Committees: Projects Sub [for decision]	Dates: 23 July 2021
Planning & Transportation Committee [for decision]	20 July 2021
Subject:	Gateway 3/4:
Dominant House Footbridge Future Options	Options Appraisal (Light)
Unique Project Identifier:	7 (pp: a.oa. (=:g)
11788	
Report of:	For Decision
Director of the Built Environment	
Report Author:	
Trina deSilva	

PUBLIC

1. Status update

Project Description: Repair fault on City Walkway footbridge over highway which has led to spalling on footbridge support.

RAG Status: Amber on project vision, due to delays as part of Fundamental Review. RAG status not previously reported at Committee.

Risk Status: Green when last reported to committee (G1/G2 report)

Total Estimated Cost of Project (excluding risk): £340,864

Change in Total Estimated Cost of Project (excluding risk): The agreed capital bid was £1,025,000. The estimated project costs have been reduced by -£684,136. This is because the methods proposed for repair of the footbridge are less intrusive than originally estimated. It is proposed that a lift is not installed at the footbridge.

Spend to Date: £45,029

Costed Risk Provision Utilised: none requested

Slippage: Project had been on hold as part of the Fundamental

Review.

2. Next steps and requested decisions

Next Gateway: Gateway 5: Authority to Start Work Next Steps:

Design, specification and tender of works

Requested Decisions:

- 1. Option 2 (concrete and joint repairs) is approved
- Approve the revised total estimated cost of the project at £340,864 (excluding risk);
- 3. Approve budget to proceed to the next gateway (£18,000)

3. Resource requirements to reach next Gateway

For recommended option 2:

Item	Reason	Funds/ Source of Funding	Cost (£)
Consultants Fees	Prepare specification and tender documents	Parking reserve	15,000
Staff Costs	Prepare, issue and mark tender	Parking Reserve	3,000
Total			18,000

Costed Risk Provision requested for this Gateway: none

4. Overview of project options

- 1. Demolish the footbridge
- Localised repair of the fault which is causing the spalling, and repair of bridge movement joints. This would stop the concrete spalling, by allowing better movement between the bridge and its supports and preventing water ingress through the area of the fault. This should be carried out as soon as possible to prevent further spalling from the structure.
- Localised repair as above, to also include installation of a lift to enable step free access. Installing step free access would be a significant project in its own right – almost the same price as just completing the repairs in Option 2, and significantly riskier. The step free option recommended by our consultants would remove the existing staircase –

		so the bridge would need to close whenever the lift is out of use. The lack of a step free option would have adverse impacts for people unable to use stairs. However, this would be outweighed by the adverse impacts arising from introduction of the step free option, including impacts on access to the bridge for people with visual impairments who may be less readily able to use at grade crossing options. Introduction of step-free access would mean the footbridge will need to be closed periodically whenever the lift needs inspection or work, and will also be closed if any incident takes the lift out of service. The bridge is quite long and the south end is not visible from the north end, so it will be quite a long way back for anyone who gets to the south end to find the lift out of service. Alternative designs that preserve the existing staircase may be possible but would require costly alterations to the existing structure and traffic island. Planning permission would be necessary to add the lift shaft/additional walkway needed for step free access. An alternative step free crossing will be provided in the Queensbridge House Hotel development (50m east of Dominant House Footbridge). Adverse impacts of omitting the step free option could also be mitigated by providing signs to the alternative crossings with these works. The designs considered are discussed further and illustrated in the Equalities Analysis in Appendix 3.
4.	Recommended option	Option 2 is recommended (localised repair).
5.	Risk	 Risks with the recommended option are: Obtaining lane closures as required Work disturbs nearby residences Further information available in the Risk Register (Appendix 2)
		and Options Appraisal.
6.	Procurement approach	It is proposed to use the Highway Structures term consultants, Arcadis, to complete the design. Tenders will then be sought either through the existing Measured Term Contract, an Intermediate Framework or by requesting quotations from three contractors.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Project Coversheet

Appendix 2 – Risk Register

Appendix 3 – Equalities Analysis

Appendix 4 – Budgets

Contact

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Telephone Number	020 7332 3049

Options Appraisal Matrix

Ор	tion Summary	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	
1.	Brief description of option	Demolish the footbridge	Remove and replace concrete with high chloride levels in the area of the spalling. Rebuild stair downstand and joint above crosshead (bridge support). Repair bridge joints to stop leaking.	As option 2, with the addition of a lift (and possibly new length of walkway) for step free access.	
2.	2. Scope and exclusions The scope would be the demolition of the footbridge. Foundations (below 1.2m) could be left in place.		Concrete with high chloride levels in other parts of the bridge would be left in place. There is no suggestion of corrosion in other areas of the bridge, and repair to the bridge joints will prevent further increases in chloride levels.	As with option 2.	
Pro	oject Planning				
3.	Programme and key dates	Estimated duration: 5 weekend closures. Best time for closures is to be confirmed with TfL.	Estimated duration: 9 weeks Best time for closures is to be confirmed with TfL.	Estimated duration: 26 weeks Best time for closures is to be confirmed with TfL.	
4.	Risk implications	Overall risk: Low Main Risks: Obtaining lane closures Out of hours work will be restricted because of the nearby residences.	Overall Risk: Low Main Risks: Obtaining lane closures Noisy out of hours work unlikely to be permitted because of nearby residences.	Overall Risk: High Main Risks: Planning permission for the new structure (lift shaft, additional walkway etc) required	

Option Summary	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
	Agreement with Senator House to	Sufficient protection for	Obtaining lane closures
	undertake the work. Objections from local residents or commuters to the plans. The connection between the footbridge and Senator House is not clear, severing this connection may require additional works and making good the building façade. encapsulation/propping from traffic on Upper Thames St. The Risk Register is included in (Appendix 2).	Noisy out of hours work unlikely to be permitted because of nearby residences.	
		(Appendix 2).	Services may need to be relocated around lift pit/new walkway supports
			Piled foundations shown on the as built drawings may be in the way of the lift pit/new walkway supports.
			Recommended locations for installation of a lift (options 1 and 1b in the appendix to the Equality Analysis) would mean there would be no stairs to access the south side of the bridge. This worsens access for everyone, as the bridge will be closed whenever the lift is out of service.
			If the bridge is busy, there will be waits to come down in the lift, as there won't be an option to take the stairs.
			If the stairs were left in place and a lift provided via a new length of elevated walkway (option 1a on the plan in the appendix), the walkway will need to be designed to resist traffic impact loading. The bridge crosshead may not be strong enough to support these

Ор	tion Summary	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	
				loads. Additional barriers would need to be installed on the traffic island to protect the columns from traffic impact.	
5.	Stakeholders and	Transport for London			
	consultees	St James Properties (managing agent	s for Globe View Properties)		
		City of London: Traffic Management a	nd Environmental Health teams		
		Local residents and businesses			
		Senator House (particularly for Option 1 as a licence for the work will need to be agreed and the work is likely t alterations to the building facade)			
6.	Benefits of	No further maintenance obligations.	No further risk of spalling concrete.	No further risk of spalling concrete.	
	option	Cheapest option long term.	Transport asset remains in place.	Step free access.	
			Cheaper in the short and long term than option 3.		
7.	Disbenefits of	Very disruptive to local community.	Disruptive to local community.	Disruptive to local community.	
	option	Removal of an asset to pedestrians locally.		Risk that bridge closes every time the lift is out of use.	
	source olications				
8.	Total estimated cost	£302,462 excluding risk	£340,864 excluding risk.	£899,634 excluding risk.	

Option Summary	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3		
	There could be increases to this from the cost of repairs to the façade at Senator House. At the moment, we don't have any information on the connection between the bridge and Senator House.	This doesn't include any provision if lane closures are not obtained in the required timescales. Clarification on risks will be provided in the next report to Members.	Risks not included in this budget are: potential break out of pilecaps and strengthening of the bridge crosshead.		
9. Funding strategy	Engineering Group). If successful, this	Parking Reserve. A bid has also been made for funds from Transport for London (through the London Bridge Engineering Group). If successful, this will reduce the funds required from the Parking Reserve. An update will be provided on the bid in the next report to committees.			
10. Investment appraisal	Not applicable.				
11. Estimated capital value/return	Not applicable.				
12. Ongoing revenue implications	No maintenance costs will be incurred.	No increase on current maintenance funds is anticipated from these works. Maintenance costs for the remaining design life of the footbridge are £677,000, at today's prices. Item Cost (£k)	Significant additional maintenance costs will be incurred. Maintenance costs for the remaining design life of the footbridge are £2,559,000, at today's prices. This is the costs from Option 2 plus the additional maintenance costs outlined below:		
		Inspections 82 Repairs and 595 Total 677	Item Cost (£k) Contract Servicing 546 Refurb and renewal 1,336 Total 1,882		

Option Summary	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3		
13. Affordability	Not applicable.				
14. Legal implications	An agreement would need to be made with Senator House for the removal of the footbridge. Work will likely be needed repair the façade of the building once the footbridge is removed.	None	None		
15. Corporate property implications	An agreement would need to be made with Senator House for the removal of the footbridge. Work will likely be needed repair the façade of the building once the footbridge is removed.	This project aligns with the Corporate Property Asset Management Strategy 2020-2025 to ensure that operational assets are maintained in good, safe and statutory compliant condition	This project aligns with the Corporate Property Asset Management Strategy 2020-2025 to ensure that operational assets are maintained in good, safe and statutory compliant condition		
16. Traffic implications	It is envisaged that the work would be carried out in five stages, with partial closures of the road below for each stage.	A lane closure would be needed for the duration of the work.	A lane closure would be needed for the duration of the work.		
17. Sustainability and energy implications	working order. the structure, the majority of which is st		This option allows for continued use of the structure, the majority of which is still in working order.		
			There will be more materials and energy used in the work to install the lift.		
18. IS implications	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Option Summary	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
19. Equality Impact Assessment (please see Appendix)	This would remove a transport asset, but Thames Court Footbridge is located just 70m to the east, and there are grade crossings at Queen St Place, 180m to the east.	This option results in no change to the current situation.	This option would improve accessibility by providing step-free access. Drawbacks are that the bridge will need to be closed whenever the lift is not working, and that there will be delays if there is a crowd waiting to descend on the south side of the bridge, as everyone will have to use the lift.
20. Data Protection Impact Assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A
21. Recommendation	Not recommended	Recommended	Not recommended

Appendix 1 – Project Coversheet

[1] Ownership & Status

UPI: 11788

Core Project Name: Dominant House Footbridge Future Options

Programme Affiliation (if applicable): none

Project Manager: Trina deSilva

Definition of need: Repair fault which has led to spalling on footbridge support

Key measures of success: No further spalling of concrete

Expected timeframe for the project delivery: original completion expected January 2019. Project put on hold as part of Fundamental Review. Completion now expected December 2022.

Key Milestones: G3/4 July 2021

July 2021 Gateway 3/4 Dec 2021 Gateway 5 Dec 2022 Completion

Are we on track for completing the project against the expected timeframe for project delivery? Y

Has this project generated public or media impact and response which the City of London has needed to manage or is managing?

no

[2] Finance and Costed Risk

Headline Financial, Scope and Design Changes:

'Project Proposal' G1/2 report (approved by Projects Sub Committee 31/01/2017):

- Total Estimated Cost (excluding risk): £1,078,000
- Resources to reach next Gateway (excluding risk): £33,000
- Spend to date: none
- Costed Risk Against the Project: none
- CRP Requested: none
- CRP Drawn Down: none
- Estimated Programme Dates: completion January 2019

'Issues Report' (as approved by Projects Sub Committee 16/05/2018)

- Total Estimated Cost (excluding risk): no change reported
- Resources to reach next Gateway (excluding risk): £54,257
- Spend to date: £24,410
- Costed Risk Against the Project: none
- CRP Requested: none
- CRP Drawn Down: none

• Estimated Programme Dates: no change reported High chloride levels were discovered in the bridge. Further concrete tests were required to determine the extent of the high chloride levels.

Project put on hold due to Fundamental review

'Options Appraisal and Design' G3-4 report (as approved by PSC xx/yy/zz):

- Total Estimated Cost (excluding risk):
- Resources to reach next Gateway (excluding risk)
- Spend to date:
- Costed Risk Against the Project:
- CRP Requested:
- CRP Drawn Down:
- Estimated Programme Dates:

Scope/Design Change and Impact:

'Authority to start Work' G5 report (as approved by PSC xx/yy/zz):

- Total Estimated Cost (excluding risk):
- Resources to reach next Gateway (excluding risk)
- Spend to date:
- Costed Risk Against the Project:
- CRP Requested:
- CRP Drawn Down:
- Estimated Programme Dates:

Scope/Design Change and Impact:

Total anticipated on-going commitment post-delivery [£]:

Appendix 2 – Risk Register

City of London: Projects Procedure Corporate Risks Register PM's overall **CRP** requested Average **Open Risks** Project Name: Dominant House Footbridge Options Medium 8.0 risk rating: unmitigated risk this gateway Total estimated Total CRP used to Average **Closed Risks** Unique project identifier: PV12345 324,664 3.4 cost (exc risk): mitigated date impact post-mitigation (£) tion (Named Officer or External ion post-mitigation n pre-mitigation n pre-mitigation ion post-mitigation Party) arly talks with TfL minimi) Compliance/Re Delay in obtaining lane . may restrict when lane £20 000 00 £20 000 00 3/05/2021 Лаjor – Fairly Confident closures may be obtained ninimise the programme as far as possible part of the works Could orks contractor to install £100 000 00 rotection to £0 00 £0 00 8/05/2021 deSilva (5) H&S/Wellbeing Accident affects the works cause damage to the Inlikely Лаjor C – Uncomfortable £0 00 Unlikely driver/passengers as well as o our works/workers ops/scaffolding used for nsure adequate signage lose access to any areas elow works at a high njury to passersby from the 5) H&S/Wellbeing £1 000 00 – Uncomfortable £0 00 Rare £0 00 £0 00 3/05/2021 Works cause injury to passers (eep neighbours aware o ne works Stick to agreed Forking hours plan and Residences are likely to be disturbed by noisy and dusty Neighbour objections cause £50 000 00 8/05/2021 £50 000 00 C – Uncomfortable £0 00 Rare £0 00 deSilva (3) Reputation erious delay to the works agree in advance what orks can be done out o he likelihood of this appening is very low locument the factors contributing to this risk look Failure of bridge column resulting from impact from 5) H&S/Wellbeing £3 000 000 00 £15 000 00 Unlikely £3 000 000 00 £0 00 9/06/2021 deSilva – Very Uncomfortable and bridge columns e g installation of £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 0£ £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 0 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 00 O£ £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0£ £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0£ £0 00 £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0£ £0 00 £0 0 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 0£ £0 00 £0 00 £0 0£ £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 0 0£ £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0.00 £0.00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00 £0 00

Appendix 3 – Equalities Analysis



EQUALITY ANALYSIS (EA) TEMPLATE

Decision Repair or Remove the Dominant House Footbridge? If Repair, then install lift?

Date 11.05.2021

What is the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED)? Double click here for more information / Hide What is an Equality Analysis (EA)? Double click here for more information / Hide How to demonstrate compliance Double click here for more information / Hide Deciding what needs to be assessed Double click here for more information / Hide Role of the assessor Double click here for more information / Hide How to carry out an Equality Analysis (EA) Double click here for more information / Hide

Equality Analysis template February 2016 Page 1 of 7

The Proposal

Assessor name: Trina de Silva Contact details: 020 7332 3049

1. What is the Proposal?

Dominant House Footbridge:

Option 1 remove footbridge

Option 2 repair footbridge

Option 3 repair footbridge and install lift

2. What are the recommendations?

Option 2: Repair footbridge

3. Who is affected by the Proposal? Identify the main groups most likely to be directly or indirectly affected by the recommendations.

Alternatives to the recommended option could affect visually impaired and/or less mobile pedestrians.

Age Double click here to add impact / Hide

Check box if NOT applicable **☑**

Disability Double click here to add impact / Hide

Check box if NOT applicable

Key borough statistics:

Day-to-day activities can be limited by disability or long term illness - In the City of London as a whole, 89% of the residents feel they have no limitations in their activities – this is higher than both in England and Wales (82%) and Greater London (86%). In the areas outside the main housing estates, around 95% of the residents responded that their activities were not limited. Extract from summary of the 2011 Census relating to resident population health for the City of London can be found on our website.

The 2011 Census identified that for the City of London's population:

- 4.4% (328) had a disability that limited their day-to-day activities a lot
- 7.1% (520) had a disability that limited their day-to-day activities a little.

Source: 2011 Census: <u>Long-term health problem or disability, local authorities in England and Wales</u>

NB: These statistics provide general data for these protected characteristics. You need to ensure you have sufficient data about those affected by the proposals – see below under "additional equalities data".

Double click here to show borough wide statistics / hide statistics

Disability

Additional Equalities Data (Service level or Corporate) *Include data analysis of the impact of the proposals*No data relating to the usage by visually impaired or less mobile pedestrians is available.

Disability

What is the proposal's impact on the equalities aims? Look for **direct impact** but also evidence of **disproportionate impact** i.e. where a decision affects a protected group more than the general population, including **indirect impact**

- Option 1: Removal of the footbridge could negatively impact on visually impaired pedestrians, who may prefer to use a footbridge rather than the at grade crossing.
- Option 2: Repair of the fault would not change the situation.
- Option 3: Installation of step free access would improve accessibility for pedestrians

What actions can be taken to avoid or mitigate any negative impact or to better advance equality and foster good relations?

Option 1:

Removal of the footbridge would negatively impact on visually impaired pedestrians, who may prefer to use a footbridge rather than the at grade crossing. However, Thames Court Footbridge is 70m to the east, and an at grade crossing is available at Queen St Place, 180m to the east.

Pedestrian surveys on these three crossings in 2008 found that Dominant House Footbridge carried 9% of the crossings, Thames Court carried 8% and 83% of pedestrians crossed at Queen St Place.

Arcadis updated this survey in 2017. The numbers of pedestrians using the crossings had doubled. Thames Court Footbridge was closed at the time, but the split was 7% of pedestrians using Dominant House Footbridge and 93% using the crossings at Queen St Place. There were 1522 pedestrians in total using Dominant St Footbridge between 0700 and 1900 that day.

It should be noted that Dominant House footbridge doesn't provide any access to the north side of Upper Thames St, but lands at Queen Victoria St. This may be a reason it isn't used as much as the other crossings in the area.

Option 3:

If the bridge is repaired, the opportunity could be taken (if funds are made available) to install a lift at the southern end of the bridge.

Arcadis have explored options to create step free access at Dominant House Footbridge. Drawings of the options are attached to this report. The options are:

- 1. Elevator:
 - 1 Elevator and walkway replace existing stairs
 - 1a Walkway installed alongside existing stairs, with elevator at the end
 - 1b Elevator replaces existing staircase
 - 1c Elevator installed on west side of the bridge
- 2. Inclined elevator
- 3. Escalator
- 4. Inclined moving walkway

Disability

Arcadis recommended design 1 or 1b. Both these options would mean the removal of stairs, so the only access to the bridge from the south side would be by lift. This will worsen access for all bridge users as it will mean occasional (and unexpected) closures of the footbridge, and delays in the event of crowds on the bridge. During any breakdown or maintenance of the lift, the bridge would be unusable. Pedestrians cannot see the far end of the bridge when they start walking on it, it is likely that any closure of the bridge will be cause for letters of complaint from pedestrians from the north side who are nearly across the bridge before they realise they'll have to retrace their steps. In the event of crowds on the bridge (e.g. if there is a race or event on Upper Thames St), there will be delays for people to descend the south side of the bridge, as the only method will be by lift.

Design 1a is possible, but the walkway needed would oversail Upper Thames St. It would need to be designed for vehicle impact loading, and this may also require strengthening to the bridge crosshead which will support the walkway. Vehicle barriers should also be installed between the lift landing point and Upper Thames St carriageway. It is doubtful that there is enough space to install barriers here.

Design 1c would require a new layout of the traffic island and High Timber St, as well as modifications to the bridge landing point above.

The inclined elevator (option 2) has the same disadvantage as the recommended options – if it isn't working the bridge is unusable. In addition, it would require more excavation in the traffic island, bringing a higher risk of service diversions being necessary.

Designs 3 and 4 (the escalator and inclined moving walkway) don't provide DDA compliant access to wheelchair users.

Again, it should be noted that Dominant House Footbridge doesn't provide any access to the north side of Upper Thames St, so a lift in this location will not help pedestrians cross the road. In addition, the planning permission for the new Queensbridge House Hotel (50m to the east of Dominant House Footbridge) requires an accessible crossing of Upper Thames St to be provided within the Hotel.

My recommendation would be not to install a lift in this location, because:

Dominant House Footbridge is only used lightly in comparison to the other crossing points very close by, its use decreased over the 10 years between the pedestrian studies, even though Thames Court Footbridge was closed at the time of the second survey.

There will be a step free crossing when the Queensbridge House Hotel is complete (50m away)

There is currently an at grade crossing nearby at Queen St Place (180m)

Signs can be provided to the nearby step-free crossing

Installing a lift would mean removal of the stairs at the south end of the bridge. It is not acceptable to have the bridge only accessible by powered means, as any time the lift is out of use, the bridge would have to close. In the event of crowds on the bridge, having only a lift to access to the south side would result in delays to descend from the footbridge.

Installing a lift is a significant capital and ongoing expense (whole life costing up to 2100 shows this to be approaching 4 times the cost of repairing the joint without installing a lift)

Installing a lift would put significant additional risk on the project

I acknowledge that this recommendation will have adverse equality impacts for people who cannot access the walkway without a lift, but this is outweighed by the other public benefits of a more robust crossing (not subject to temporary closures or delays in the event of a crowd), and a solution which can be implemented more quickly. The adverse impacts are mitigated by other nearby high level and at grade crossings and signs to an alternative crossing can be provided in further mitigation

Pregnancy and Maternity Double click here to add impact / Hide		Check box if NOT applicable
Race Double click here to add impact / Hide		Check box if NOT applicable
Religion or Belief Double click here to add impact / Hide		Check box if NOT applicable ✓
Sex Double click here to add impact / Hide		Check box if NOT applicable
Sexual Orientation and Gender Reassignment Double click here to add	impact / Hide	Check box if NOT applicable ✓
Marriage and Civil Partnership Double click here to add impact / Hide		Check box if NOT applicable ✓
Additional Impacts on Advancing Equality & Fostering Good Rela	tions Double click here to add impact / Hide	Check box if NOT applicable
This section seeks to identify what additional steps can be taken to promote these aims or to mitigate any adverse impact. Analysis should be based on the data you have collected above for the protected characteristics covered by these aims. In addition to the sources of information highlighted above – you may also want to consider using: • Equality monitoring data in relation to take-up and satisfaction of the service	 Equality related employment data where relevant Generic or targeted consultation results or resear London-wide or nationally Complaints and feedback from different groups. 	
Double click here to show borough wide statistics / hide statistics		
Additional Impacts on Advancing Equality & Fostering Good Relation	ons	
Additional Equalities Data (Service level or Corporate) I have not been able to obtain any data on visually impaired or disabled pedestrians is step free access in this area.	n this area. As far as I am aware the City has not ha	d complaints about the lack of
Are there any additional benefits or risks of the proposals on advancing equality and fostering good relations not considered above? No.	What actions can be taken to avoid or mitigate at equality or fostering good relations not considered effective the mitigation will be and how it will be a No.	ed above? Provide details of how

Conclusion and Reporting Guidance

Set out your conclusions below using the EA of the protected characteristics and submit to your Director for approval.

If you have identified any negative impacts, please attach your action plan to the EA which addresses any negative impacts identified when submitting for approval.

If you have identified any positive impacts for any equality groups, please explain how these are in line with the equality aims.

Review your EA and action plan as necessary through the development and at the end of your proposal/project and beyond.

Retain your EA as it may be requested by Members or as an FOI request. As a minimum, refer to any completed EA in background papers on reports, but also include any appropriate references to the EA in the body of the report or as an appendix.

This analysis has concluded that...

Option 1

Removal of the footbridge would negatively impact on any visually impaired pedestrians who are used to this footbridge, who may prefer to use a footbridge rather than the at grade crossing. However, the Thames Court footbridge is just 70m away.

Option 2

Results in no change from the current situation. There is no discrimination or adverse impact from these works, although the opportunity to install step free access at Dominant House will be missed.

Option 3

A lift could be installed to enable step free access. However this will mean that the bridge will be closed to all pedestrians when the lift is out of use. There is an at grade crossing at Queen St Place, 180m away, and a step free crossing will be installed at Queensbridge House, 50m from this footbridge. No complaints have been made to the city about the lack of a lift in this location.

Option 2 is recommended.

Outcome of analysis - check the one that applies

☐ Outcome 1

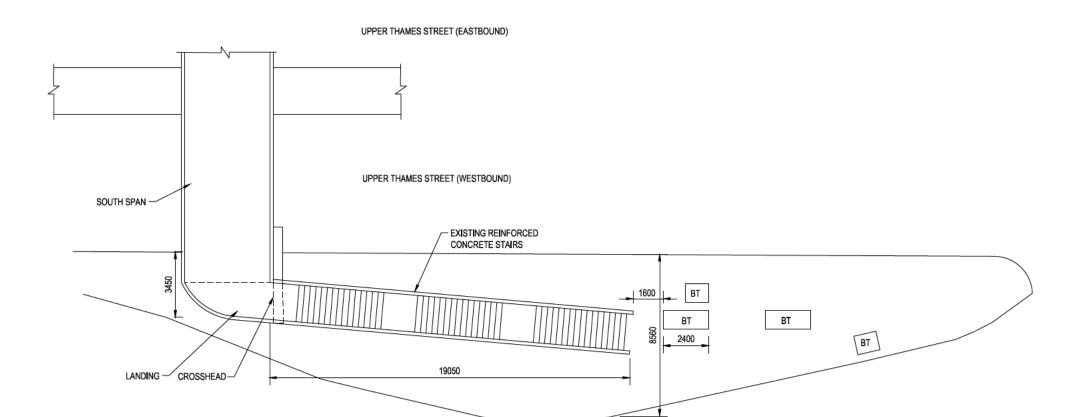
No change required where the assessment has not identified any potential for discrimination or adverse impact and all opportunities to advance equality have been taken.

☐ Outcome 2

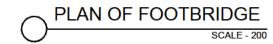
Adjustments to remove barriers identified by the assessment or to better advance equality. Are you satisfied that the proposed adjustments will remove the barriers identified?

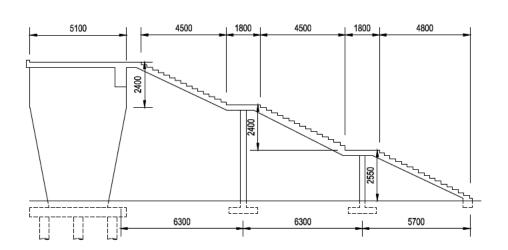
☑ Outcome 3		inue despite having identified some potential adverse impacts or missed opportunities to advance equality. In this case, the justification should be ded in the assessment and should in line with the duty have 'due regard'. For the most important relevant policies, compelling reasons will be needed.					
☐ Outcome 4							
Stop and rethink when an assessment shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination.							
Signed off by Direc	tor:		Name:	Gordon Rov	Date:	6.07.201	





HIGH TIMBER STREET

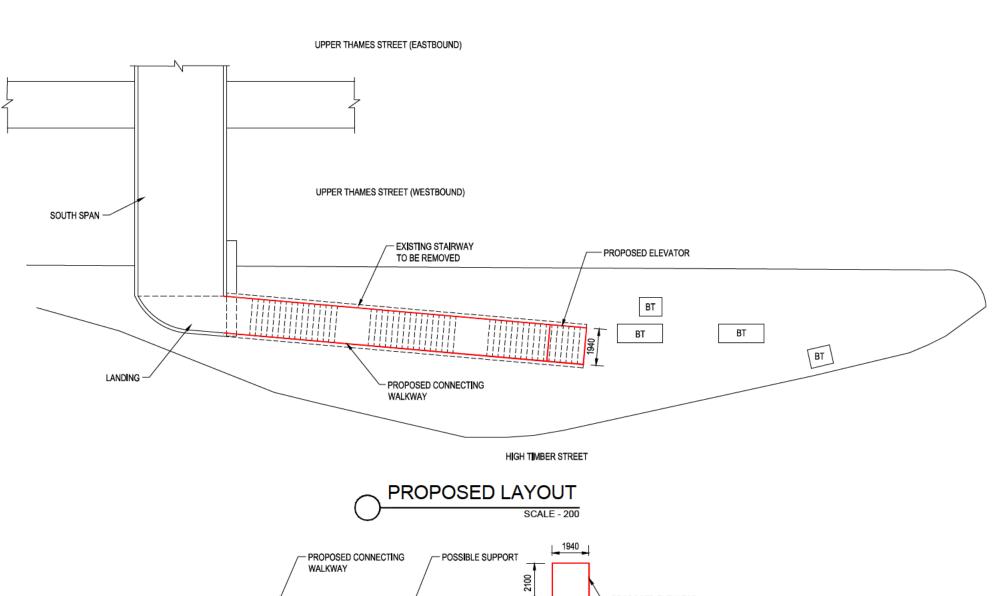






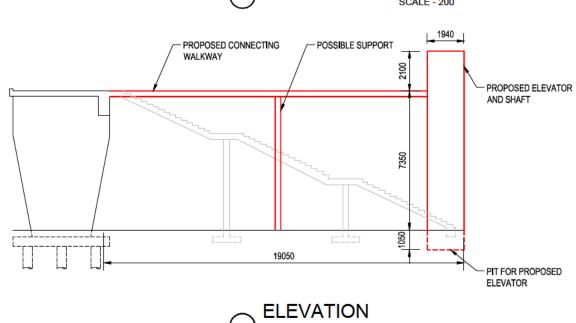






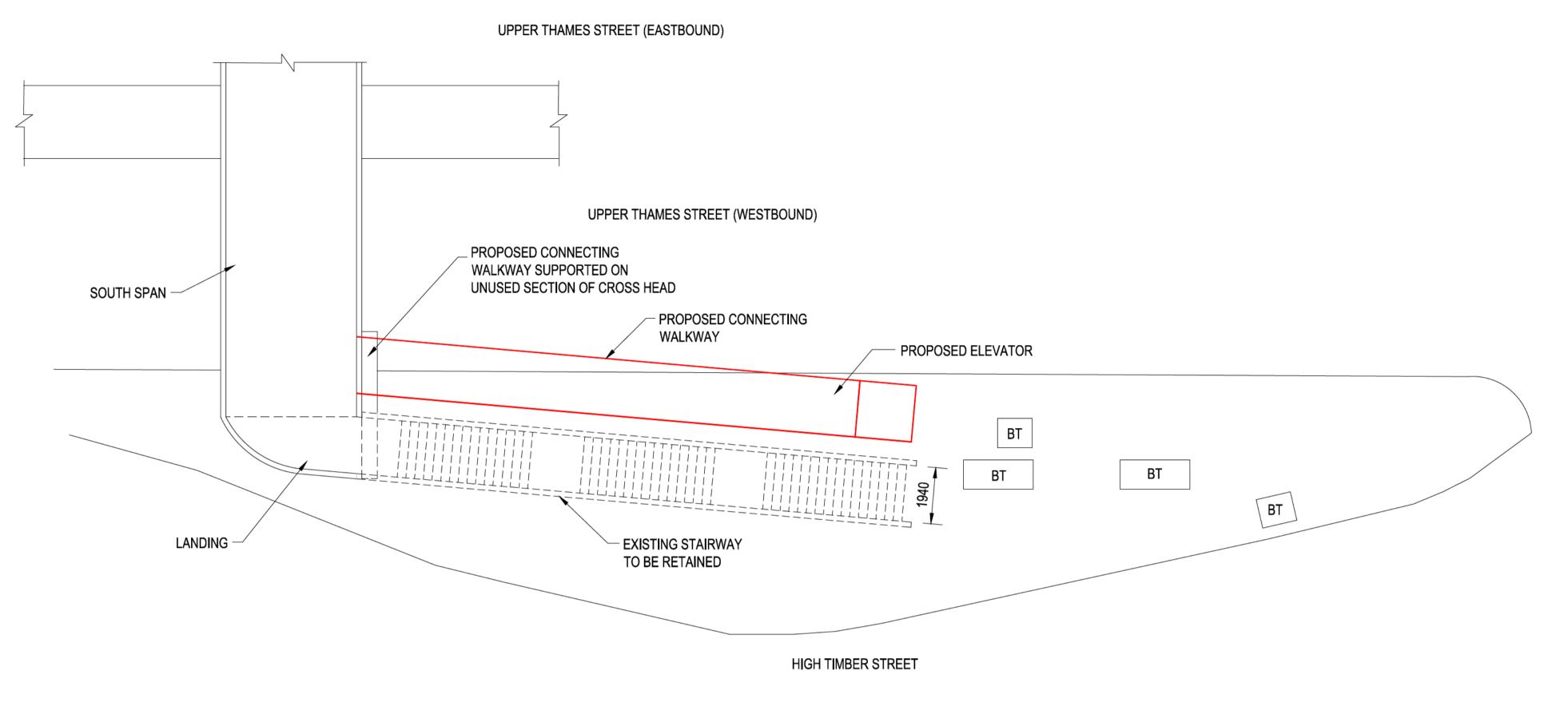


TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF ELEVATOR AND CONNECTING WALKWAY



				NOTES:	- /	Suitability Descrip		NFORMAT	ION	PROJECT: DOMINANT HOUSE	
					CITY			17/08/2017 Date 17/08/2017	Signed Signed	FOOTBRIDGE	ARCADIS -
					CITY SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT	Checked	R. WILLIAMS		Signed Signed	TITLE: OPTION 1	Registered office: Coordinating office: Arcadis House Arcadis House 34 York Way 34 York Way London London N1 9AB N1 9AB
D04	47/00/0047	ICCUITO FOR INFORMATION	DW C		City Surveyor		AS SHOWN		-	ELEVATOR	www.arcadis.com
Rev		ISSUED FOR INFORMATION PN Description Drawn	Check App	GL pprov	T-1: 000 7000 0000 F: 000 7000 4000	Original Size: Suitability Code:		Grid: Project Number:	UA006406		Drawing Number: UA006406-58-ARC-XX-XX-DR-CB-0003 Revision: P01

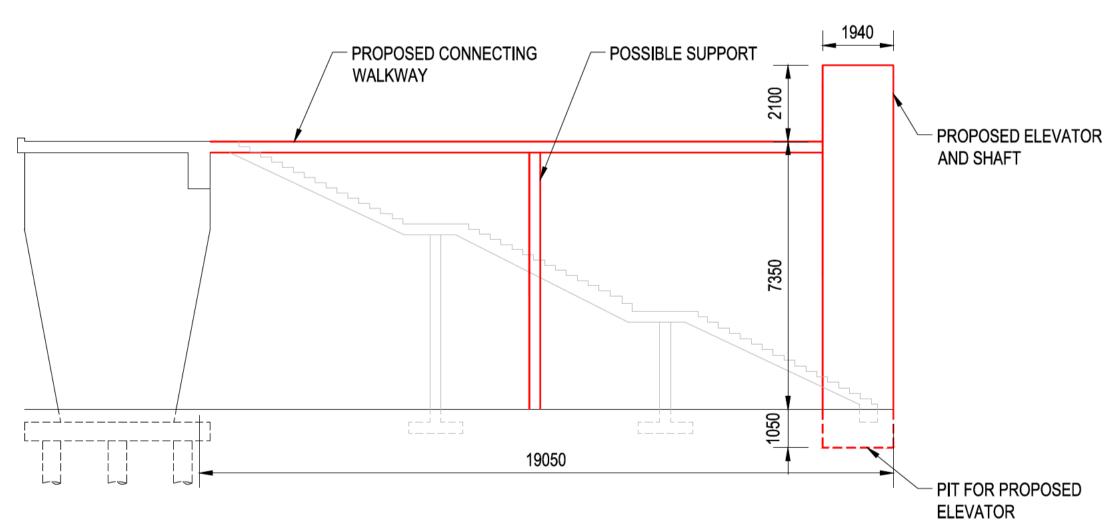






TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF ELEVATOR AND CONNECTING WALKWAY

PROPOSED LAYOUT SCALE - 200



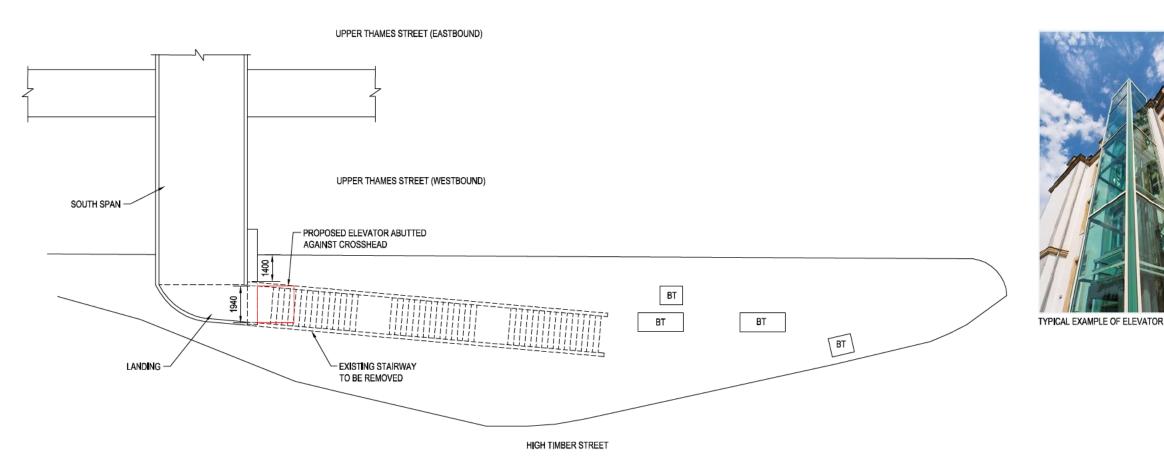
\bigcap	ELEVATION
	SCALE - 200

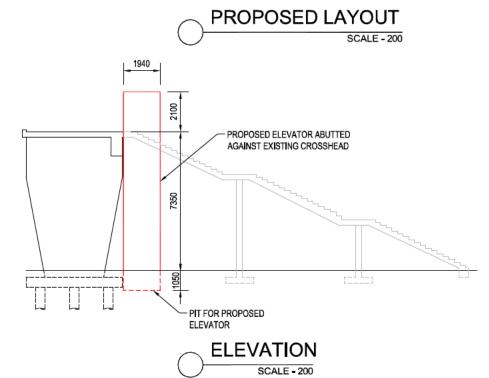
				NOTES:	Client	Suitability Desc	cription: SUED FOR IN	IFORMAT	ΓΙΟΝ	PROJECT: DOMINANT HOUSE	
					CITY	Designed	L. ADDLEY 1	Date 17/08/2017	Signed		ARC
					CITY LONDON	Drawn	P.NAGENDRA 1	Date 17/08/2017	Signed	FOOTBRIDGE	
					CITY SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT	Checked	R. WILLIAMS 1		Signed	TITLE:	Registered office: Arcadis House 34 York Way
					P.G. Bennett, MA (Cantab) FRICS	Approved	G. LAMBERT 1	Date 17/08/2017	Signed	OPTION 1A	London N1 9AB
P02 30/11/2017 ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MS	RW	GL		City Surveyor	Scale:	AS SHOWN C	Datum:	-	ELEVATOR WITH WALK WAY	www.arcadis.com
P01 17/08/2017 ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	PN	RW	GL		PO BOX 270, GUILDHALL, LONDON, EC2P 2EJ	Original Size:	A3 G	Grid:	-	(EXISTING STAIRS RETAINED)	Drawing Number:
Rev Date Description	Drawn	Check	Approv		Tel: 020 7606 3030 Fax: 020 7332 1963	Suitability Code	e: S2 F	Project Number:	UA006406		UA006406-58-ARC-X
	50mm on Orig	jinal		Print Date: 2017-11-30 14:21:36	C:\Users\SMI00375\ARCADIS\UA006406 City of London Inspections -	Drawings\CAD\UA006406-58	3-ARC-XX-XX-DR-CB-0004.dwg		•	•	

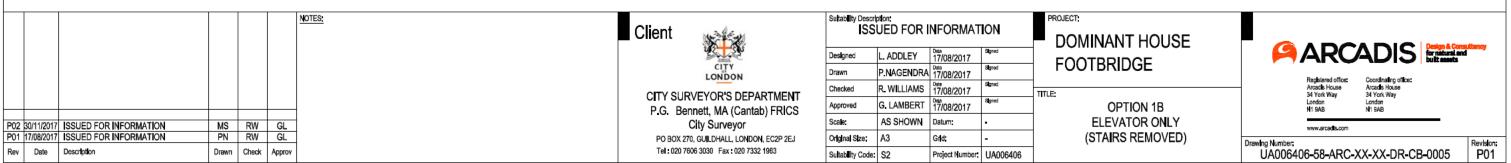
Coordinating office: Arcadis House 34 York Way London N1 9AB

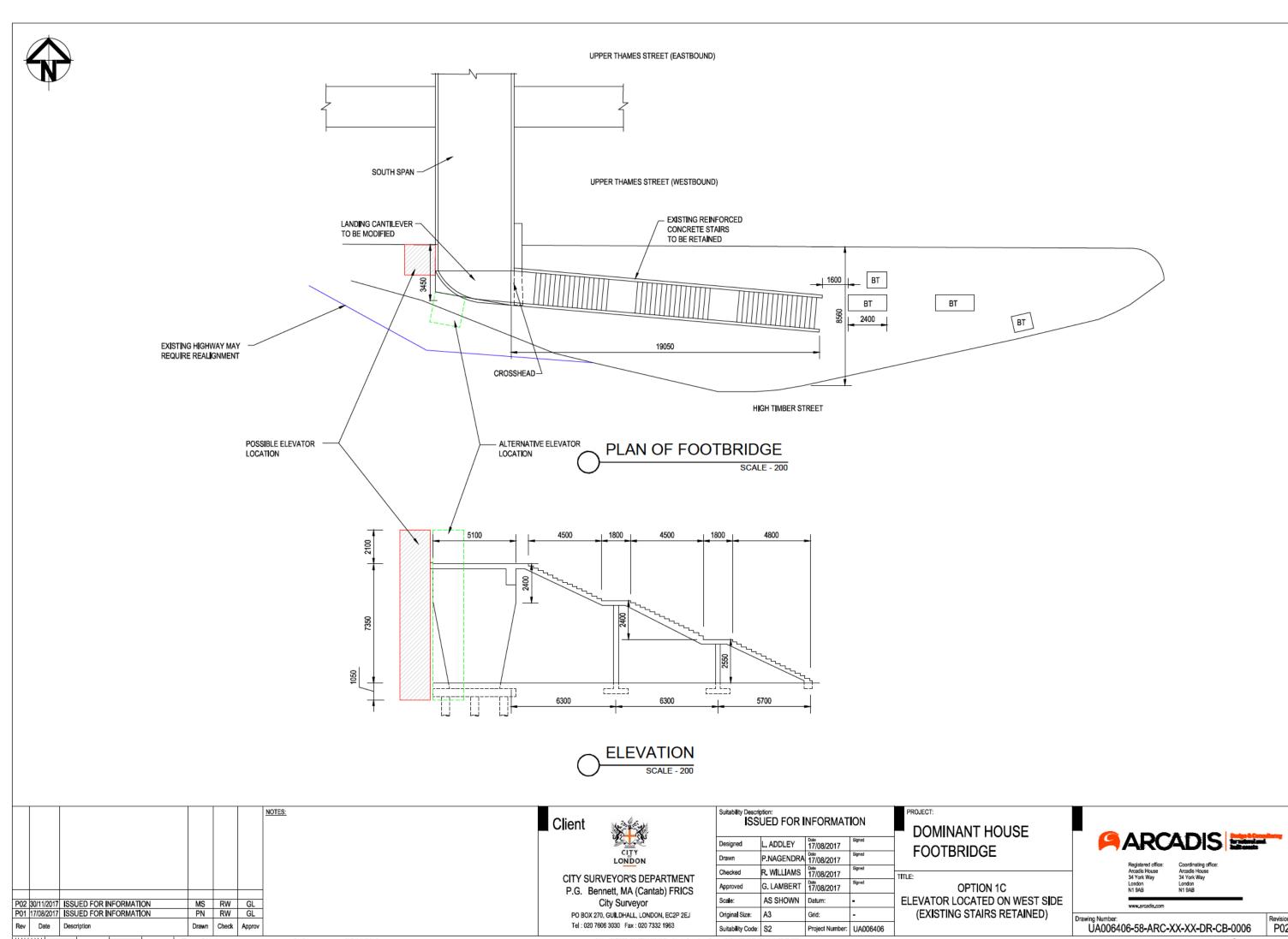
Revision: P02 C-XX-XX-DR-CB-0004







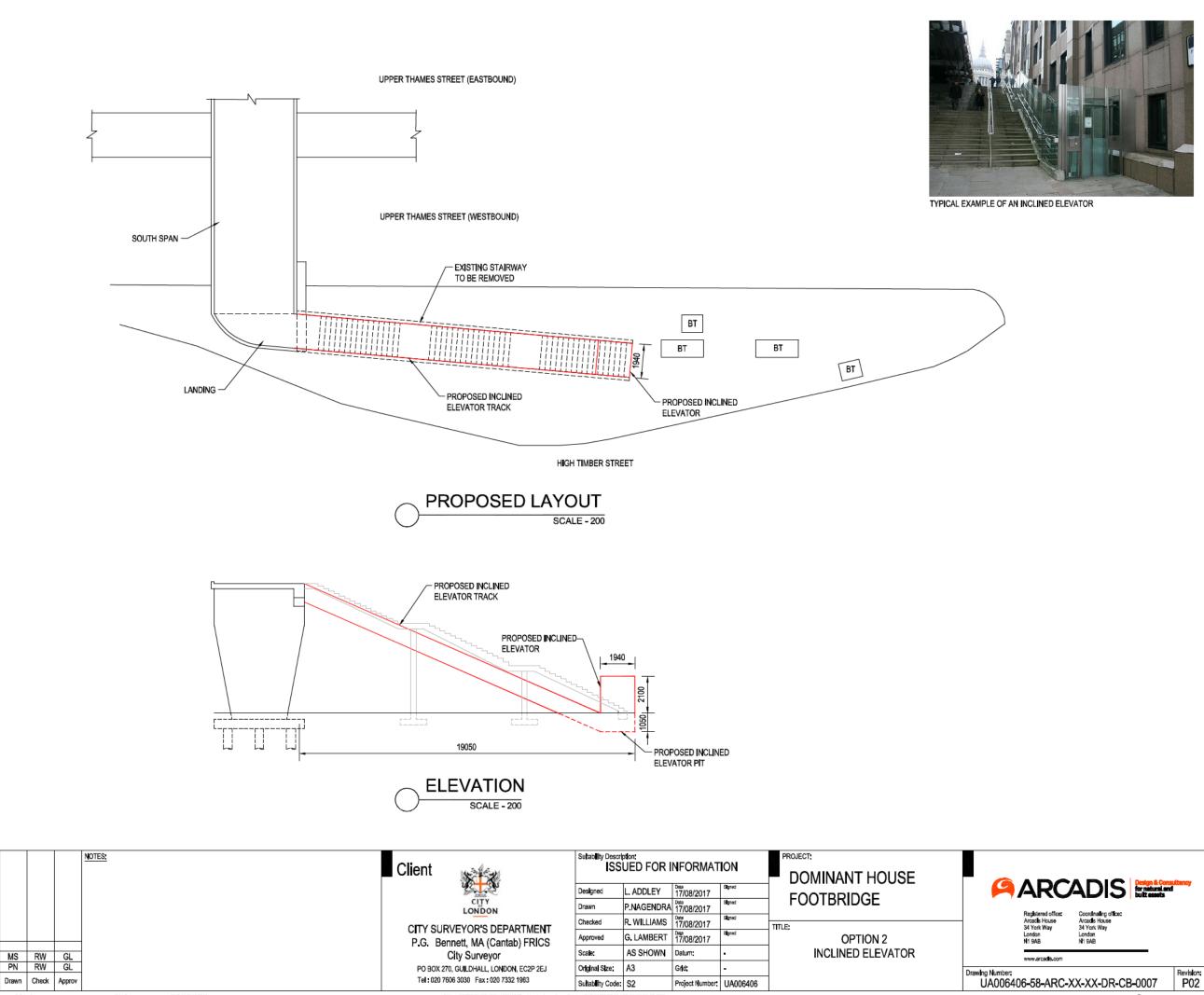






P02 30/11/2017 ISSUED FOR INFORMATION P01 17/08/2017 ISSUED FOR INFORMATION

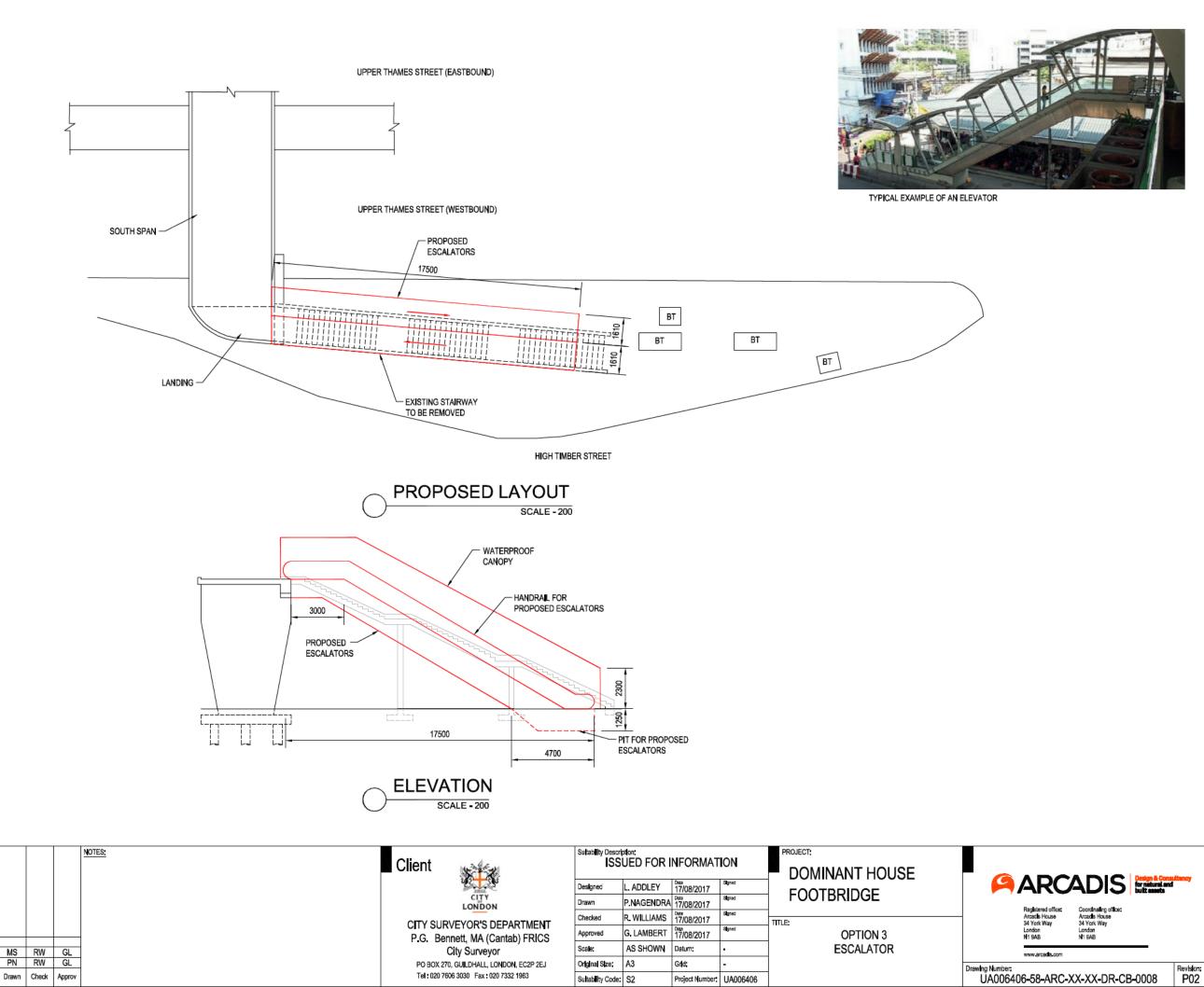
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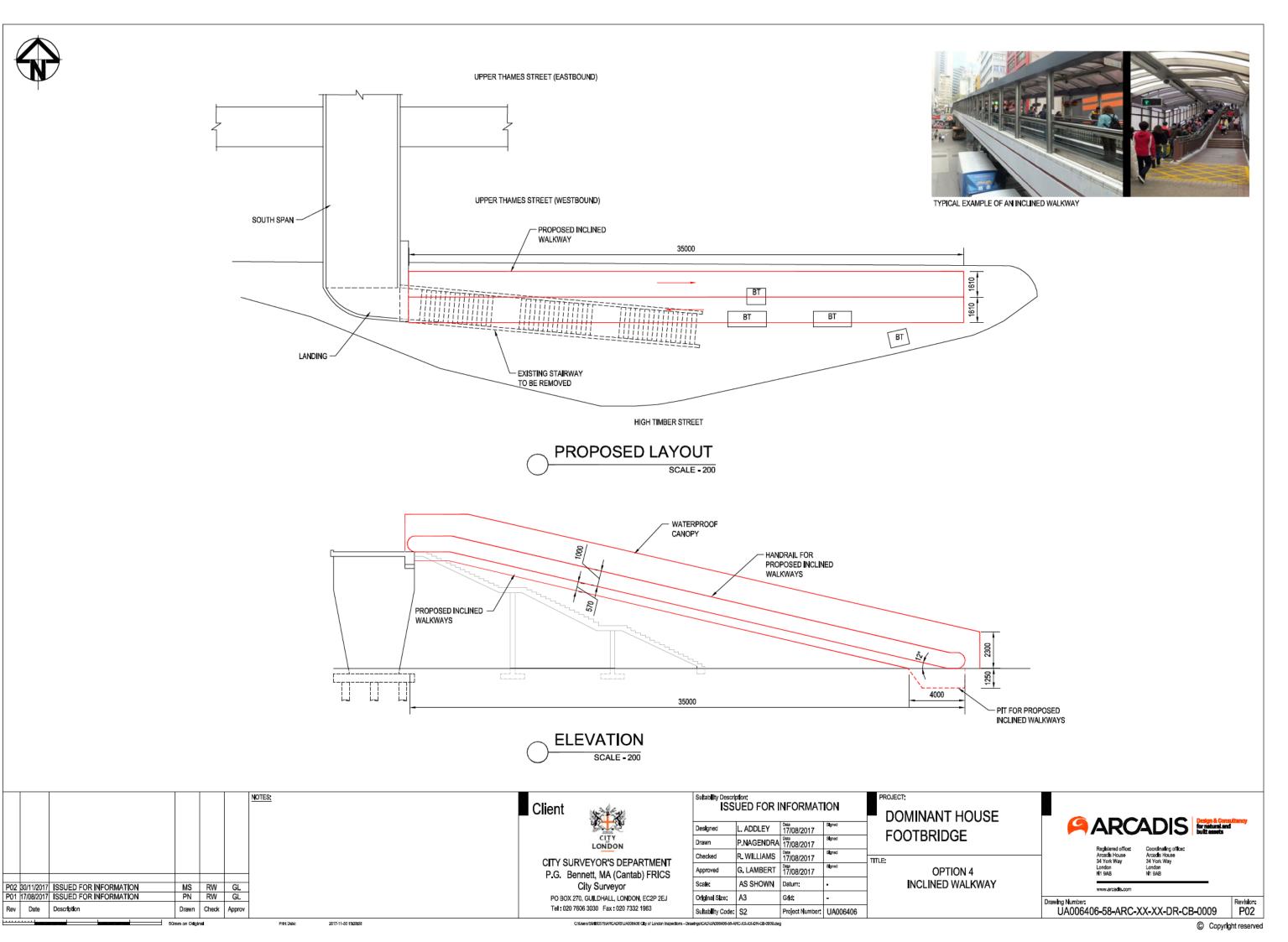
P02 30/11/2017 ISSUED FOR INFORMATION P01 17/08/2017 ISSUED FOR INFORMATION

Date





Date



Appendix 4 – Budgets

Table 1: Expenditure to date - Dominant Hse Footbridge Future - 16800370							
Description	Approved Budget (£)	Expenditure (£)	Balance (£)				
DBE Structures Staff	3,500	3,500	-				
Consultant Fees	25,000	23,590	1,410				
Structural Fees	9,757	7,185	2,572				
Traffic Management	16,000	10,754	5,246				
TOTAL	54,257	45,029	9,228				

Table 2: Revised Budget to reach next Gateway							
Description	Approved Budget (£)	Resources required to reach	Revised Budget to next Gateway				
		next Gateway (£)	(£)				
DBE Structures Staff	3,500	3,000	6,500				
Consultant Fees	25,000	15,000	40,000				
Structural Fees	9,757	-	9,757				
Traffic Management	16,000	-	16,000				
TOTAL	54,257	18,000	72,257				

Table 3: Funding Source			
Funding Source	Amount (£)		
OSPR	72,257		
TOTAL	72,257		