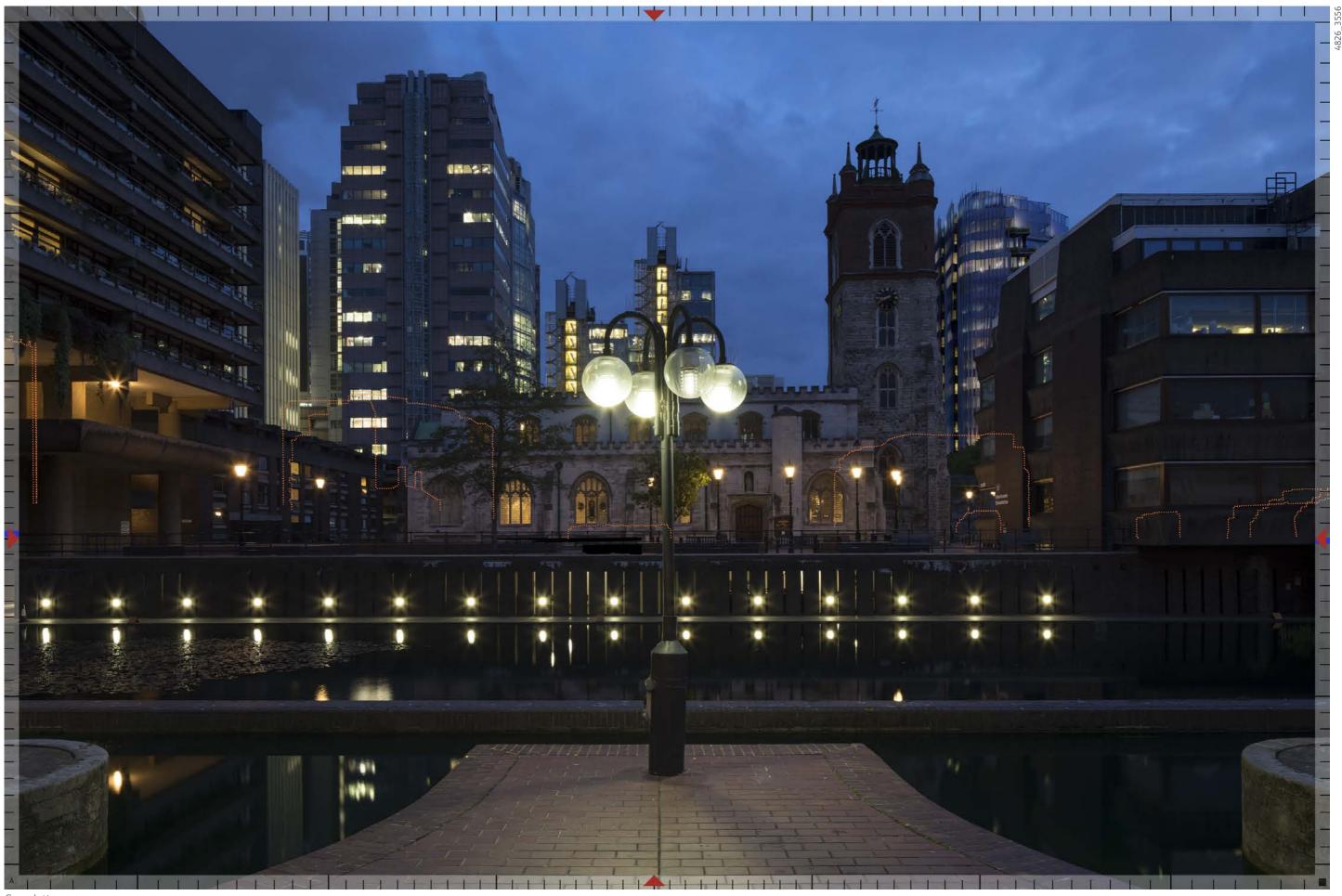






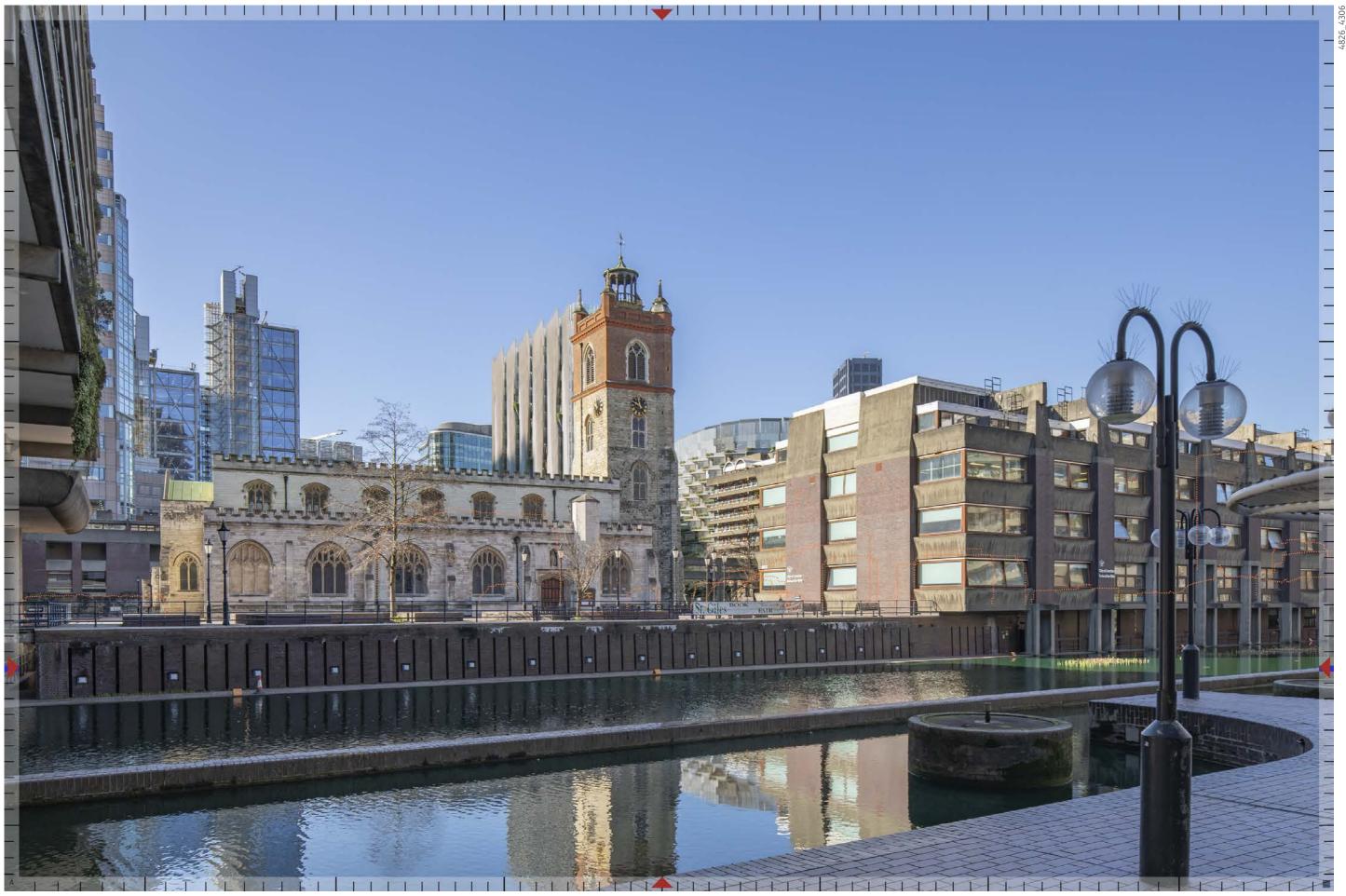


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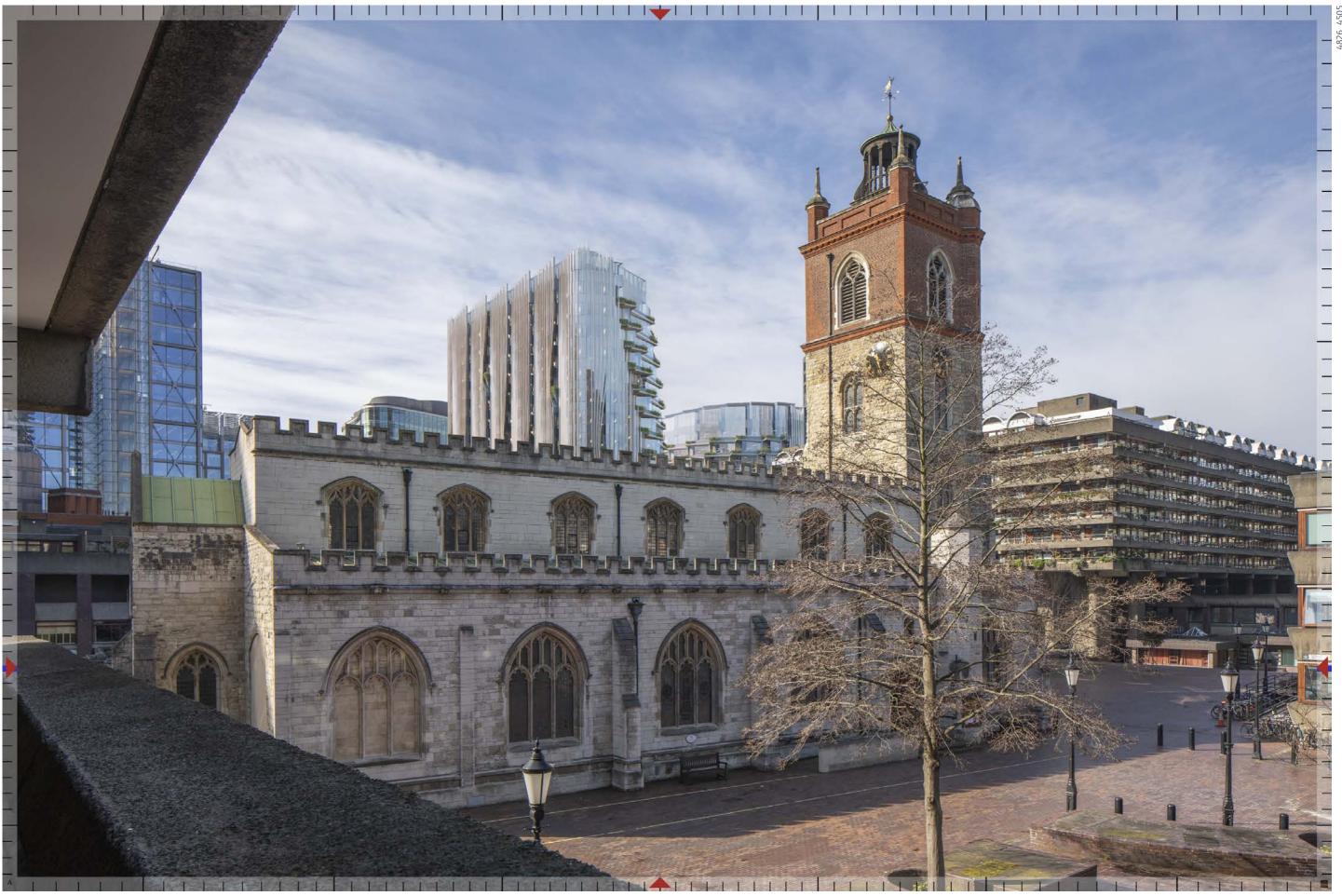




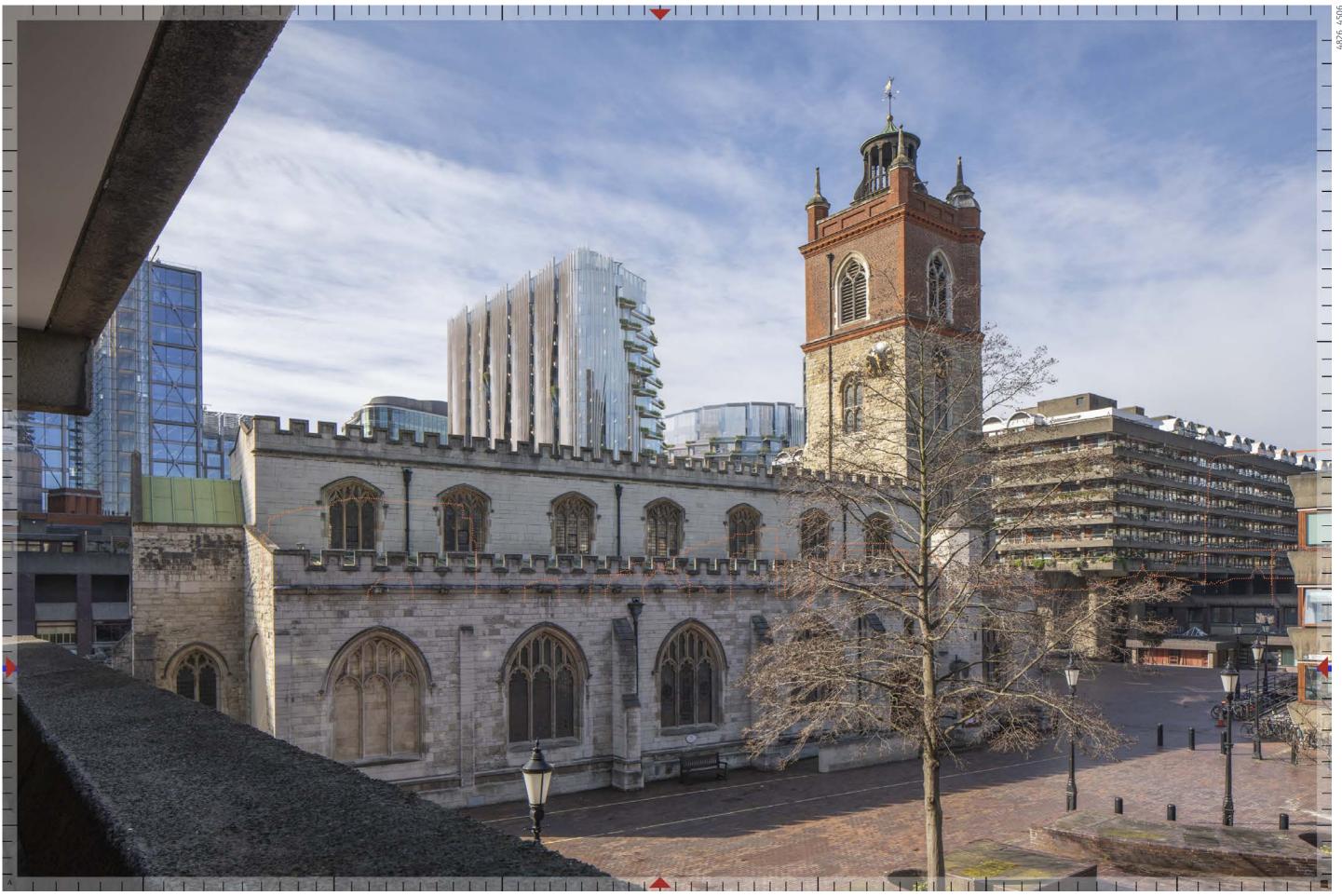








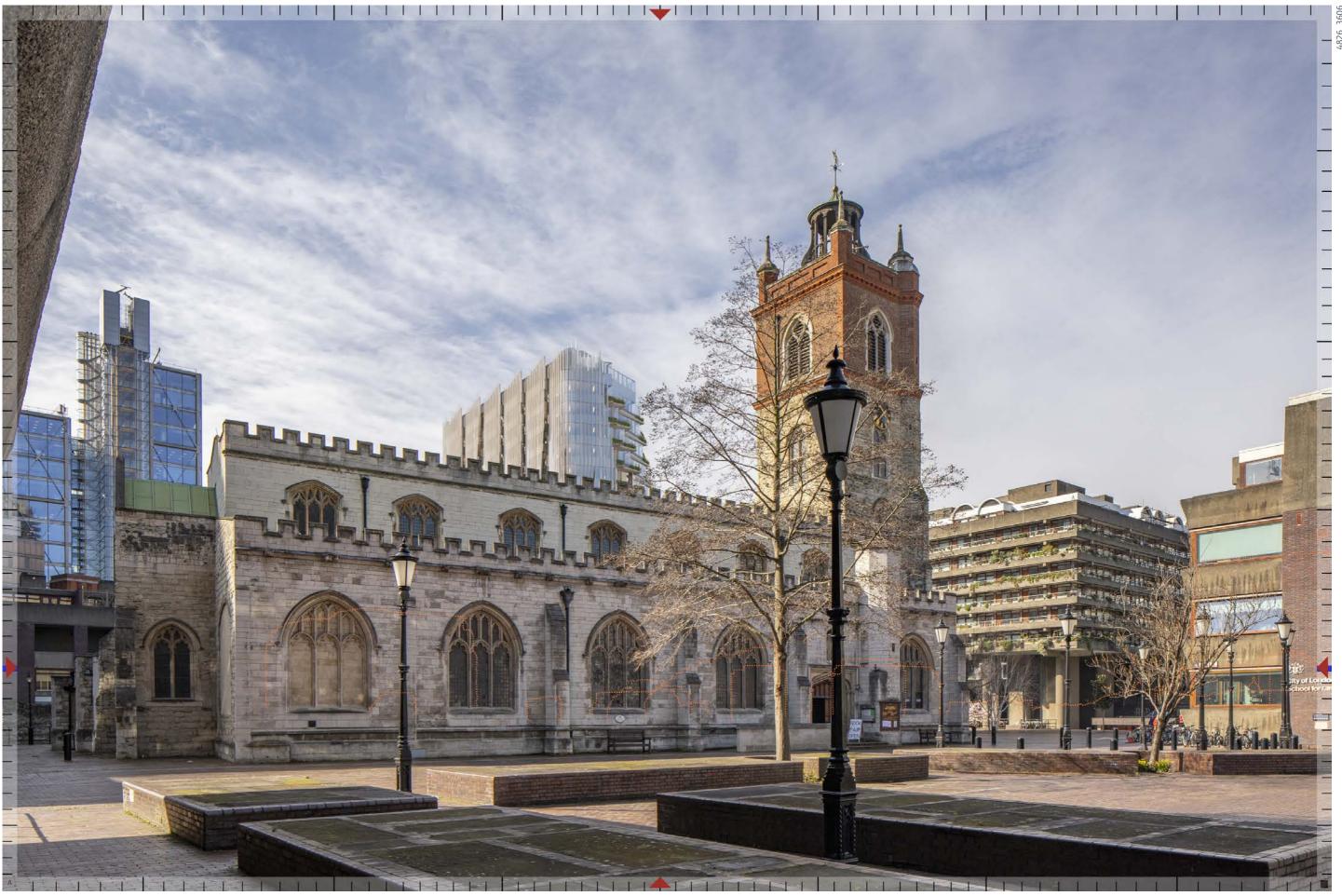
Proposed











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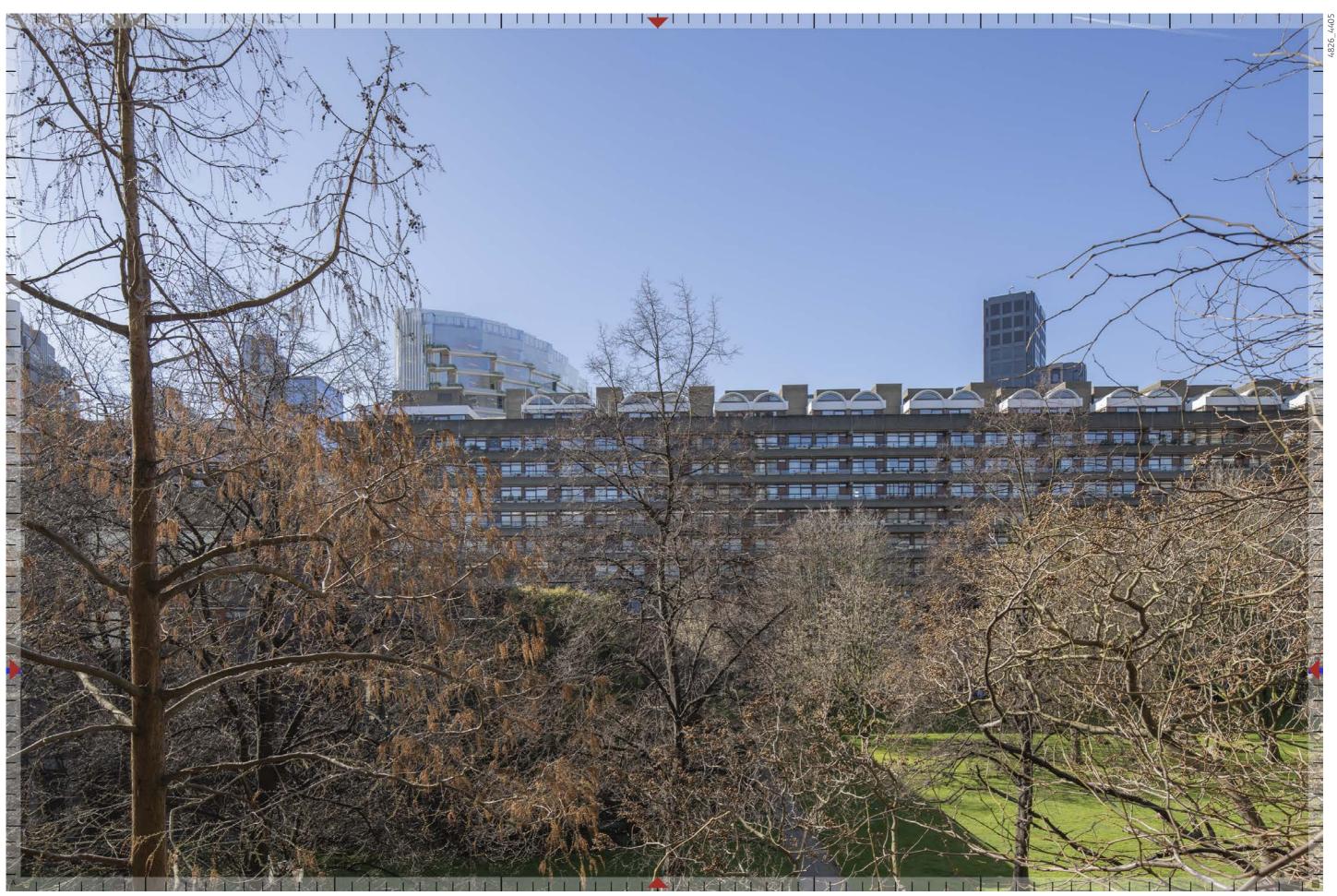


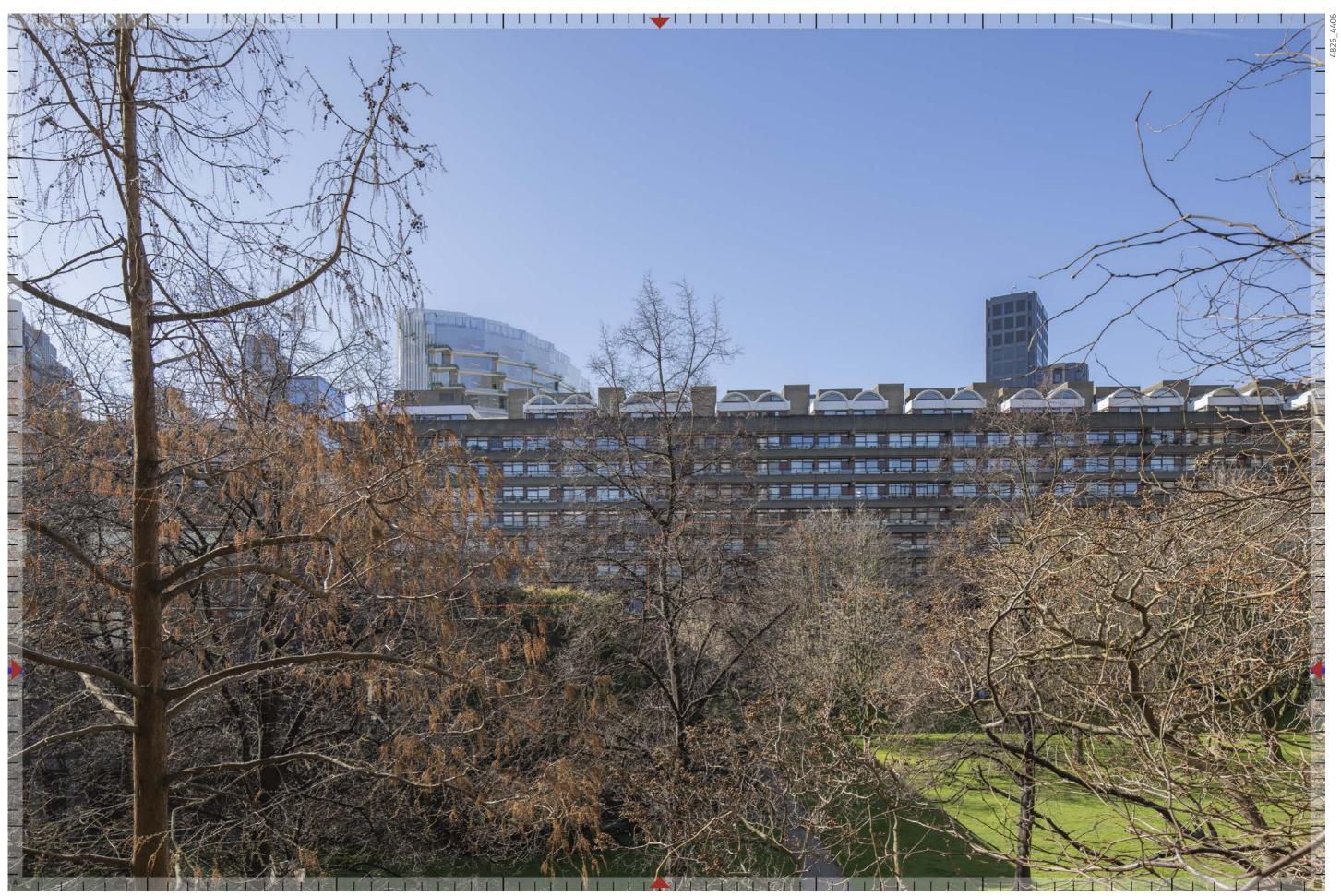




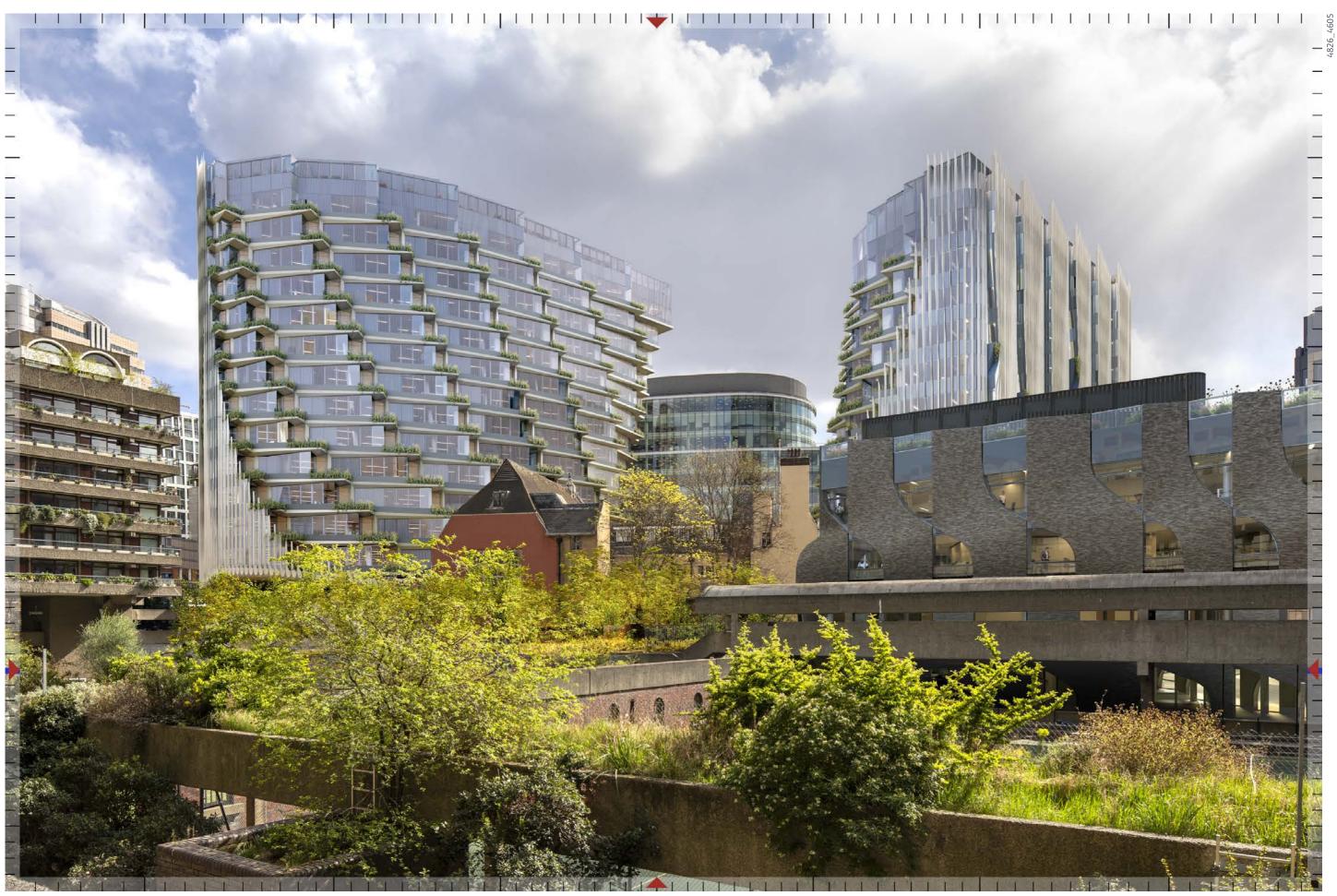




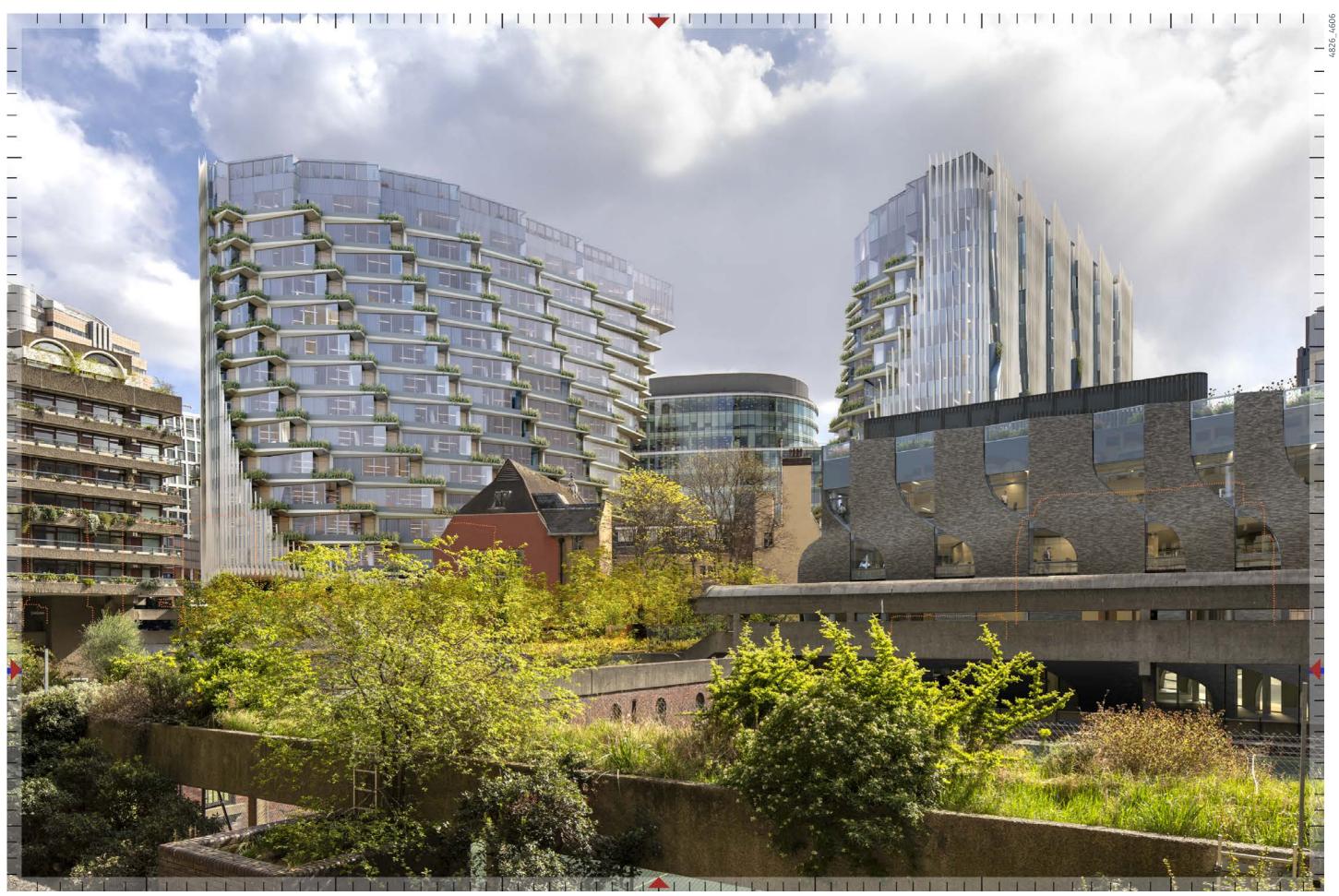




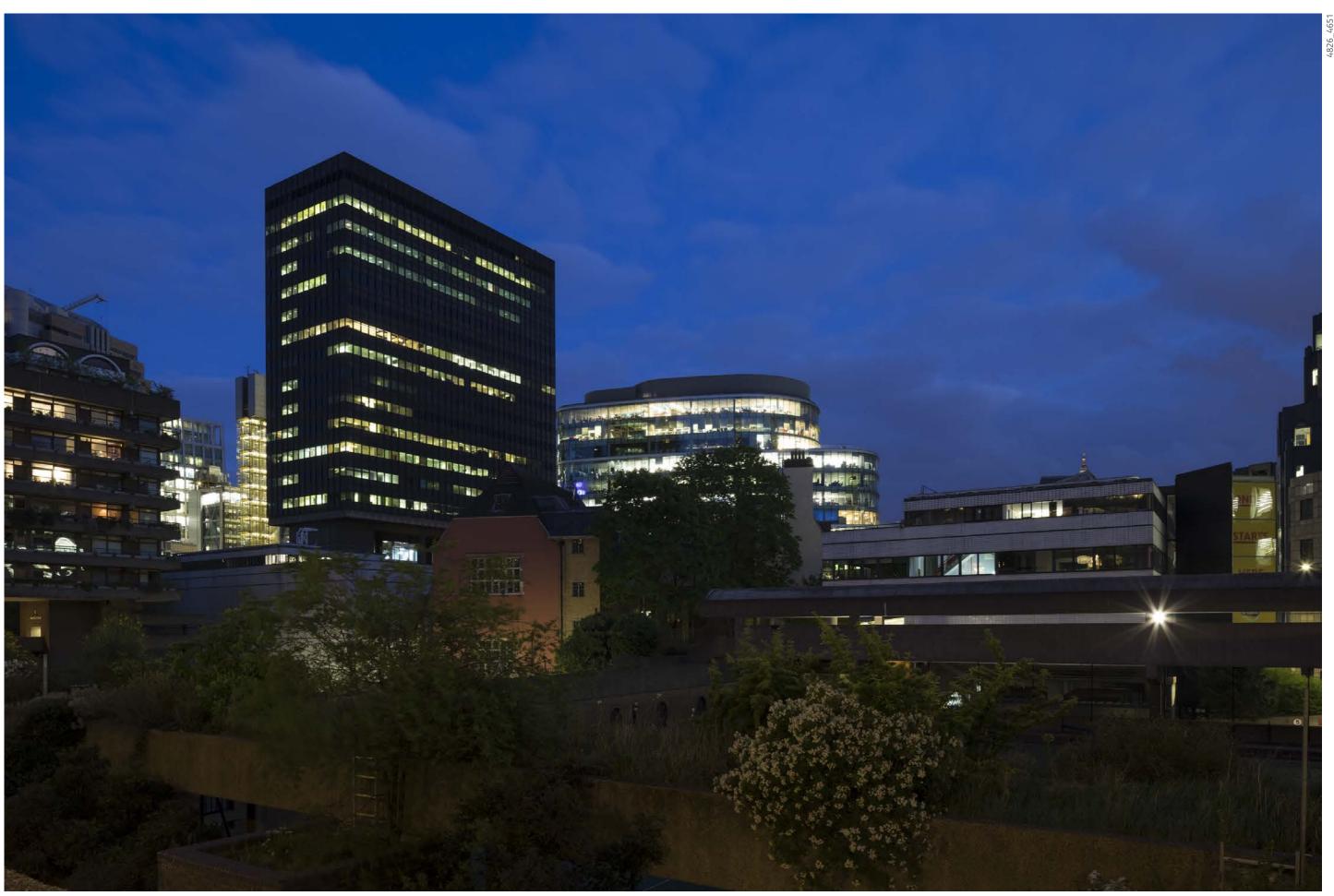




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Proposed



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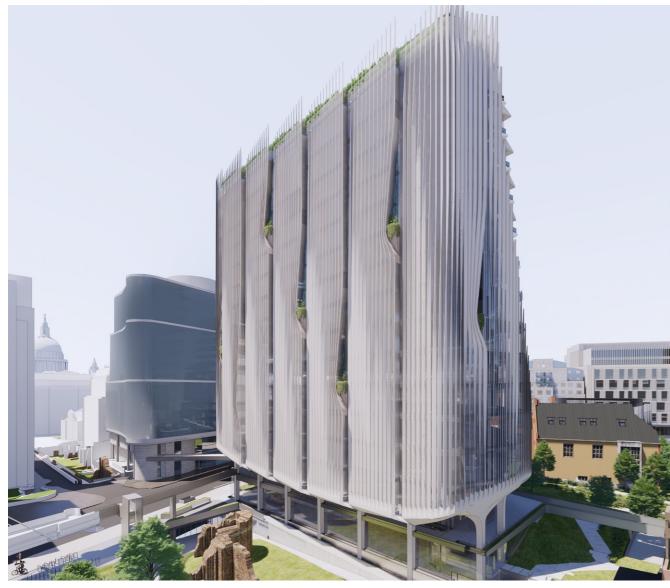
Cumulative







Typical Bay Details

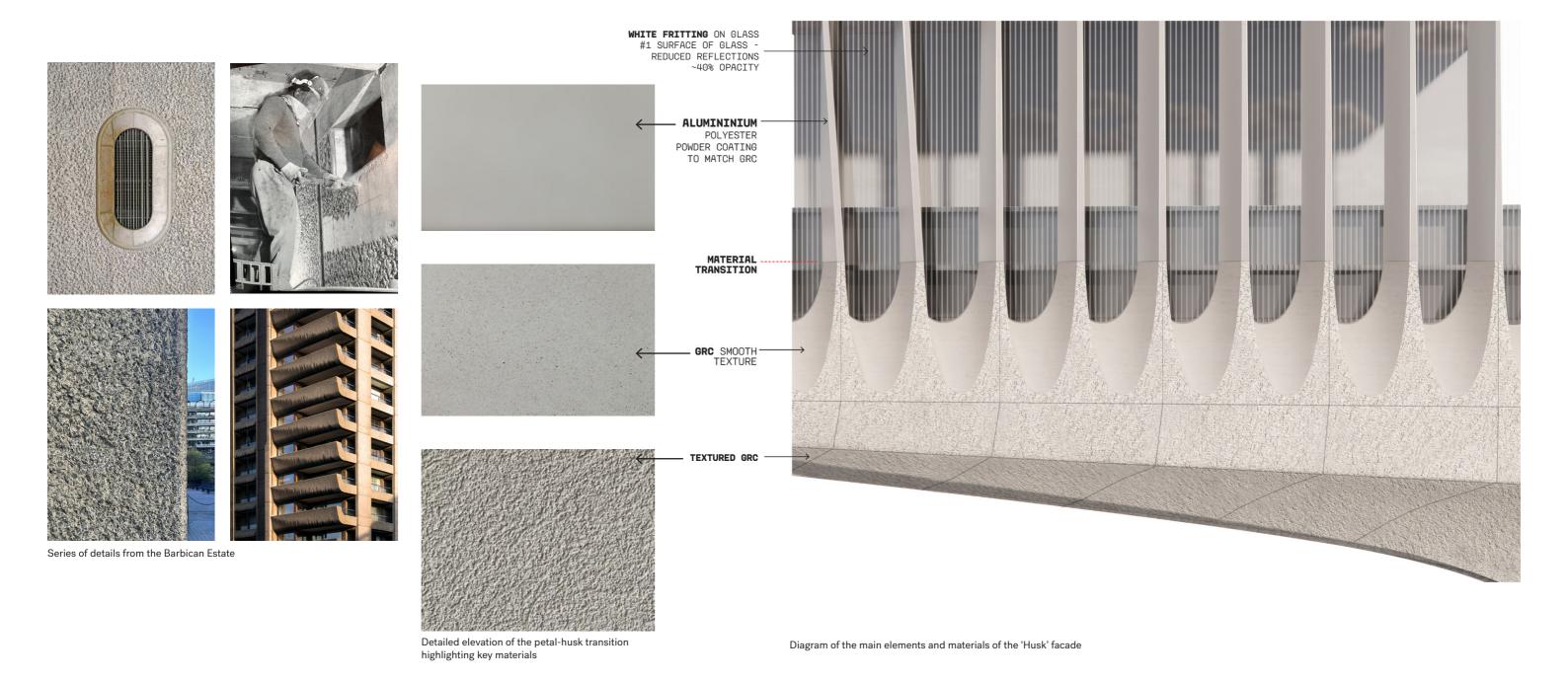




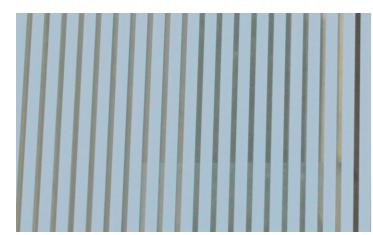
View of New Bastion House East and North 'Husk' facade

Inwards facing planted facade

Petals and Husk Transition



Husk Facade



40% White fritting on glass #1 surface



Aluminium Fin



Smooth FRC at Transition

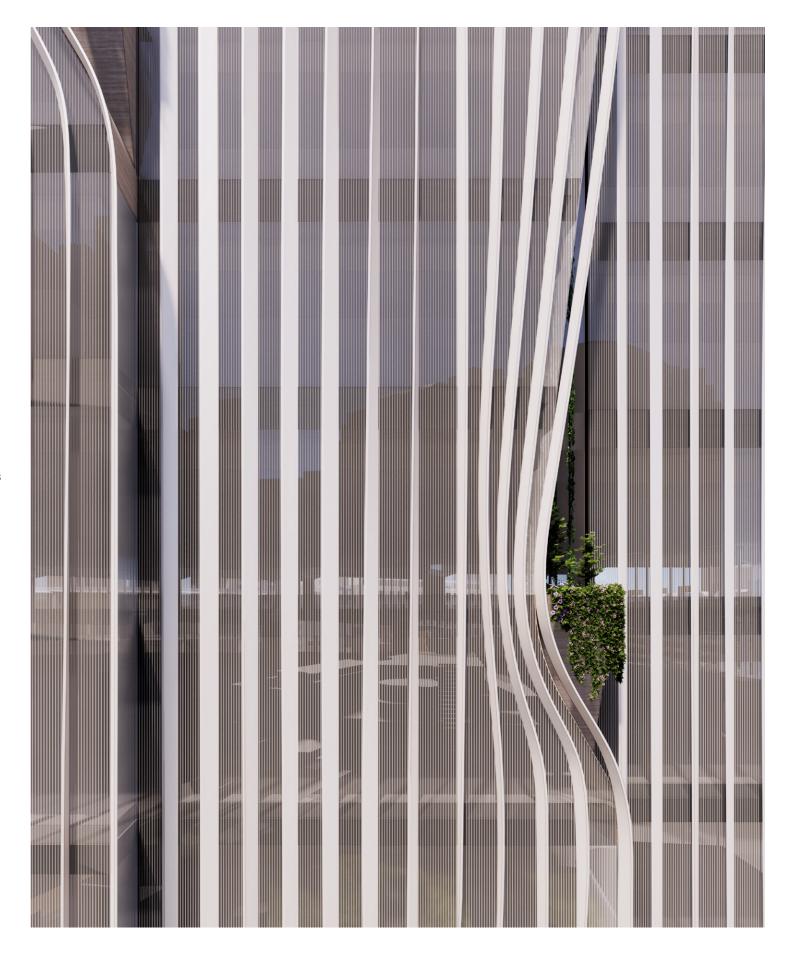
Husk Facade Material Palette

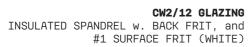
The typical facades are subdivided into units of 1.5m, aligning with interior office space planning, and lying within typical economic fabrication limits. For the husk facades, each typical bay of the sawtooth facade has a 9m, aligning the primary structural grid, and existing as a multiple of the 1.5m glazing module.

The facade system is a triple glazed unitised curtainwall with aluminium mullions. 250mm deep acrynar coated extruded aluminium fins with custom profiles are located at 750mm centers, spanning vertically from transom to transom.

To balance solar heat gain and daylighting requirements the husk facade has vision glazing percentage of 55% (with 45% glazed insulated spandrel). In addition there is 40% ceramic fritting on #1 surface of the glass. The U-value of the typical bay is

Operable windows for ventilation located at return panels, as shown on following page.





CW2/12 GLAZING #1 SURFACE FRIT

CW2/12 GLAZING

CORNER WINDOW - NO FRIT

CW-8 GRC FACED DOOR/VENTILATION/SOLID WALL PANEL

WT-8 SPANDREL PANEL, PAINTED ALUMINIUM, LOW SHEEN

WT-4 PLANTER PAINTED ALUMINIUM, LOW SHEEN

S-3 CLADDING FRC TO MATCH PETALS

CW2/12 MULLIONS

MID-GREY - MATCH TO PLANTER CLADDING

PLANTING

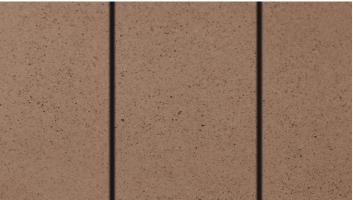
GROSS.MAX TO ADVISE PLANT SPECIES, SIZE, ETC.











Fibre reinforced concrete cladding

Painted aluminium planter box / spandrel panels

Tinted fibre reinforced concrete cladding - contrasting color

North Building Facades



Barbican stair tower immediately North of the Site

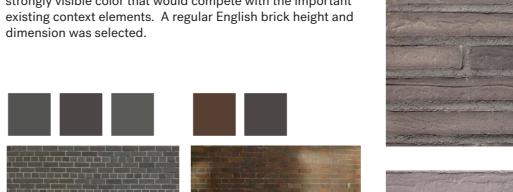


Pointed stone archway at Ironmongers' entry porch

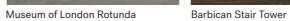


Language of brick arches within the Barbican estate (in this case, inverted)

The context of the North Building has a number of different bricks ranging in age, uniformity, hue and lightness/darkness. From within this fairly disparate range a warm toned brick with red undertones, but low saturation was selected that would be sympathetic with all, but remain not the most strongly visible color that would compete with the important existing context elements. A regular English brick height and



























North Building Brick - Material swatches

Local Context material swatches





View approaching from North

View of North Building approaching from South-west

Daylight Sunlight

Daylight & Sunlight

Summary of reductions in daylight and sunlight from the baseline to neighbouring residential properties beyond the level considered noticeable and negligible (>20%).



Daylight (VSC & NSL) / Sunlight

The following properties have been assessed as achieving 100% compliance with the BRE guidelines for VSC with the proposed development in place:

| 55 Aldersgate Street (also meets NSL) | St Botolph's Without Aldersgate (also meets NSL) |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 7 | |

Lauderdale Tower (also meets NSL) Mitre House (also meets NSL)

1 Little Britain (also meets NSL) 20 Little Britain (also meets NSL)

2-3 Little Britain (also meets NSL) Roman House (also meets NSL)

4 Little Britain (also meets NSL) The Underwood Building (also meets NSL)

5 Little Britain (also meets NSL) 60 Aldersgate Street (also meets NSL)

6 Little Britain (also meets NSL) City of London Girls' School (also meets NSL)

Spencer Heights, Bartholomew Close Dominion House (also meets NSL)

75 Little Britain (also meets NSL) St Giles Cripplegate (also meets NSL)

Wallside, Barbican (also meets NSL)

Barbican Conservatory (also meets NSL)

Seddon House (also meets NSL)

Ironmongers Hall – Master's Flat (also meets NSL)



Daylight (NSL) / Sunlight

The following additional properties are assessed as meeting the BRE criteria for NSL with the proposed development in place in addition to those on the page above:

Seddon House

Thomas More House

Barber Surgeon's Hall

55 Aldersgate Street

Lauderdale Tower

Plaisterer's Hall

125 London Wall

For sunlight, 90.5% of the windows within 90-degrees of due south tested would meet the BRE guidelines for APSH.



Daylight / Sunlight - Notes

Weighted mean

For the VSC analysis, the BRE Guidelines allow a weighted mean meaning in some instances where an individual window sees a reduction in VSC beyond negligible the room as a whole does not.

Similarly, the BRE Guidelines allow sunlight to be assessed at a room level meaning in some instances where an individual window sees a reduction in APSH beyond negligible the room as a whole does not.

Façade images (to follow)

Facades of the buildings with windows/rooms that see a reduction beyond negligible in Daylight (VSC and/or NSL) and/or Sunlight (APSH) because of the proposed development follow below.

Winter sunlight results are submitted but are not shown on the images below.

Daylight Illuminance (Radiance)

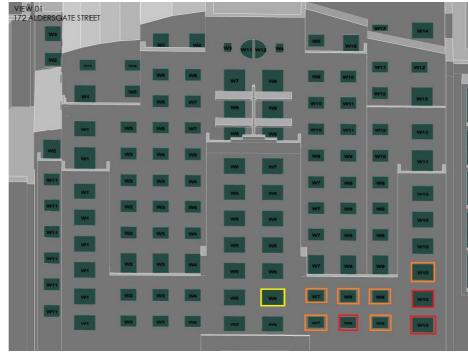
Daylight illuminance images showing the change in lux levels across the floor areas for the rooms with the greatest reductions also follow below.



Daylight (VSC)

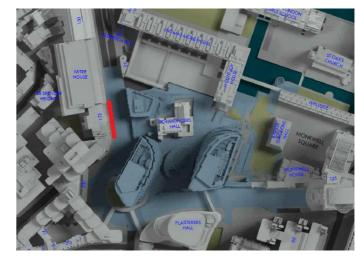


Daylight (NSL)



Sunlight (APSH)

Location



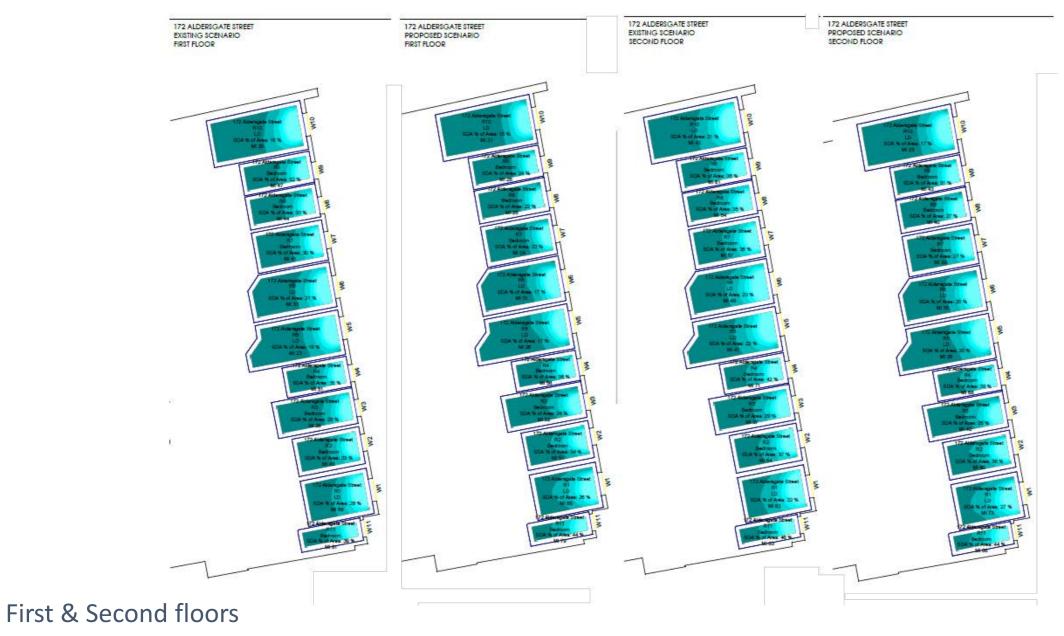
Reductions from baseline for individual windows / rooms.

- Minor adverse (20% to 30%)

- Moderate adverse (30% to 40%)

- Major Adverse (>40%)

Daylight illuminance





SDA LUX

0 LUX

50 LUX

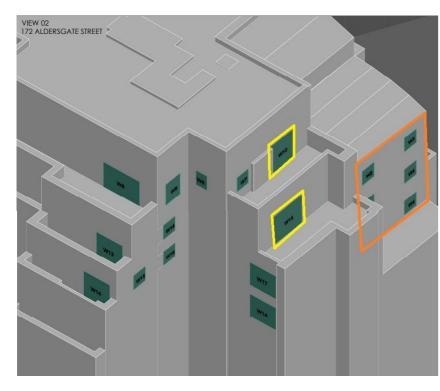
100 LUX

150 LUX

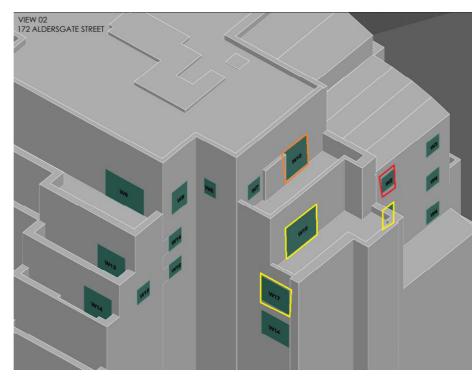
200 LUX

250 LUX

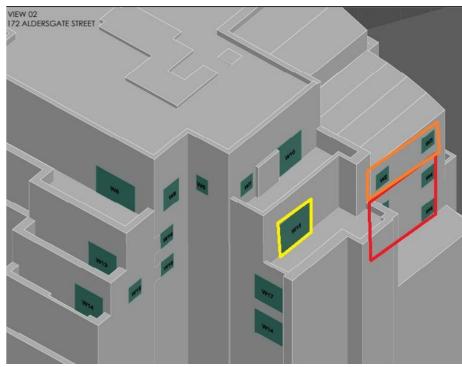
Daylight (VSC)



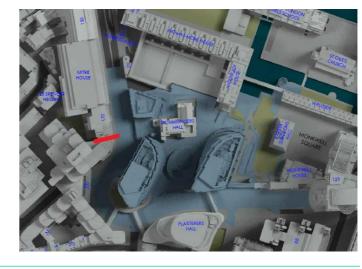
Daylight (NSL)



Sunlight (APSH)



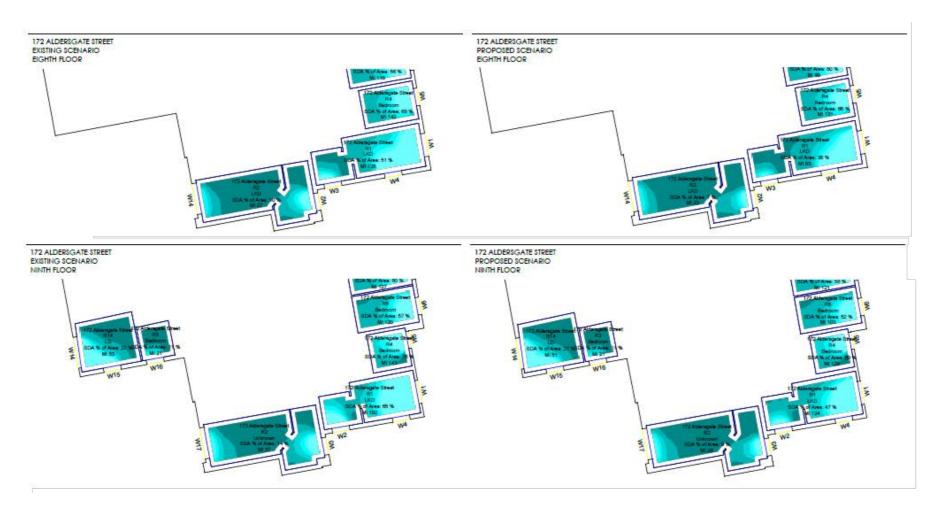
Location

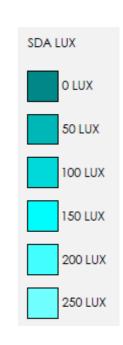


Reductions from baseline for individual windows / rooms.

- Minor adverse (20% to 30%)
- Moderate adverse (30% to 40%)
- Major Adverse (>40%)

Daylight illuminance

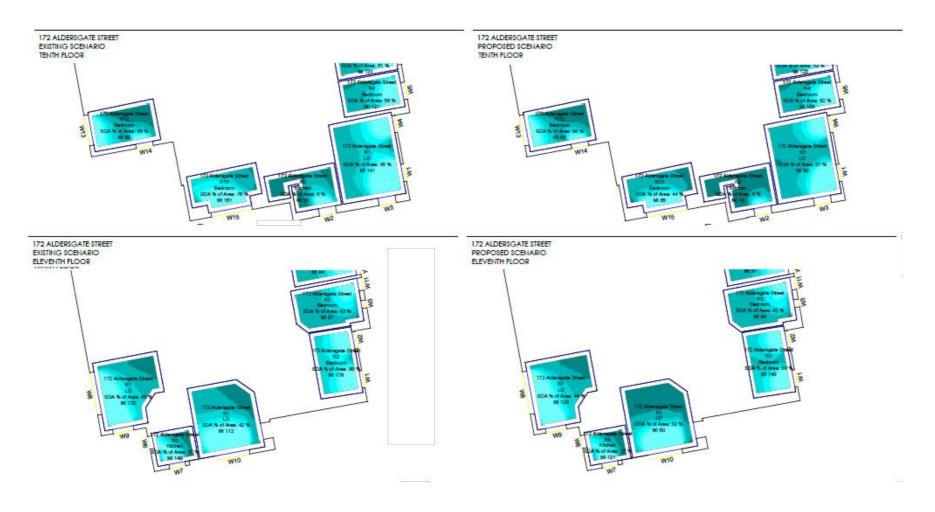




Eighth & Ninth floors



Daylight illuminance



SDA LUX

0 LUX

50 LUX

100 LUX

200 LUX

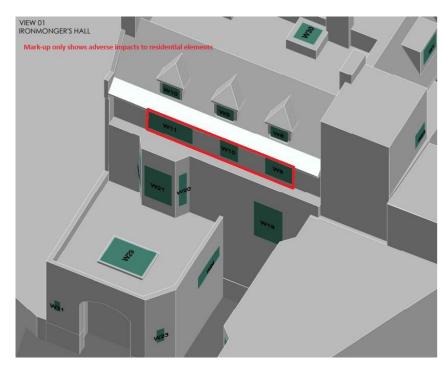
250 LUX

Tenth & Eleventh floors

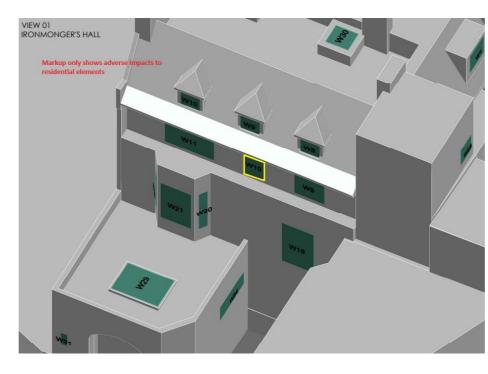


Ironmongers Hall, Beadles Flat

Daylight (VSC)



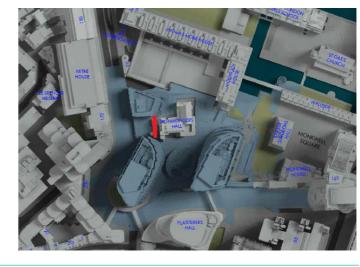
Daylight (NSL)



Sunlight (APSH)



Location

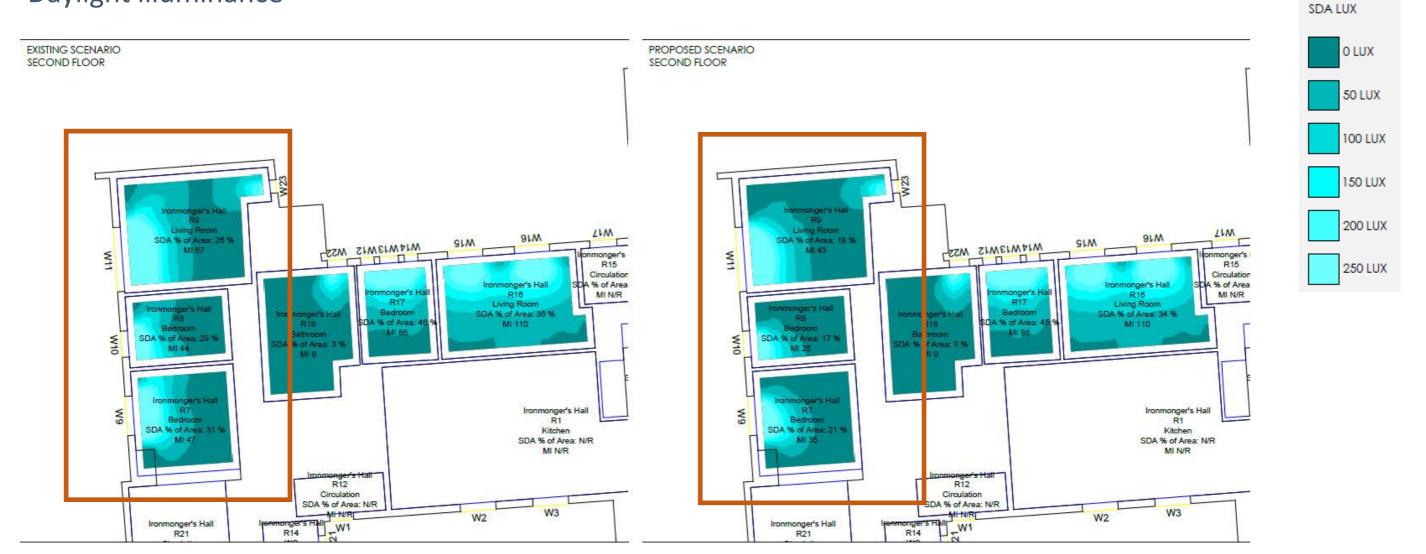


Reductions from baseline for individual windows / rooms.

- Minor adverse (20% to 30%)
- Moderate adverse (30% to 40%)
- Major Adverse (>40%)

Ironmongers Hall, Beadles Flat

Daylight illuminance



Beadle's flat outlined.



Mountjoy House

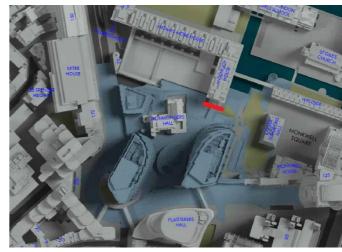
Daylight (VSC)



Daylight (NSL)

Sunlight (APSH)

Location



Reductions from baseline for individual windows / rooms.

- Minor adverse (20% to 30%)

- Moderate adverse (30% to 40%)

- Major Adverse (>40%)

Mountjoy House

Daylight illuminance



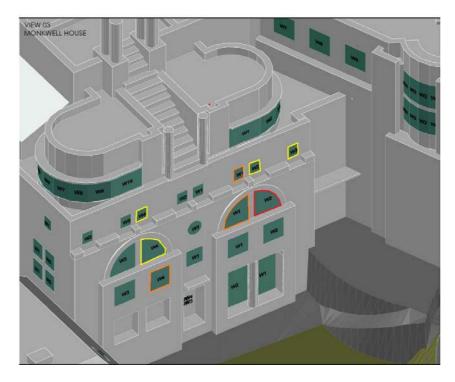
First floor shown, upper floors above show improved daylight illuminance.



2-6 Monkwell Square

Daylight (VSC)

Daylight (NSL)



Sunlight (APSH)

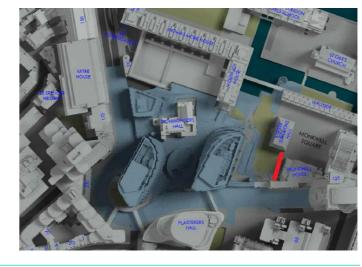
Reductions from baseline for individual windows / rooms.

- Minor adverse (20% to 30%)

- Moderate adverse (30% to 40%)

- Major Adverse (>40%)

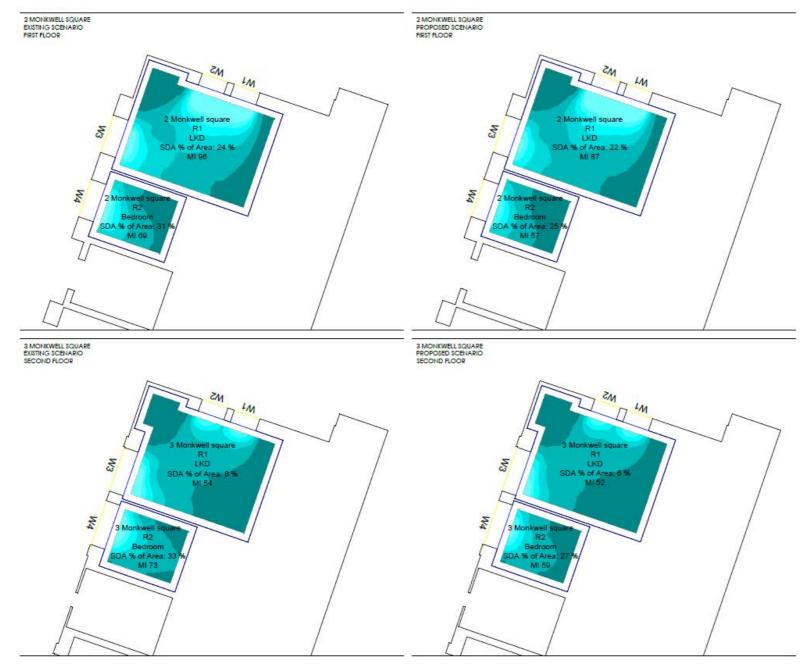
Location

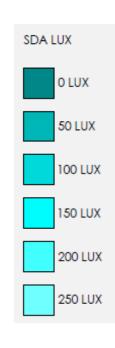




2 & 3 Monkwell Square

Daylight illuminance

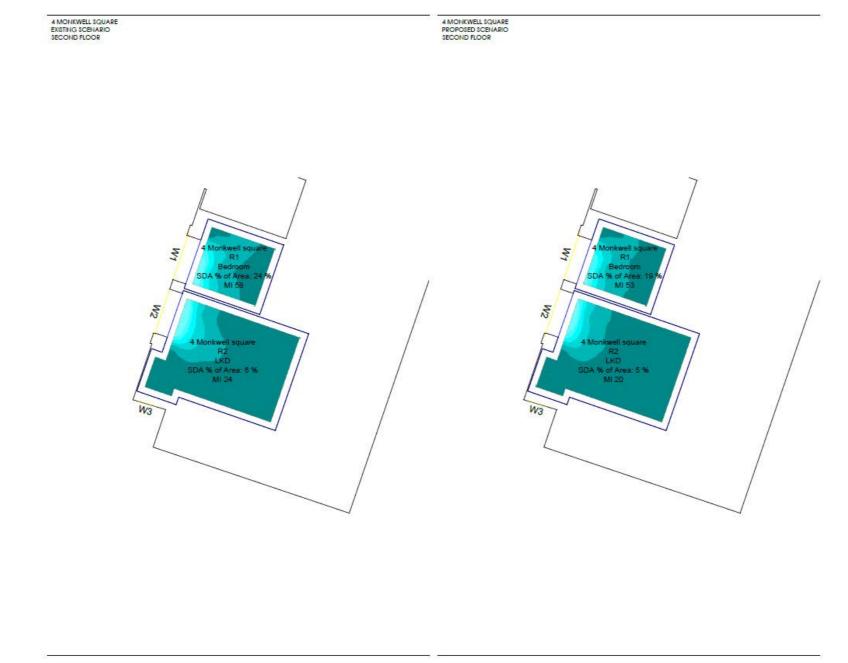


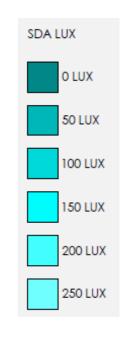




4 Monkwell Square

Daylight illuminance

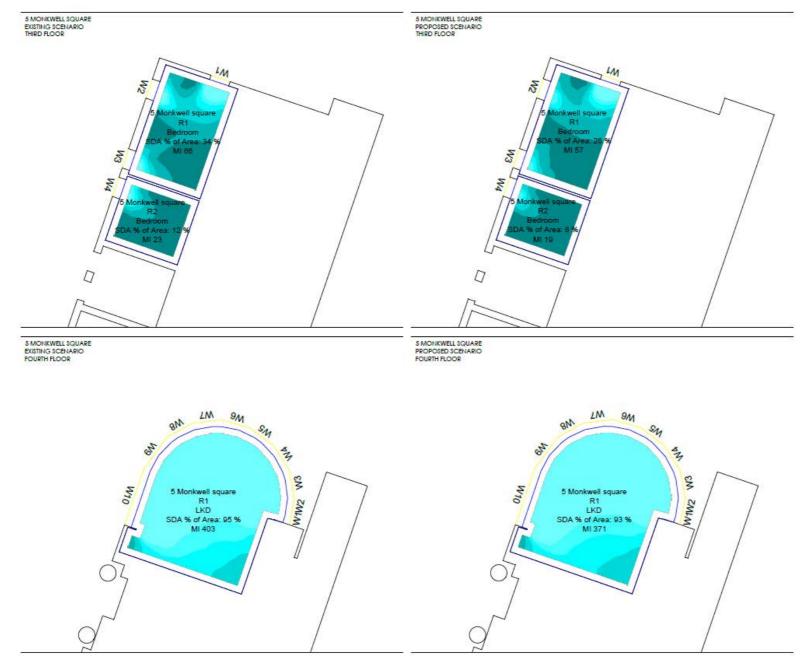


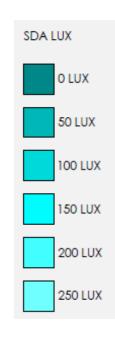




5 Monkwell Square

Daylight illuminance







Thomas More House

Daylight (VSC)



Location



Sunlight (APSH)



Reductions from baseline for individual windows / rooms.

- Minor adverse (20% to 30%)
- Moderate adverse (30% to 40%)
- Major Adverse (>40%)

Spencer Heights

Daylight (VSC)

Daylight (NSL)



Sunlight (APSH)

Reductions from baseline for individual windows / rooms.

- Minor adverse (20% to 30%)
- Moderate adverse (30% to 40%)
- Major Adverse (>40%)

Location





Daylight / Sunlight

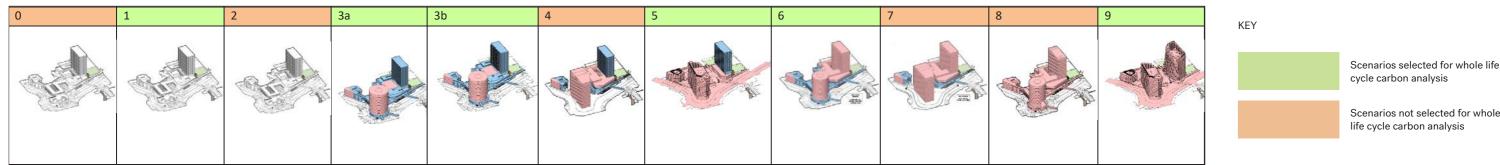
Summary of impacts residential properties with impacts beyond negligible

| | Daylight (VSC) | Daylight (NSL) | Daylight illuminance | Sunlight (APSH, living rooms) | Overall |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 172 Aldersgate Street | Negligible to moderate adverse | Negligible to Major adverse | Negligible to Minor adverse | Negligible to moderate adverse | Minor adverse, not significant |
| Ironmongers Hall Clerk's / Beadle's Flat | Negligible to Major adverse | Negligible to Minor adverse | Negligible to Minor adverse | Negligible to Major adverse | Moderate adverse, significant |
| Mountjoy House | Negligible to Major adverse | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible to Minor adverse, not significant |
| Thomas More House | Minor adverse | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Minor adverse, not significant |
| 2-6 Monkwell Square | Negligible | Negligible to Major adverse | Negligible to moderate adverse | Negligible | Minor adverse, not significant |
| Spencer Heights | Negligible | Minor adverse | Minor adverse | Negligible | Minor adverse, not significant |

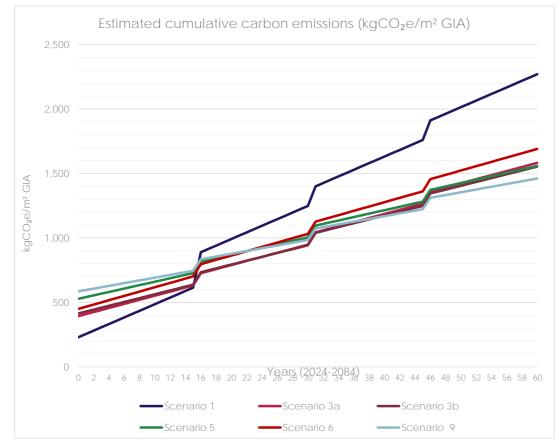


Sustainability Summary

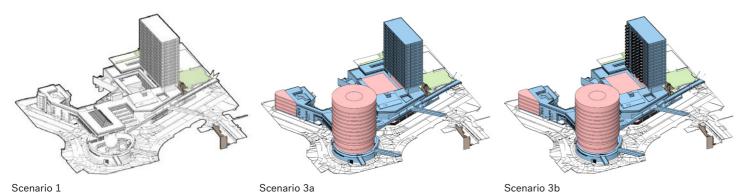
The design team carefully considered the re-use of the existing buildings of the former Museum of London Building and Bastion House having regard to the City's Carbon Options Gudiance Planning Advice Note.



Potential Re-Use Scenarios



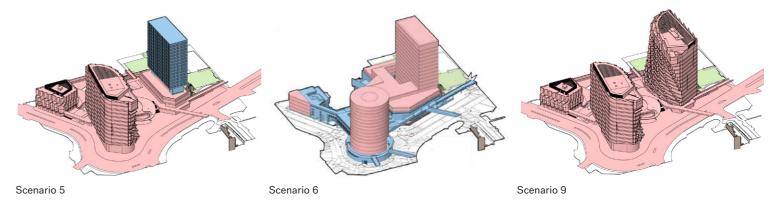
 $Estimated \ cumulative \ carbon \ emissions \ (kgCO_2e/m^2\ GIA)\ over\ a\ 60-year\ period, including\ whole\ life-cycle\ carbon\ (Embodied\ and\ Operational)\ emissions \ over\ a\ 60-year\ period, including\ whole\ life-cycle\ carbon\ (Embodied\ and\ Operational)\ emissions \ over\ a\ 60-year\ period, including\ whole\ life-cycle\ carbon\ (Embodied\ and\ Operational)\ emissions \ over\ a\ 60-year\ period, including\ whole\ life-cycle\ carbon\ (Embodied\ and\ Operational)\ emissions \ over\ a\ 60-year\ period, including\ whole\ life-cycle\ carbon\ (Embodied\ and\ Operational)\ emissions \ over\ a\ 60-year\ period, including\ whole\ life-cycle\ carbon\ (Embodied\ and\ Operational)\ emissions \ over\ a\ 60-year\ period\ over\ a\ 60-year$



- Scenario 1. Minor Refurbishment which considers interventions to extend the life of the buildings considering the need to adapt the vacant Museum of London spaces and the future regulations that office spaces will need to comply with in the near future. This scenario is considered a short-term solution and a Major Refurbishment is introduced after 15 years of further operation.
- Scenario 3a. Major Refurbishment with Extension, retaining the Bastion House building but changing its use to hotel, retaining the former Museum of London building and proposing a new office building on the Rotunda site.
- Scenario 3b. Major refurbishment with Extension, retaining the Bastion House building but changing its use to residential, retaining the former Museum of London building and proposing a new office building on the Rotunda site.
- Scenario 5. Major Redevelopment with Retention, retaining the Bastion House building to be used as hotel and building a new Rotunda office building, a North building, a podium with cultural uses and new public realm.
- Scenario 6. Major Refurbishment with Extension, retaining the former Museum of London building and building a new office building on top of the Rotunda site as well as demolishing the Bastion House building to be rebuilt to the same height but with improved floor-to-floor heights.
- Scenario 9. Full Demolition and New Build which considers full demolition of the site and erection of two new office buildings a North building with a podium with cultural uses and new public realm.

The results showed that, whilst Scenario 9 starts at project completion with higher embodied carbon than the rest of the scenarios, at 30 years of operation, the cumulative carbon emissions equalize to the other scenarios and at 60 years it outperforms the other scenarios mainly due to the higher operational efficiency that the buildings present.

Scenario 9, a full demolition and new build, is over a 60year lifecycle and on a per sqm basis the most carbon efficient option. It further delivers on the project brief, delivering the highest quality and quantity of office space, with a transformative public realm.



RE-USE ASSESSMENT

The proposal is for a highly sustainable Net Zero Carbon development that is designed to comply with all the sustainability requirements of the local planning policies. Some key sustainability headlines for the project are as below. A visual summary of these measures is presented on the diagram opposite.

- BREEAM UK NC 2018 'Outstanding' for Office areas BREEAM 'Excellent' for Retail and Cultural areas
- Enhance the capacity and efficiency of the City of London energy network with Citigen
- The Proposed Development Be Lean Building (the first step of the GLA Energy Hierarchy) currently achieves 16% against Part L 2021, exceeding the GLA target of 15%. GLA Be Clean and Be Green 35% improvement target were met using Part L 2013 based on Citigen SAP 12 Carbon factors
- Passive design measures well-oriented buildings, fabric performance aligned with LETI targets, to achieve the new BCO 2023 solar gain target.
- NABERS UK Design for Performance (DfP) approach
- Innovative Structural and Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing (MEP) design used significantly reducing embodied carbon
- Whole Life Cycle Carbon Assessment (WLCA) results show that the development currently achieves an upfront embodied carbon (A1-A5) of 560 kgCO₂e/m², below the GLA aspirational benchmark (600 kgCO₂e/m²) and 248 kgCO₂e/m² for modules B-C (excluding B6 and B7), below the GLA standard benchmark (450 kgCO₂e/m²)
- Water conservation with greywater & rainwater harvesting, utilization of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS), and recovery of Air Handling Units (AHU) condensate
- WELL-ready targeting Platinum to allow future tenants to certify their areas fully
- Enhancing biodiversity by achieving a minimum of 20% net gain exceeding the latest DEFRA Metric methodology.



Along delivering a Net Zero Carbon development, the aim is also to ensure that it can adapt through its useful life and can be reclaimed and reused when no longer fit for purpose



Photovoltaic panels, to generate clean on-site energy

Be LEAN

Be CLEAN

Be GREEN



The project will allocate space for Air Source Heat Pumps owned by CITIGEN at roof and basement levels to help decarbonize their



LED lighting with high efficacy and linked to perimeter daylight dimming



Centralised ventilation

The main building, including office floors, will be mechanically ventilated from a centralised ventilation system. Air handling units (AHUs) are to be located in the basement and at roof level for both buildings.



External solar shading

to minimise the need for additional cooling, therefore reducing energy consumption and glare discomfort.



Connection to the CITIGEN district heating and cooling



Greening, Enhancement of green planting and green spacing to increase site permeability and encourage pedestrians to use alternative routes to the roadside



Mixed mode ventilation

based on operable windows linked to central energy management system.



Demand control ventilation,

based on room temperature and air quality (CO₂ levels), meaning less energy is used

Façade optimisation

The façade systems have been optimized to reduce solar gain through the reduction of glazed areas, and the integration of high thermal performance curtain wall system and solar control coating. Reducing the need for additional heating and cooling.



SuDS, to incorporate roof, rain garden, permeable surfacing, Greenfield discharge, Rainwater harvesting

SUSTAINABILITY OVERVIEW

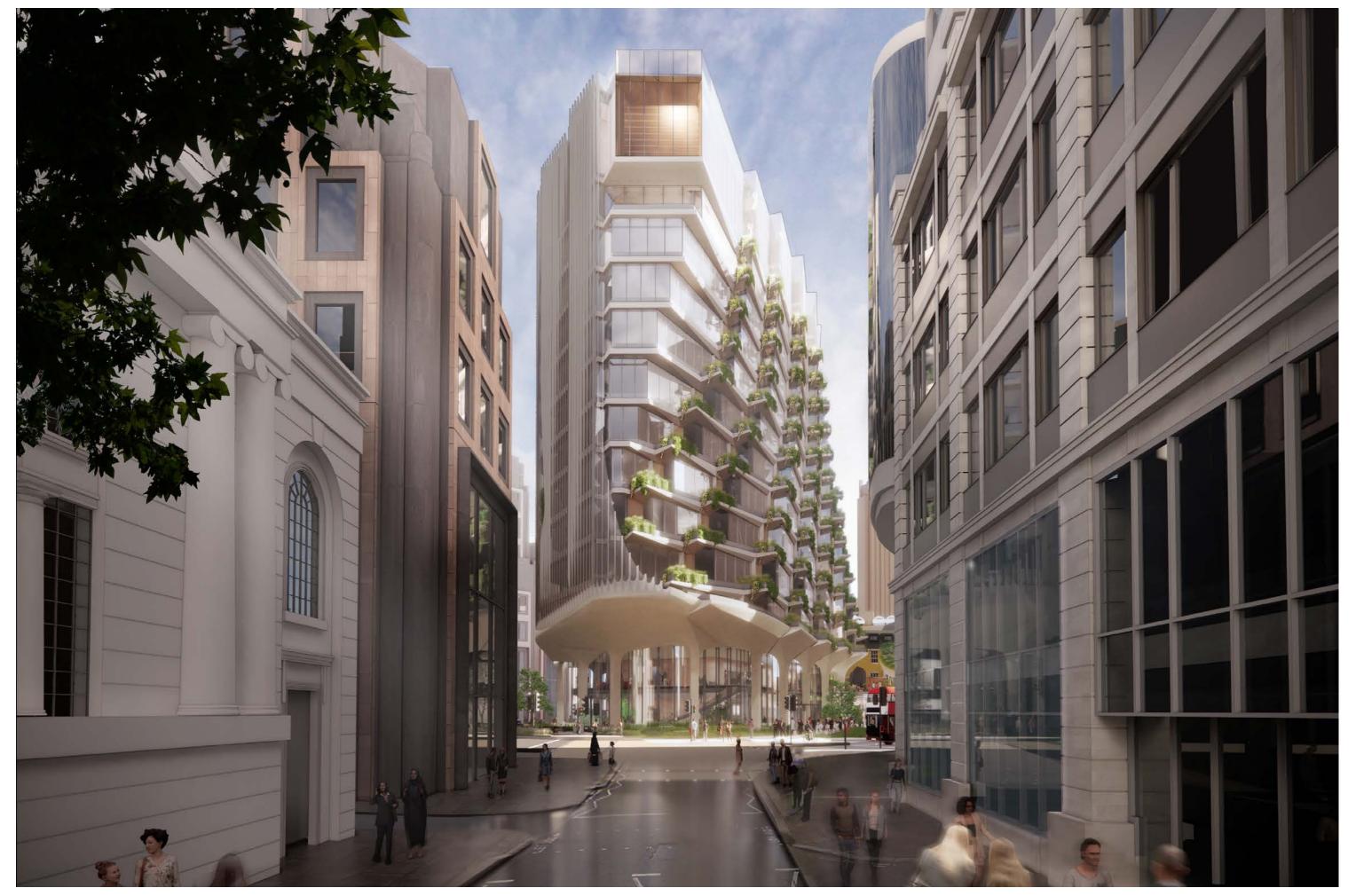
Overview CGIs



AERIAL VIEW FROM SOUTH



NORTHERN VIEW FROM THE BARBICAN ESTATE



SOUTH APPROACH UP ST MARTIN'S LE GRAND



AERIAL VIEW OF CENTRAL PLAZA







NORTHERN GARDEN - PROPOSED



BARBER SURGEON'S GARDEN



ROMAN GATE VIEWING AREA

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