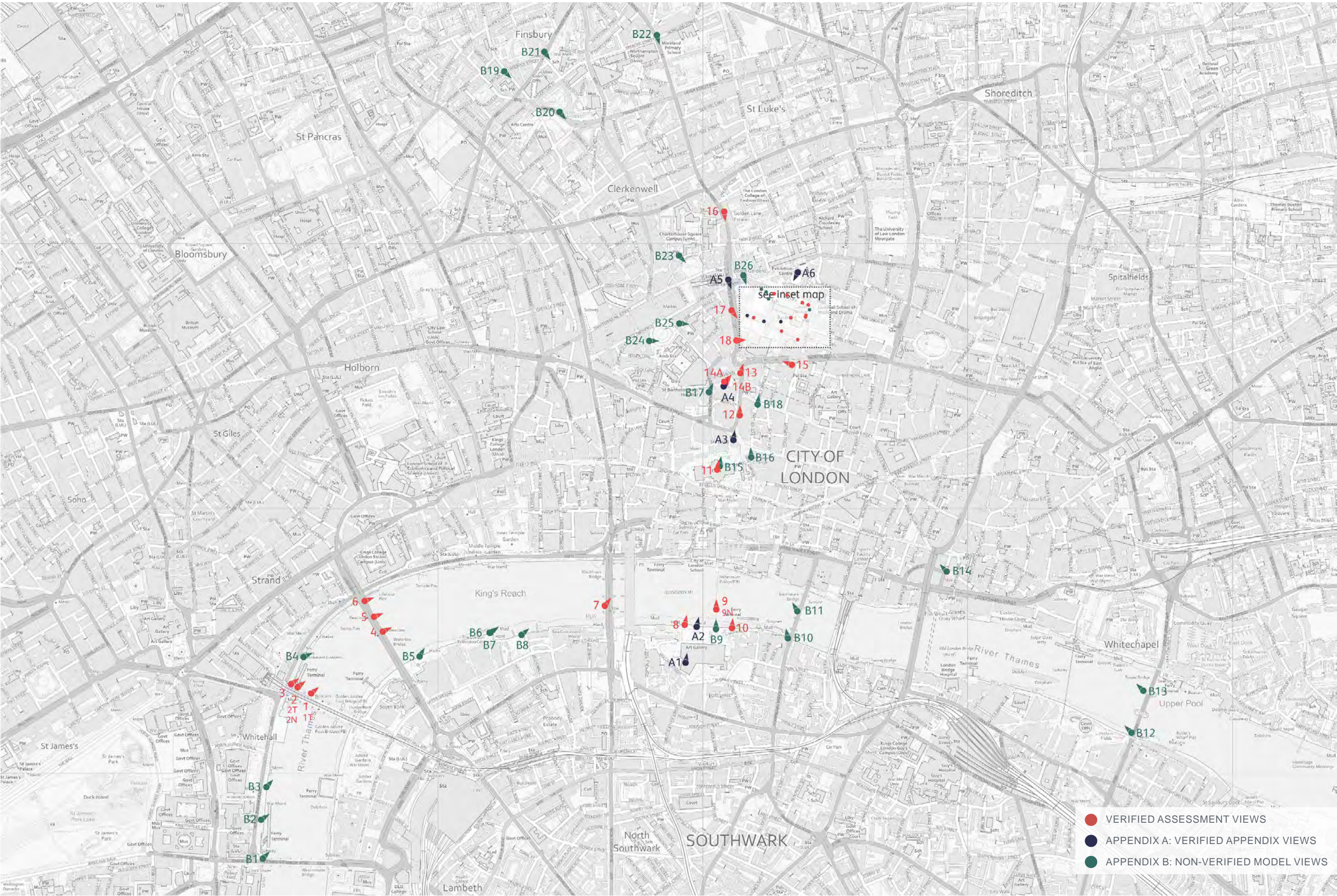
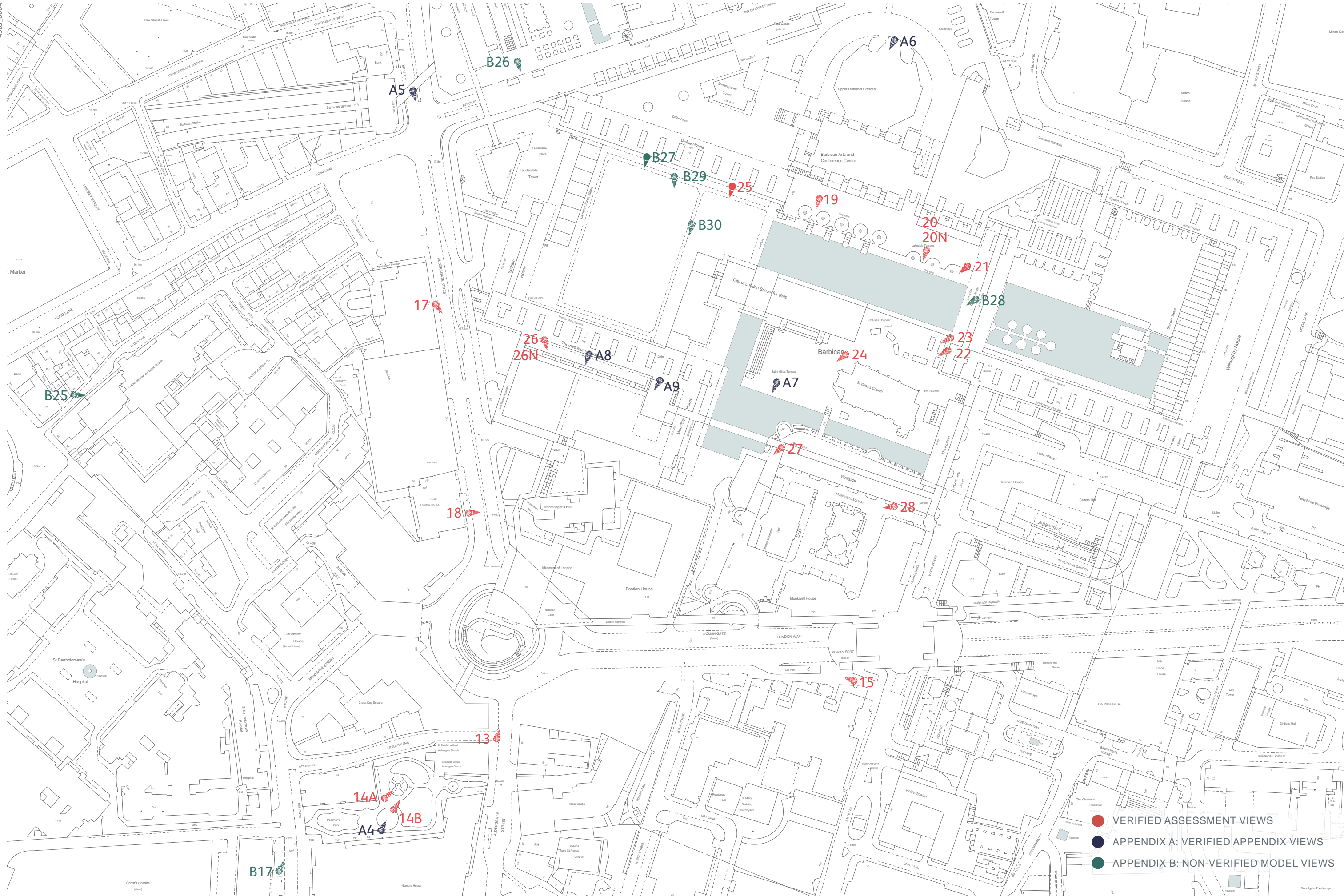


LVMF & LOCAL TOWNSCAPE VIEWS



- VERIFIED ASSESSMENT VIEWS
- APPENDIX A: VERIFIED APPENDIX VIEWS
- APPENDIX B: NON-VERIFIED MODEL VIEWS



Existing



Proposed



Existing



DILLER SCOFIDIO + RENFRO | SHEPPARD ROBSON

4563_1221 version 211130

140 - 150 London Wall [planning] | LVMF 17B.1 | Golden Jubilee/Hungerford Footbridges: downstream - crossing the Westminster bank | Telephoto - Existing

millerhare

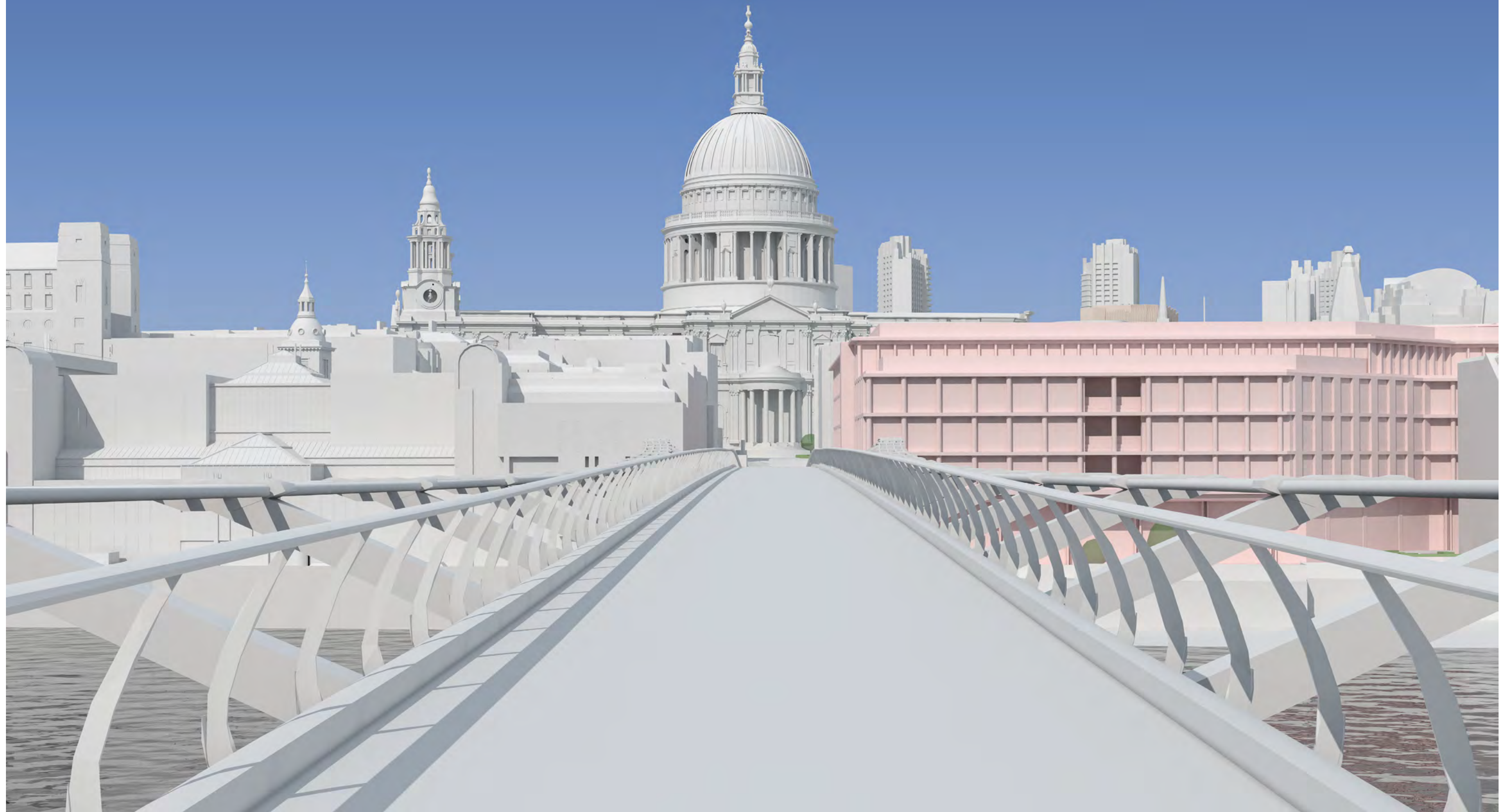
Proposed



Existing



Proposed



Existing



Proposed



Existing



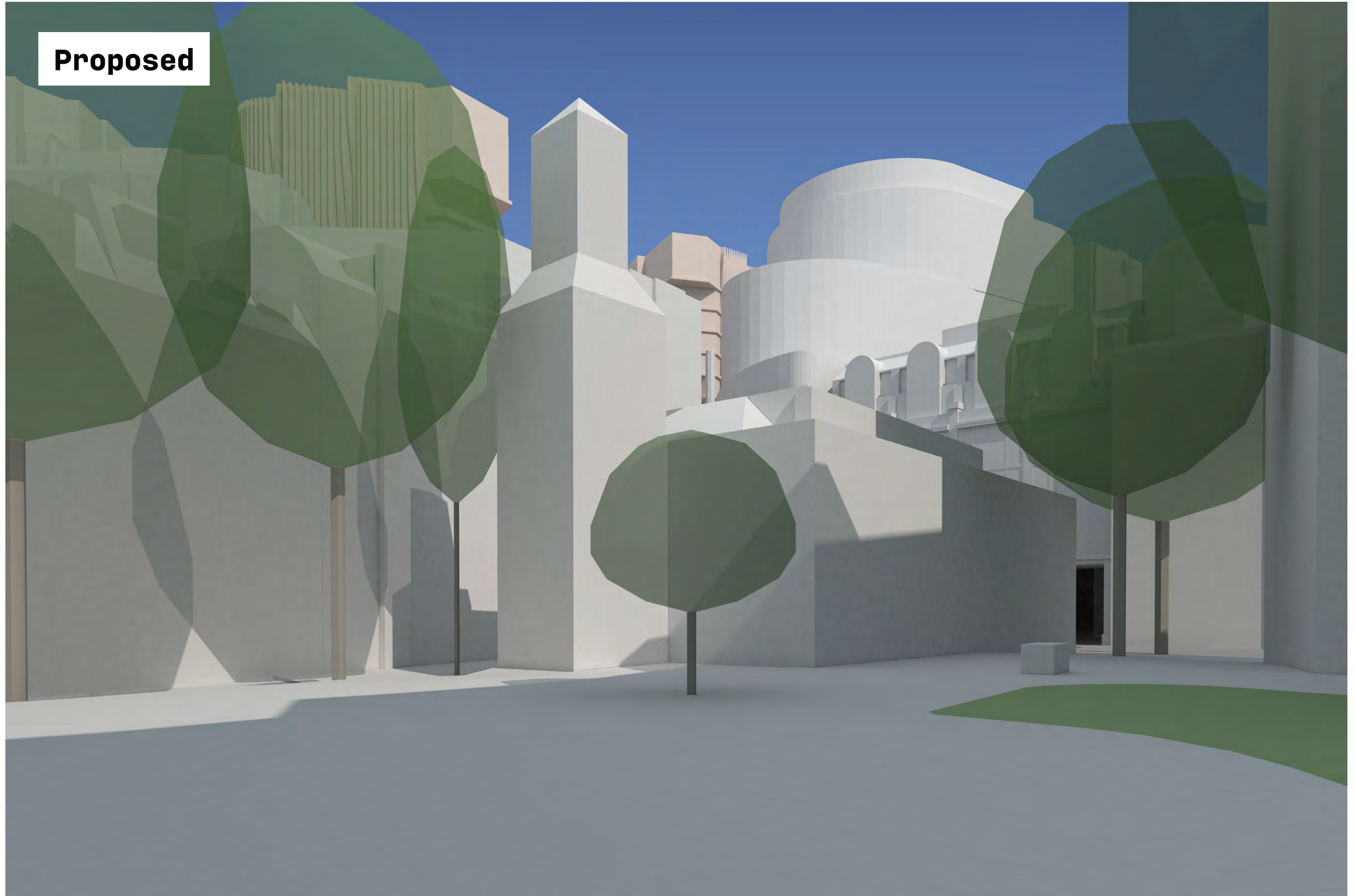
Proposed



Existing



Proposed



Existing



DILLER SCOFIDIO + RENFRO | SHEPPARD ROBSON

4563_6701 version 211109

140 - 150 London Wall [planning] | Barbican Estate: Lakeside Terrace, east side towards caf - Existing

millerhare

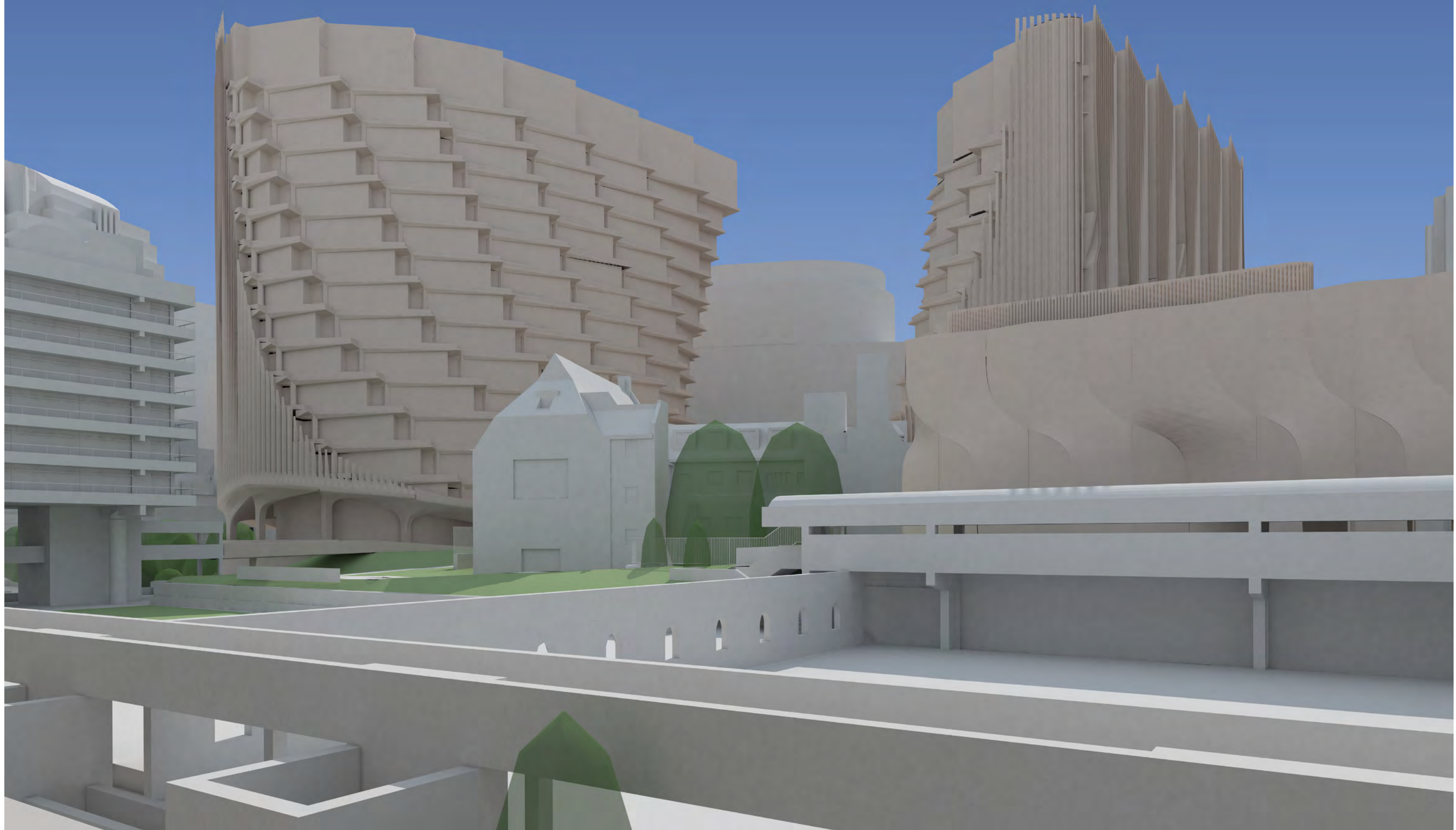
Proposed



Existing



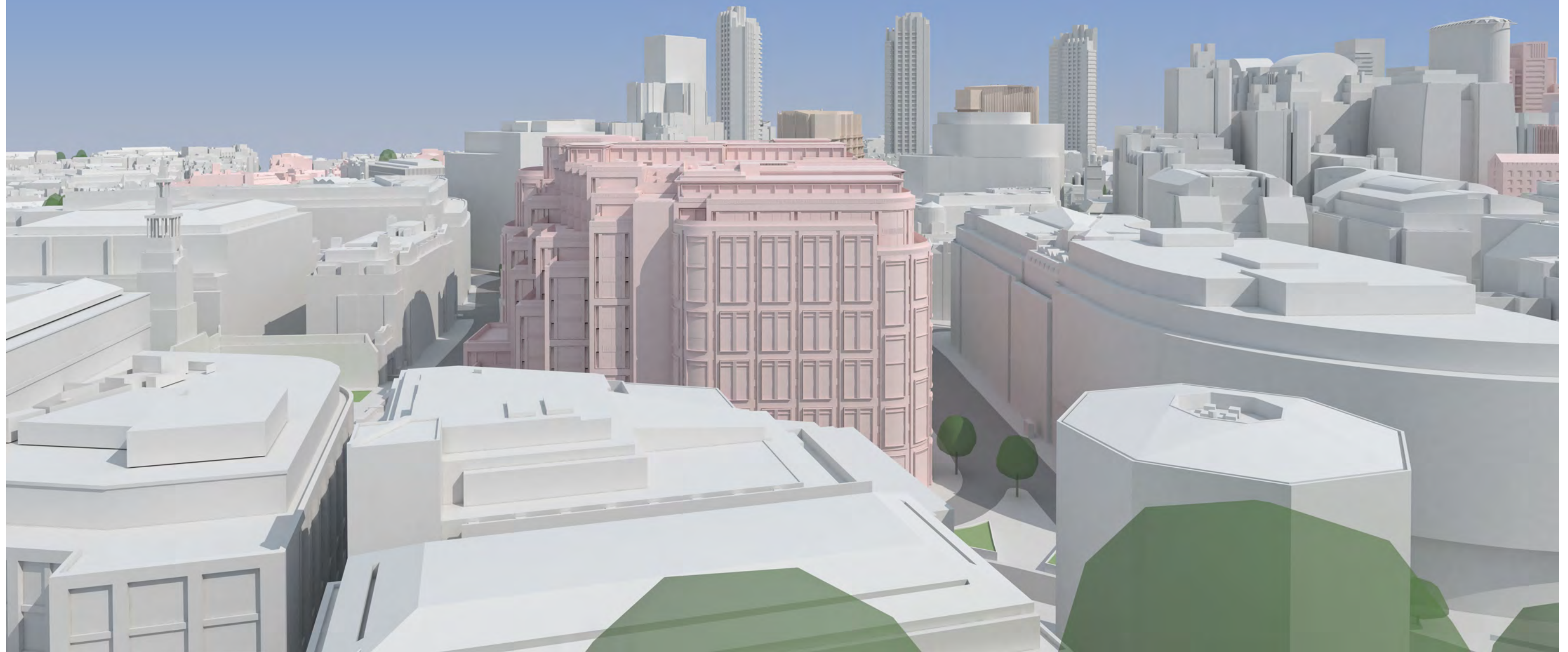
Proposed



Existing



Proposed



Existing

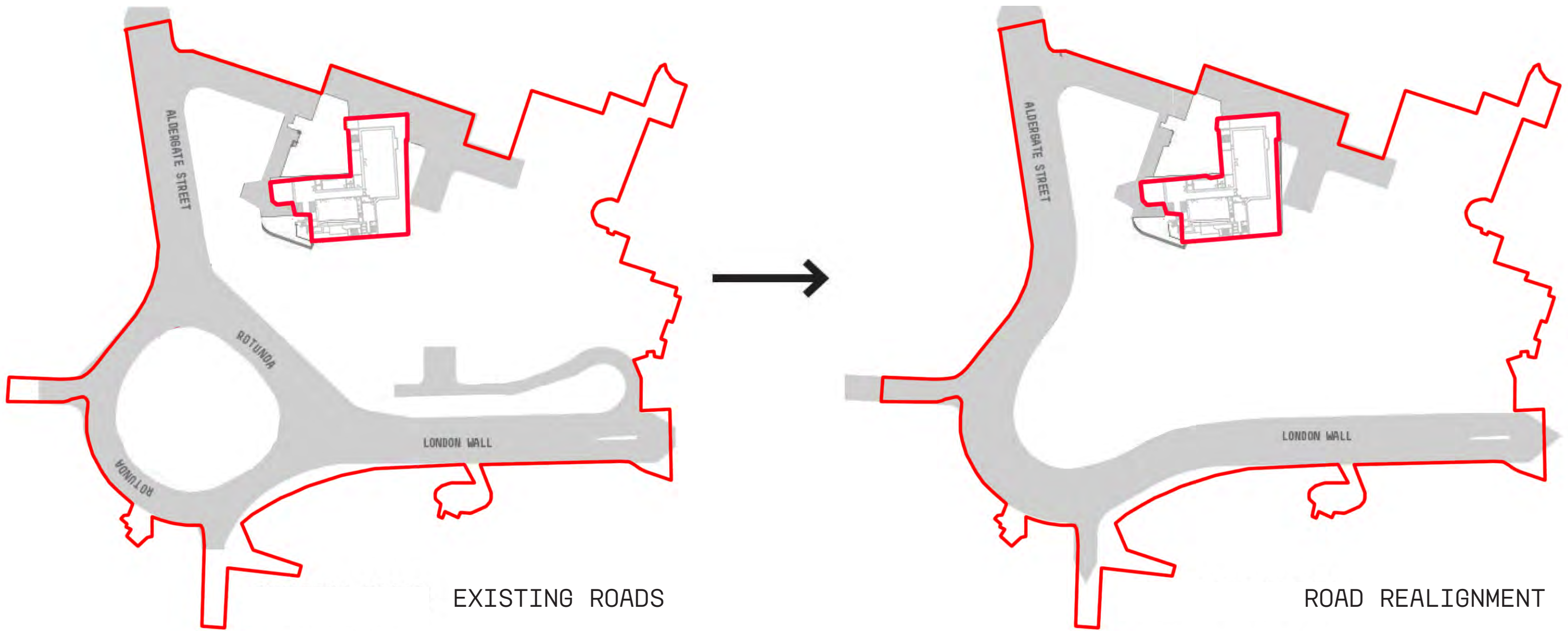


Proposed

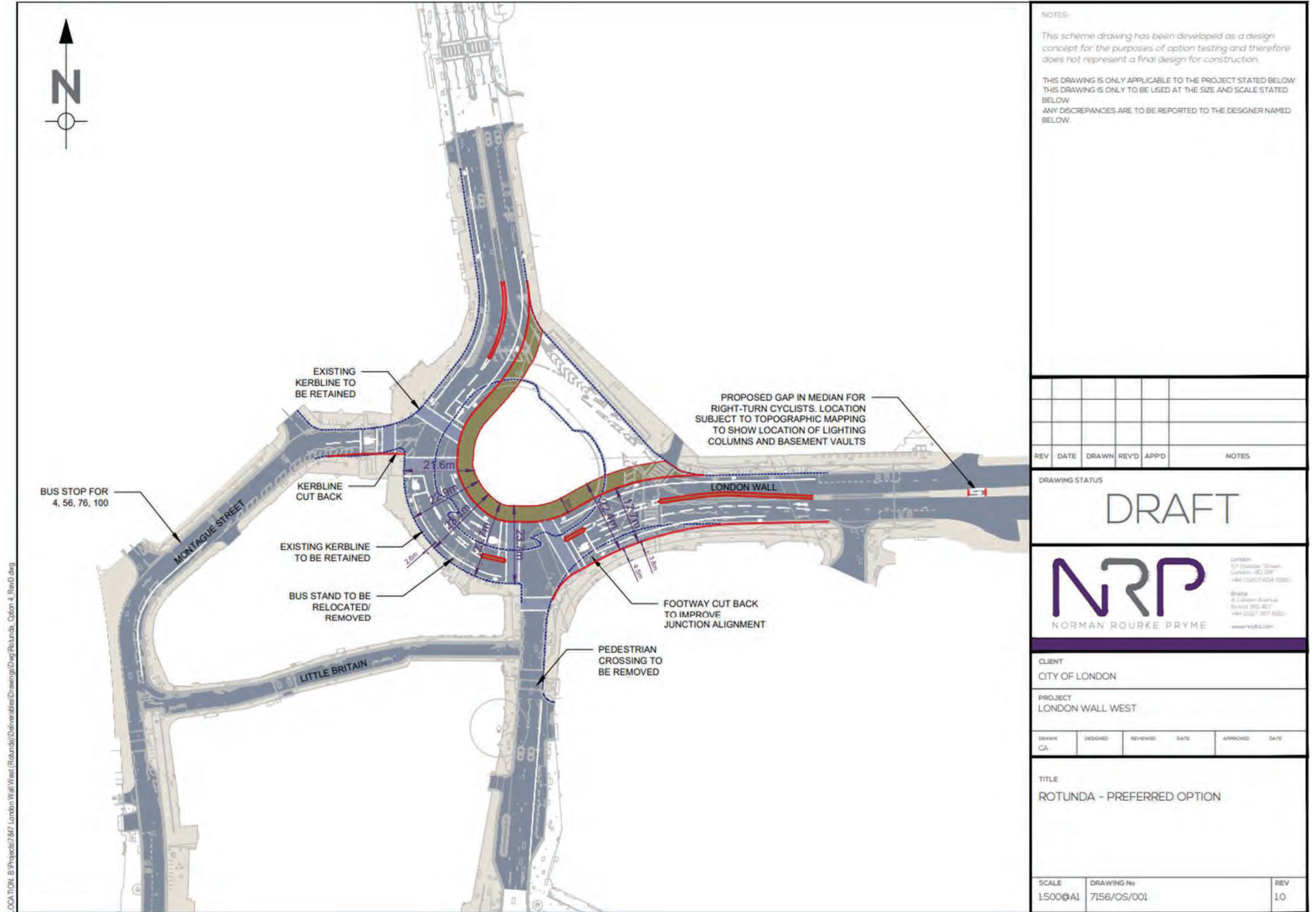


HIGHWAYS

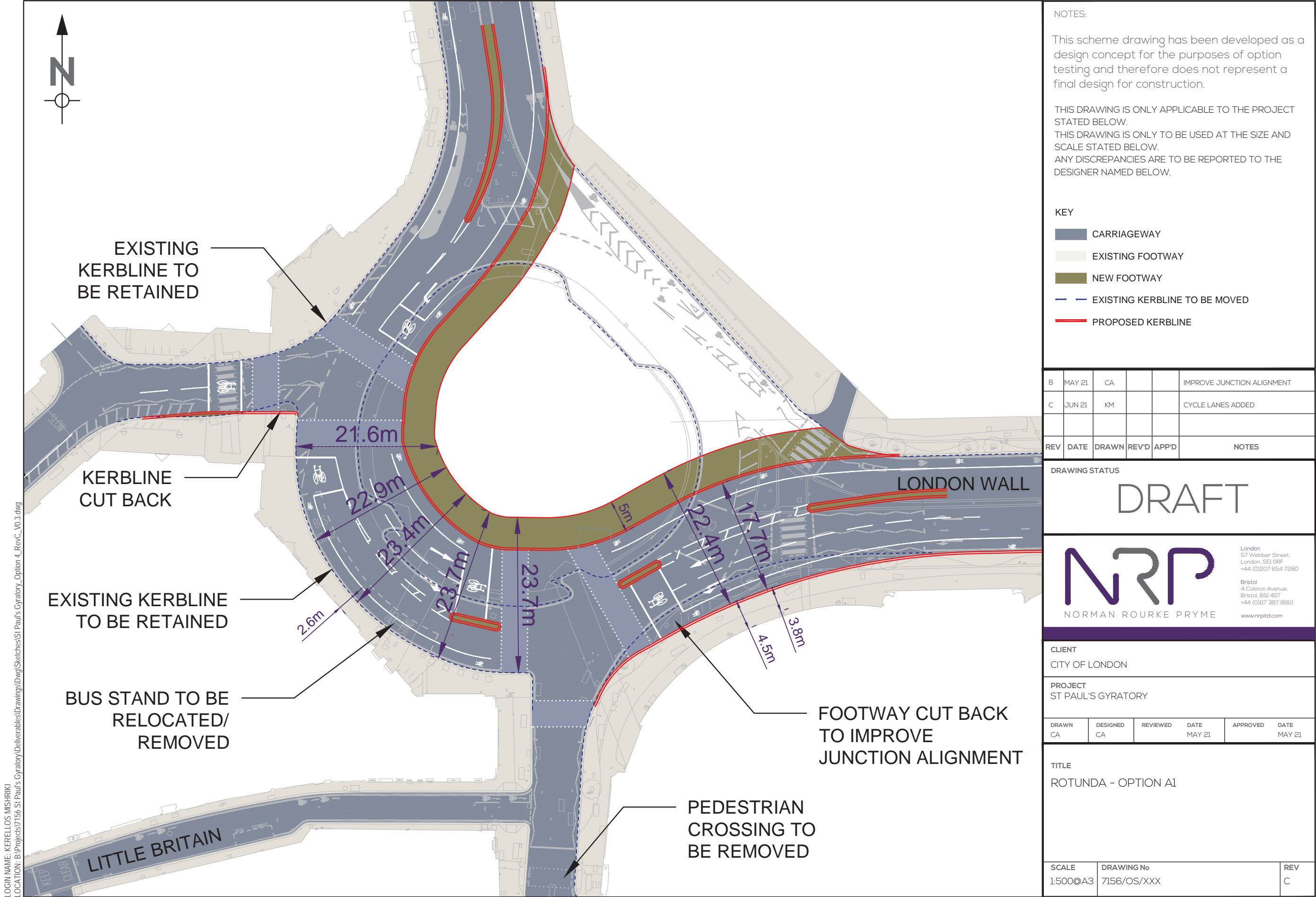
HIGHWAYS - PROPOSED LAYOUT CHANGE



HIGHWAYS - PROPOSED LAYOUT CHANGE

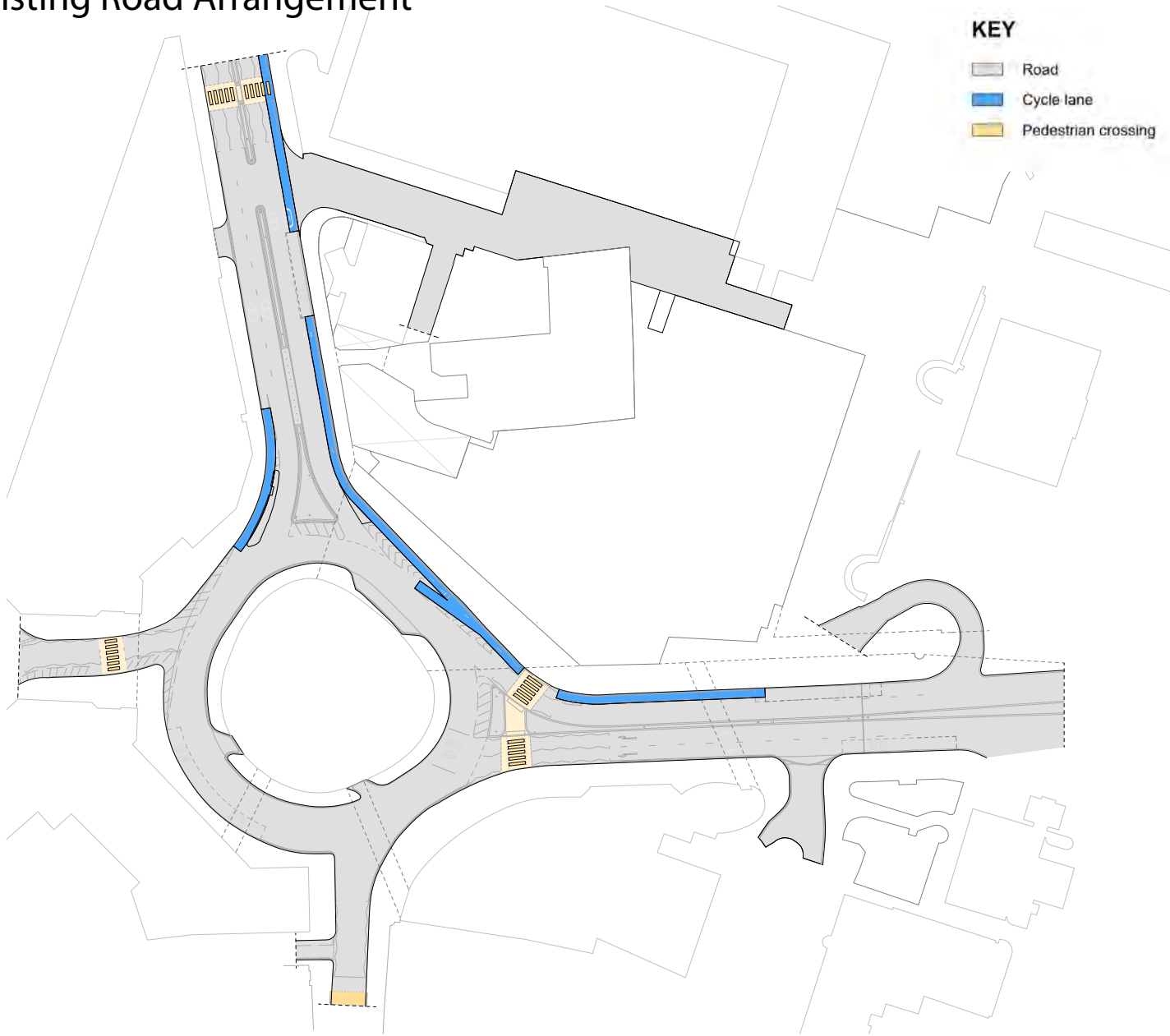


HIGHWAYS - PROPOSED LAYOUT CHANGE



BENEFITS FOR PEDESTRIANS AND CYCLISTS

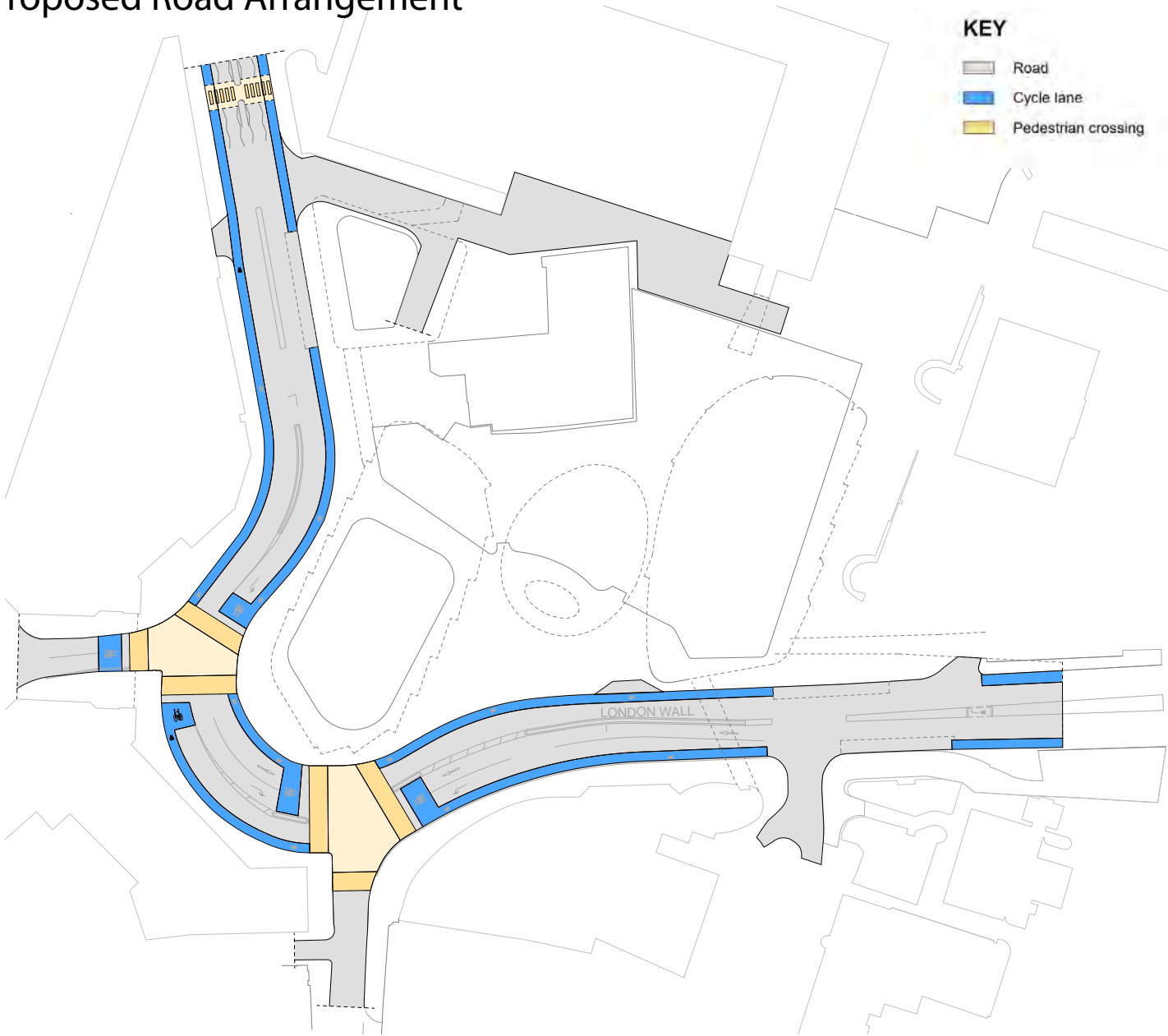
Existing Road Arrangement



Benefits of the proposed layout:

- Manageable impact on network capacity
- Traffic signal control improves conditions for people cycling
- Removal of zebra crossings smooth traffic flows in the AM peak
- Design better caters for pedestrian desire lines
- Improved streetscape by removing tunnel on north-east corner

Proposed Road Arrangement



Pedestrians:

- Controlled pedestrian crossings replacing zebras
- All-red phase for traffic allowing clear, simpler crossing
- Generous footways (minimum 5m wide along northern Rotunda kerbline)
- Permeable public realm

Cyclists:

- Simpler junction to navigate
- 2m wide dedicated cycle lanes
- Advanced stop lines (ASLs) at signalised junction
- Investigating right turn access into site from WB London Wall

TRAFFIC MODELLING AND ENGAGEMENT

Next Steps:

- Further feasibility testing of the recommended design options and associated design revisions, including traffic modelling and Healthy Streets assessments
- Continued engagement with Transport for London in relation to traffic modelling and impact on bus services
- Commercial negotiations with the developers of 81 Newgate Street regarding the extent of the financial contribution to enable the delivery of “King Edward Square”
- Continued engagement with the development team at London Wall West
- Engagement with residents, businesses and groups representing groups who share protected characteristics
- Complete Equality Impact and CoLAG Assessments for each of the options
- Preparation of a Gateway 4 report, recommending one option to Members to be progressed to Gateway 5.

Engagement with TfL Network Performance:

- Engagement with TfL Network Performance team on Rotunda junction since 2018
- C4M highway alignment – TfL review of Future Base and Proposed LinSig models
- Update LWW highway alignment included in St. Paul’s modelling expectation document, signed off by TfL Network Performance

TRAFFIC MODELLING

- Traffic modelling approach using LinSig agreed with TfL in 2019
- Model updated with March 2022 traffic flows
- Future base model developed and being audited by TfL

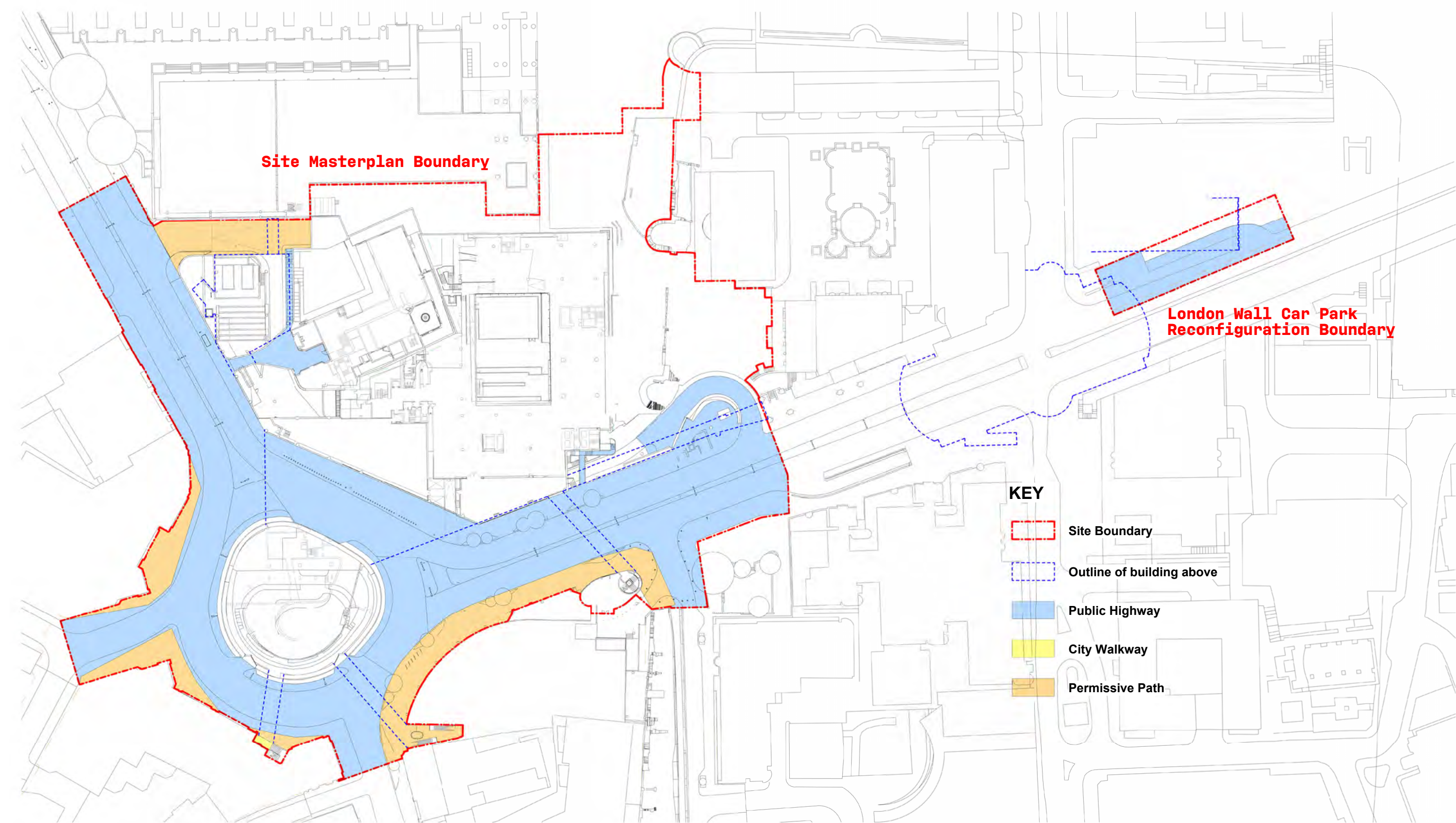
DEGREES OF SATURATION COMPARING EXISTING TO FUTURE (PROPOSED)

TABLE 3.1: DEGREES OF SATURATION – AM PEAK

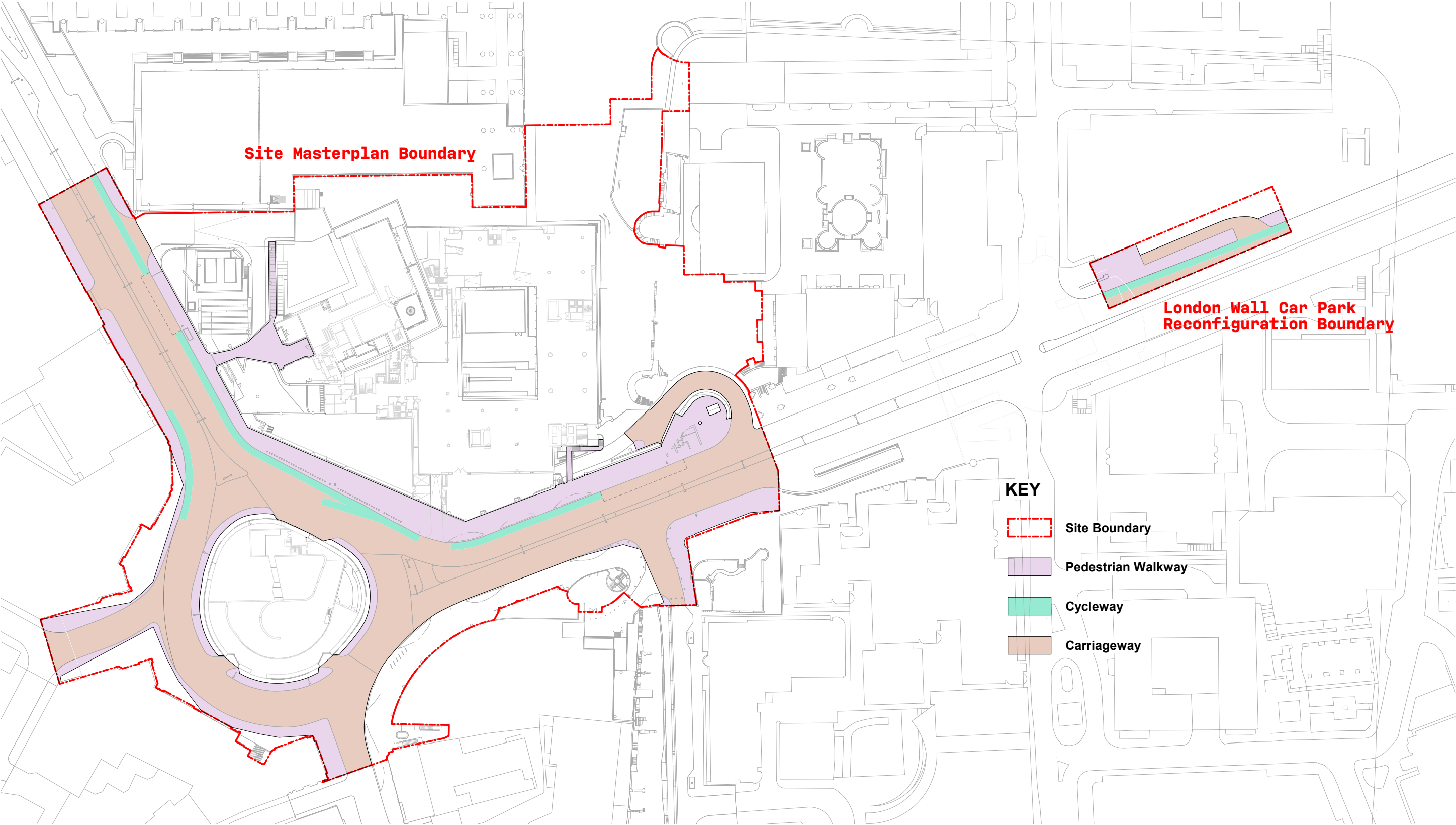
JUNCTION	APPROACH	LINSIG LANE	FUTURE BASE DOS (%)	PROPOSED DOS (%)	MARCH 2022 FLOWS DOS (%)
Aldersgate Street (north)/ Montague Street/ London Wall	Aldersgate Street (north) SB	J3:1/2	93%	96%	75%
	London Wall NB	J3:10/2	N/A	46%	28%
	Montague Street EB	J3:2/1+2	81%	95%	72%
London Wall/ Aldersgate Street (south)	London Wall SB right-turn	J3:11/3	N/A	64%	67%
	London Wall SB left-turn	J3:11/2	N/A	45%	30%
	London Wall WB left-turn	J3:5/2	87%	82%	90%
	London Wall WB ahead	J3:5/3	49%	61%	50%

EXISTING PUBLIC REALM EXTENT WITHIN SITE MASTERPLAN BOUNDARY

UPPER GROUND LEVEL

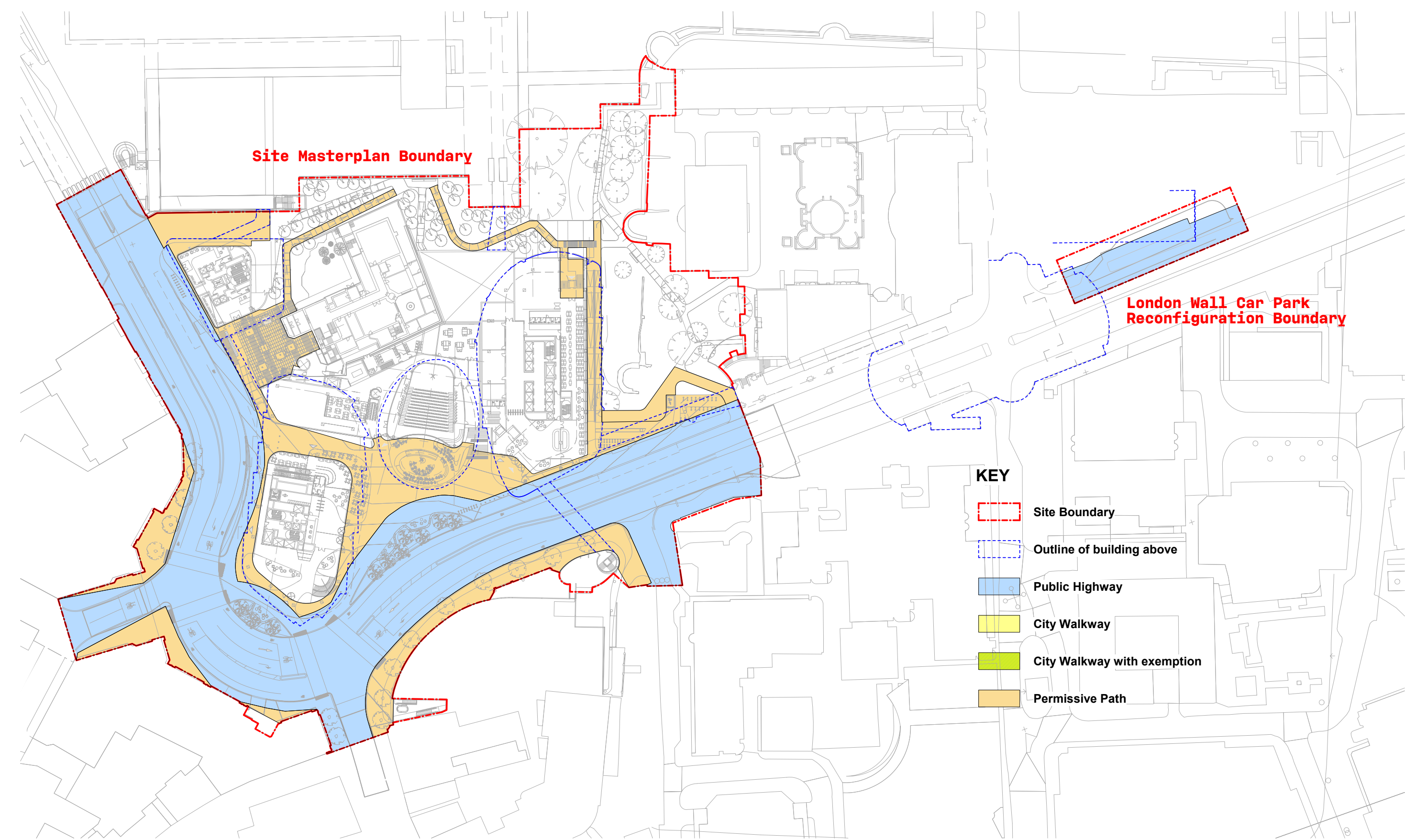


EXISTING PUBLIC HIGHWAY BREAKDOWN UPPER GROUND LEVEL

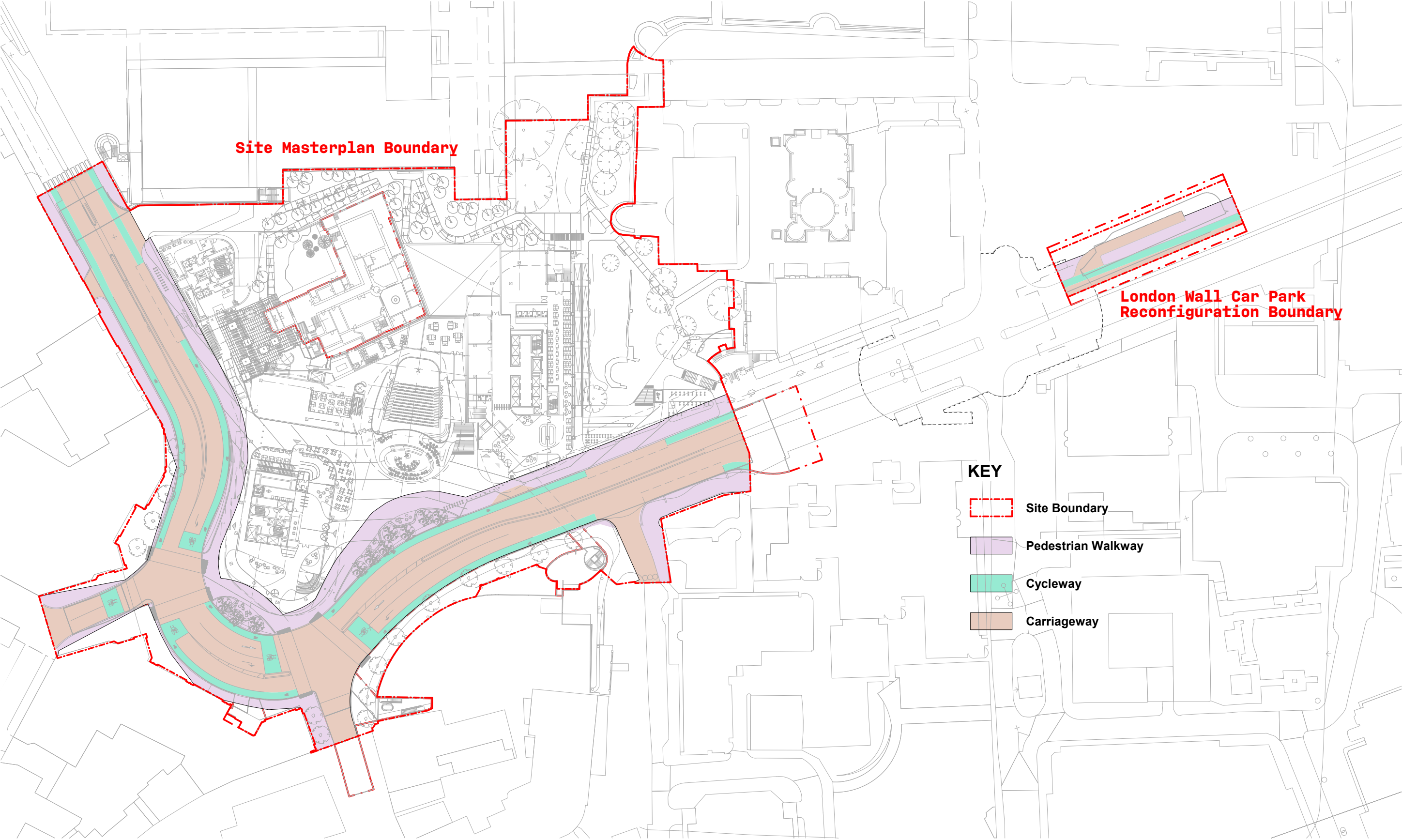


PROPOSED PUBLIC REALM EXTENT WITHIN SITE MASTERPLAN BOUNDARY

UPPER GROUND LEVEL

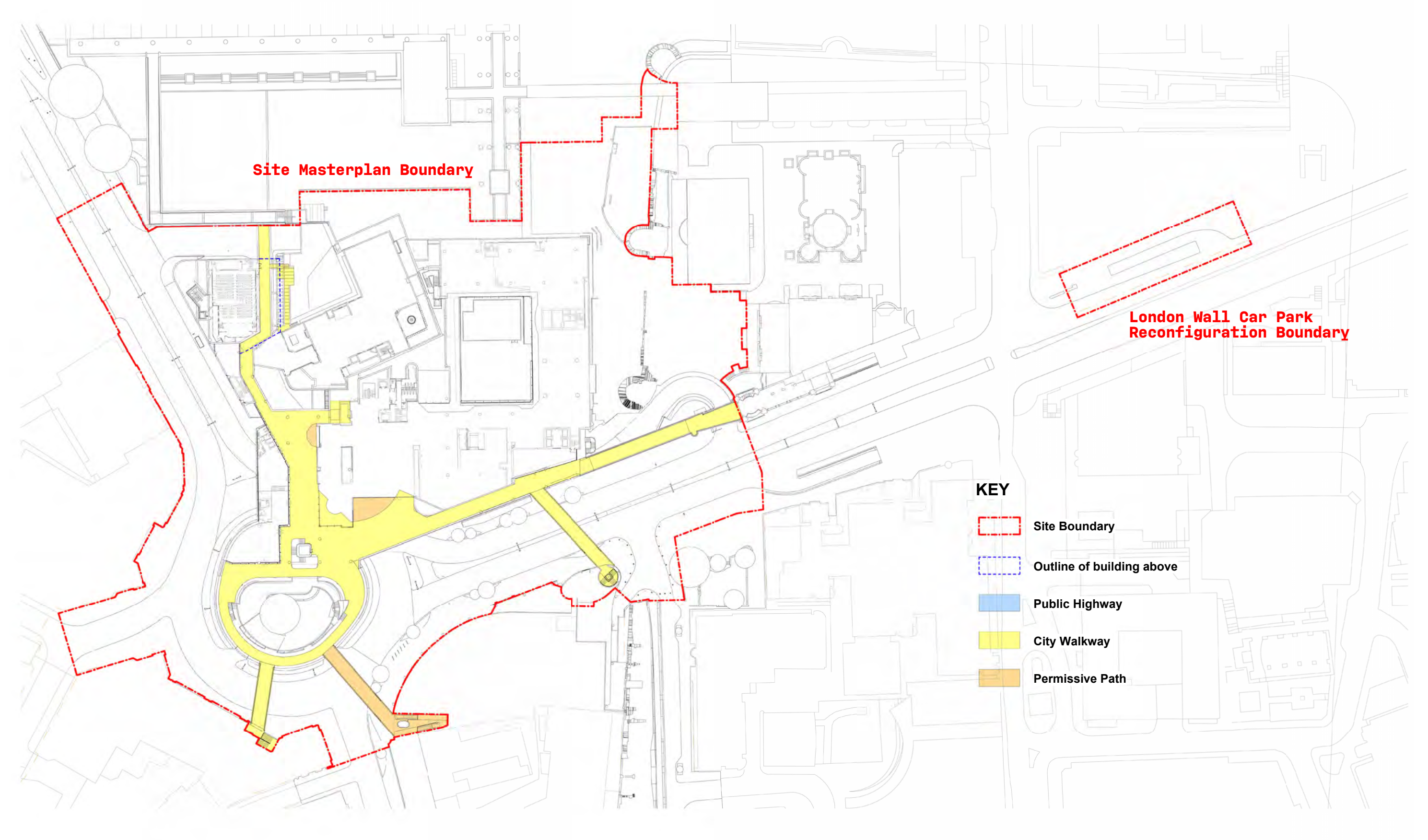


PROPOSED PUBLIC HIGHWAY BREAKDOWN UPPER GROUND LEVEL



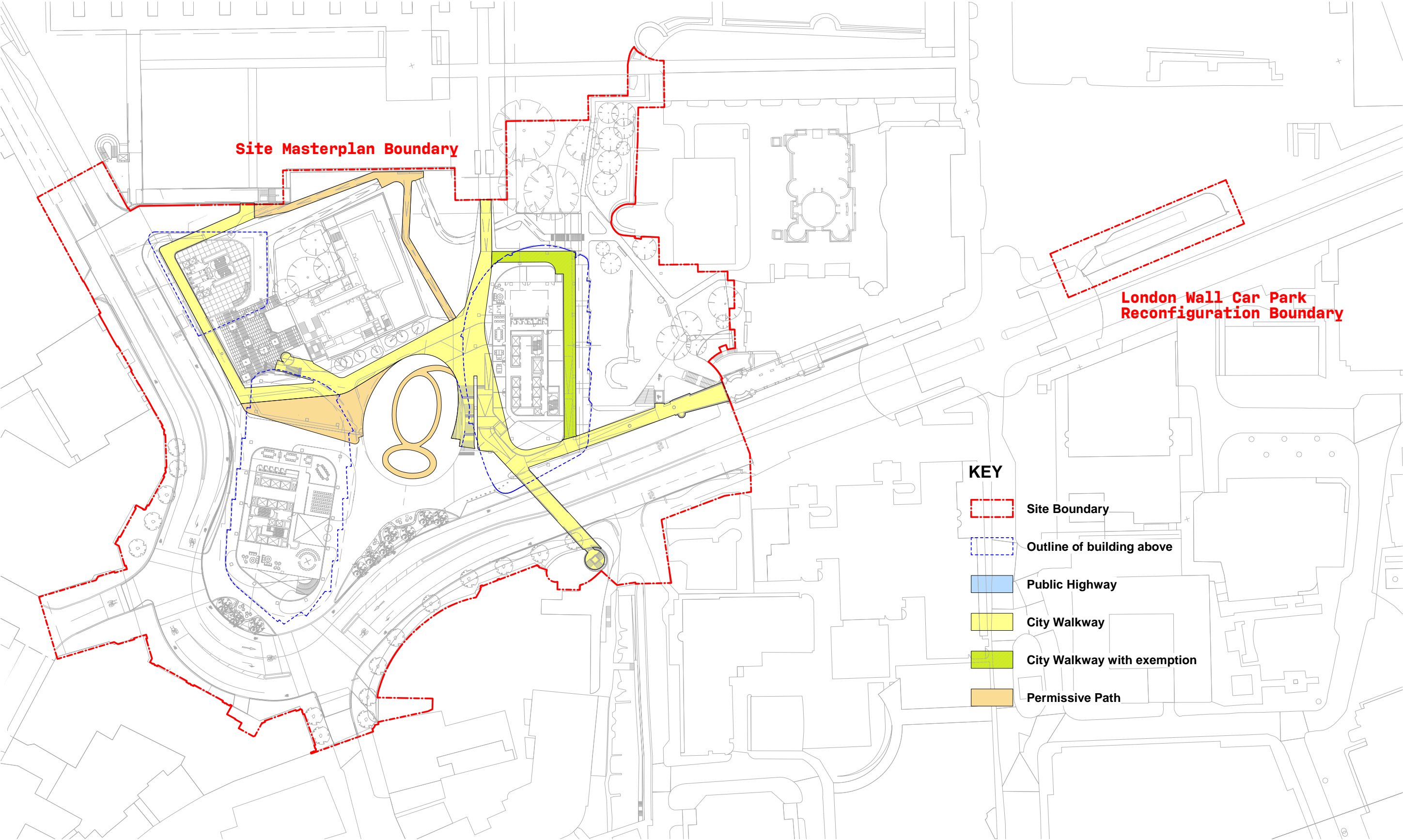
EXISTING PUBLIC REALM EXTENT WITHIN SITE MASTERPLAN BOUNDARY

PODIUM LEVEL

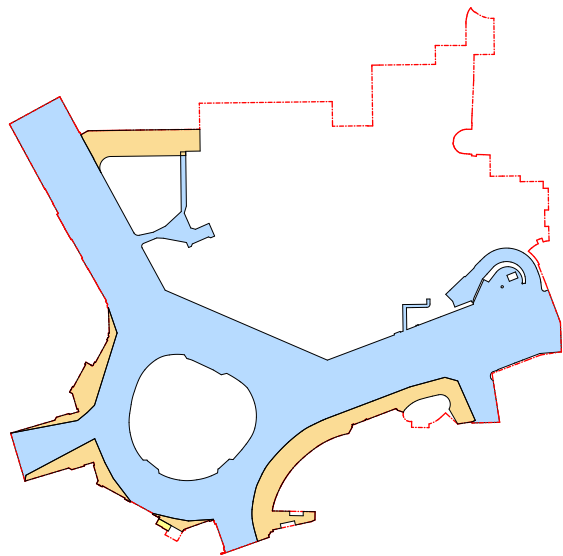


PROPOSED PUBLIC REALM EXTENT WITHIN SITE MASTERPLAN BOUNDARY

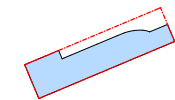
PODIUM LEVEL



Existing

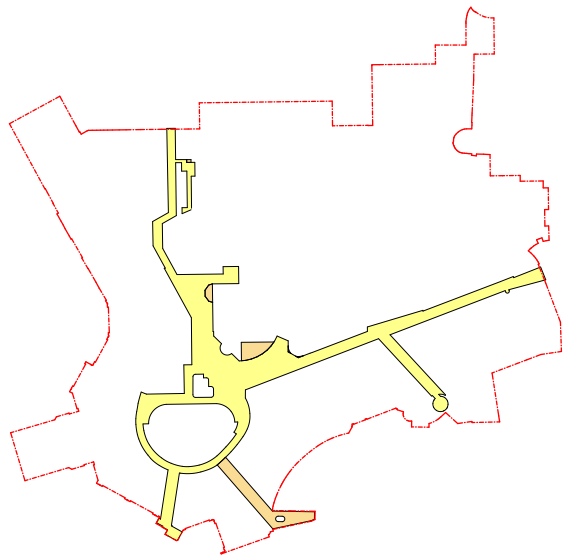


Ground Level



Public Highway : 9,482 sqm
Permissive Path : 1,830 sqm
City Walkway: 12 sqm

Total : 11,324sqm



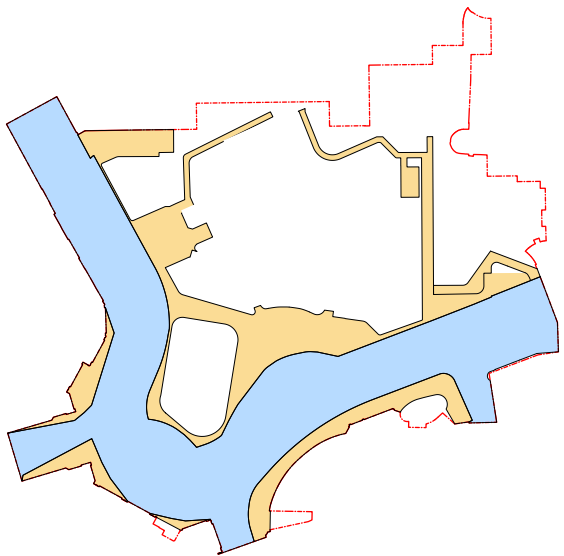
Podium Level



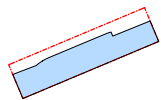
Permissive Path : 272 sqm
City Walkway: 2,186 sqm

Total : 2,458 sqm

Proposed



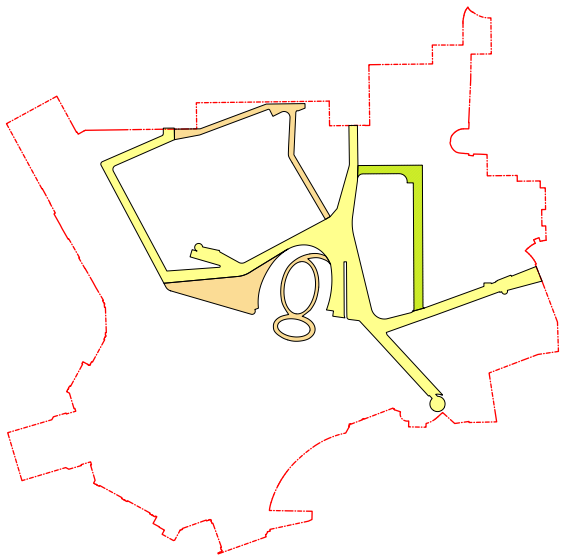
Ground Level



Public Highway : 9,009 sqm
Permissive Path : 4,485 sqm

Total : 13,494 sqm

Area Gain/Loss
-473 sqm
+2,655 sqm



Podium Level



Permissive Path : 710 sqm
City Walkway: 1,961 sqm

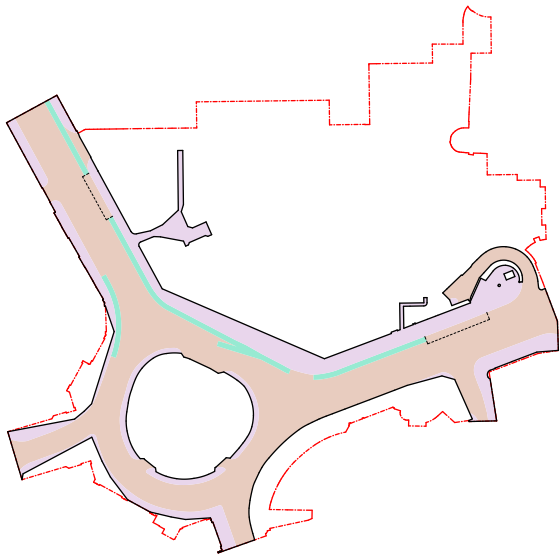
Total : 2,671 sqm

Area Gain/Loss
+438 sqm
-225 sqm

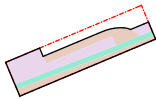
Area Comparison

			Existing extent of public realm within Site Masterplan Boundary		Proposed extent of public realm within Site Masterplan Boundary		Area Difference		Area Gain/Loss	
			m2	ft2	m2	ft2	m2	%		
Ground Level	Public Highway		9,482	102,064	9,009	96,972	-473	-5.0%		
	Permissive Path		1,830	19,698	4,485	48,281	2,655	145.1%		
	City Walkway		12	129	0	0	-12	-100.0%		
	Total		11,324	121,892	13,494	145,254	2,170	19.2%		
Podium Level	Public Highway		0	0	0	0	0	N/A		
	Permissive Path		272	2,928	710	7,642	438	161.0%		
	City Walkway		2,186	23,530	1,961	21,108	-225	-10.3%		
	Total		2,458	26,458	2,671	28,751	213	8.7%		
Ground + Podium Level Total	Public Highway		9,482	102,064	9,009	96,972	-473	-5.0%		
	Permissive Path		2,102	22,626	5,195	55,924	3,093	147.2%		
	City Walkway		2,198	23,659	1,961	21,108	-237	-10.8%		
	Total		13,782	148,349	16,165	174,004	2,383	17.3%		

PUBLIC HIGHWAY BREAKDOWN COMPARISION

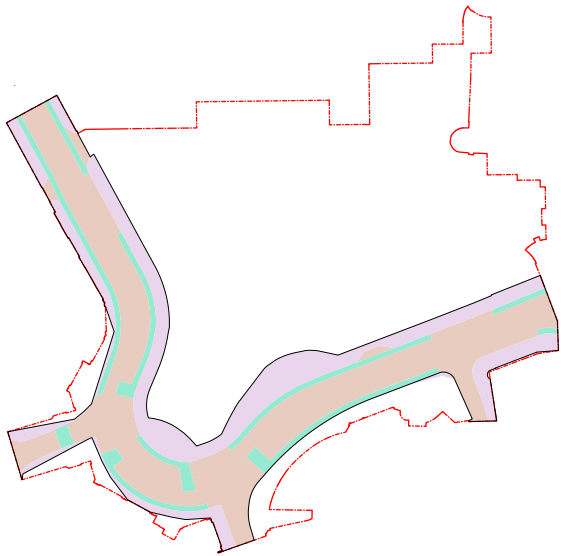


Existing Ground Level

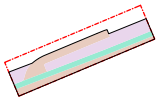


Carriageway : 6,030sqm
Cycleway : 537sqm
Pedestrian Walkway : 2,995sqm

Total : 9,562sqm



Proposed Ground Level



Carriageway : 4,887sqm
Cycleway : 1,227sqm
Pedestrian Walkway : 2,895sqm

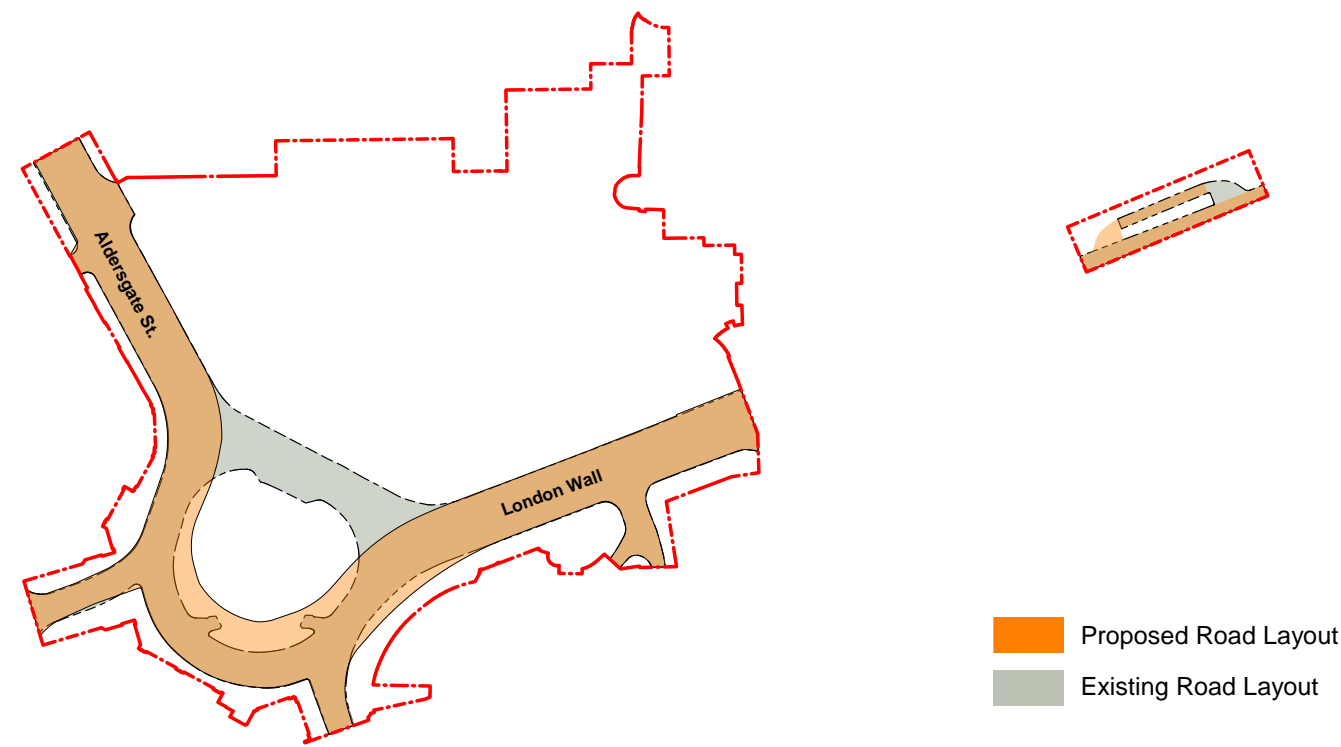
Total : 9,009sqm

Area Gain/Loss
-1,143 sqm
+690 sqm
-100 sqm

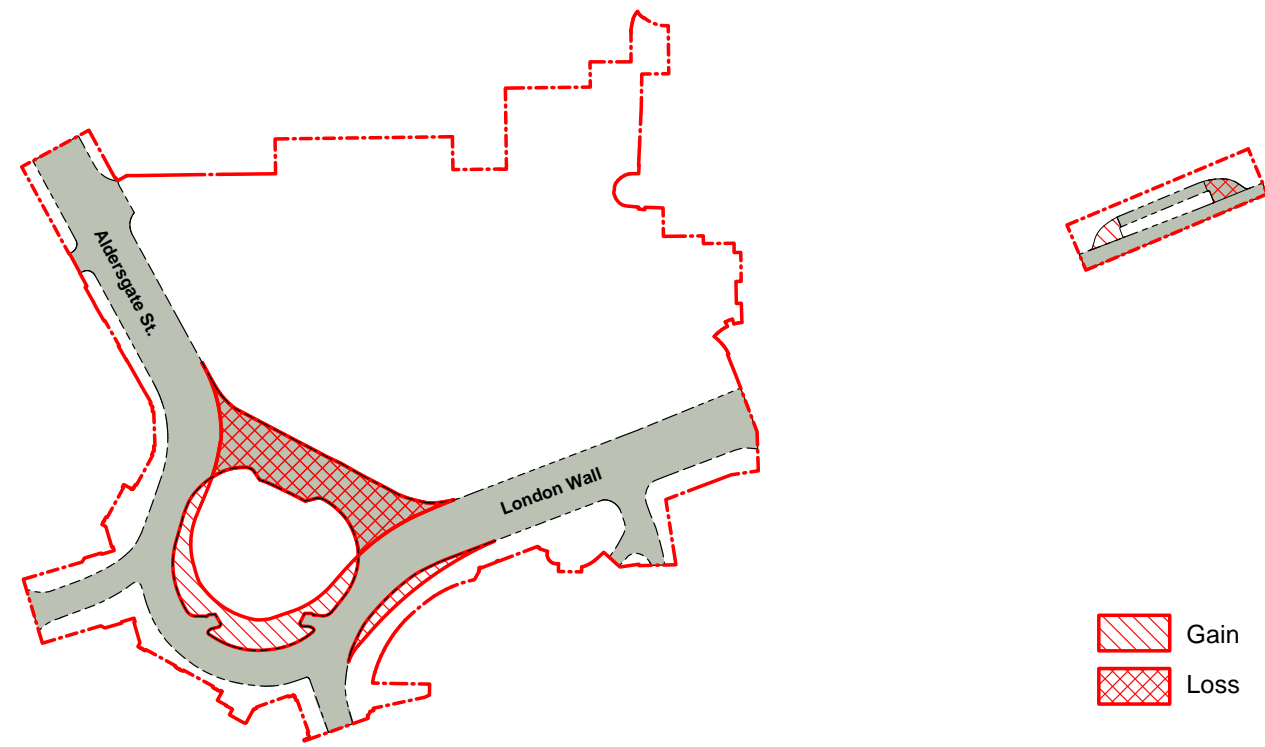
Area Comparison

			Existing Public Highway Breakdown		Proposed Public Highway Breakdown		Area Difference		Area Gain/Loss	
			m2	ft2	m2	ft2	m2	%		
Ground Level	Carriageway		6,030	64,906	4,887	52,603	-1143	-19.0%		
	Cycleway		537	5,784	1,227	13,205	689	128.3%		
	Pedestrian Walkway		2,995	32,239	2,895	31,162	-100	-3.3%		
	Total		9,562	102,928	9,009	96,969	-554	-5.8%		

ROAD LAYOUT - AREA GAIN & LOSS STUDY

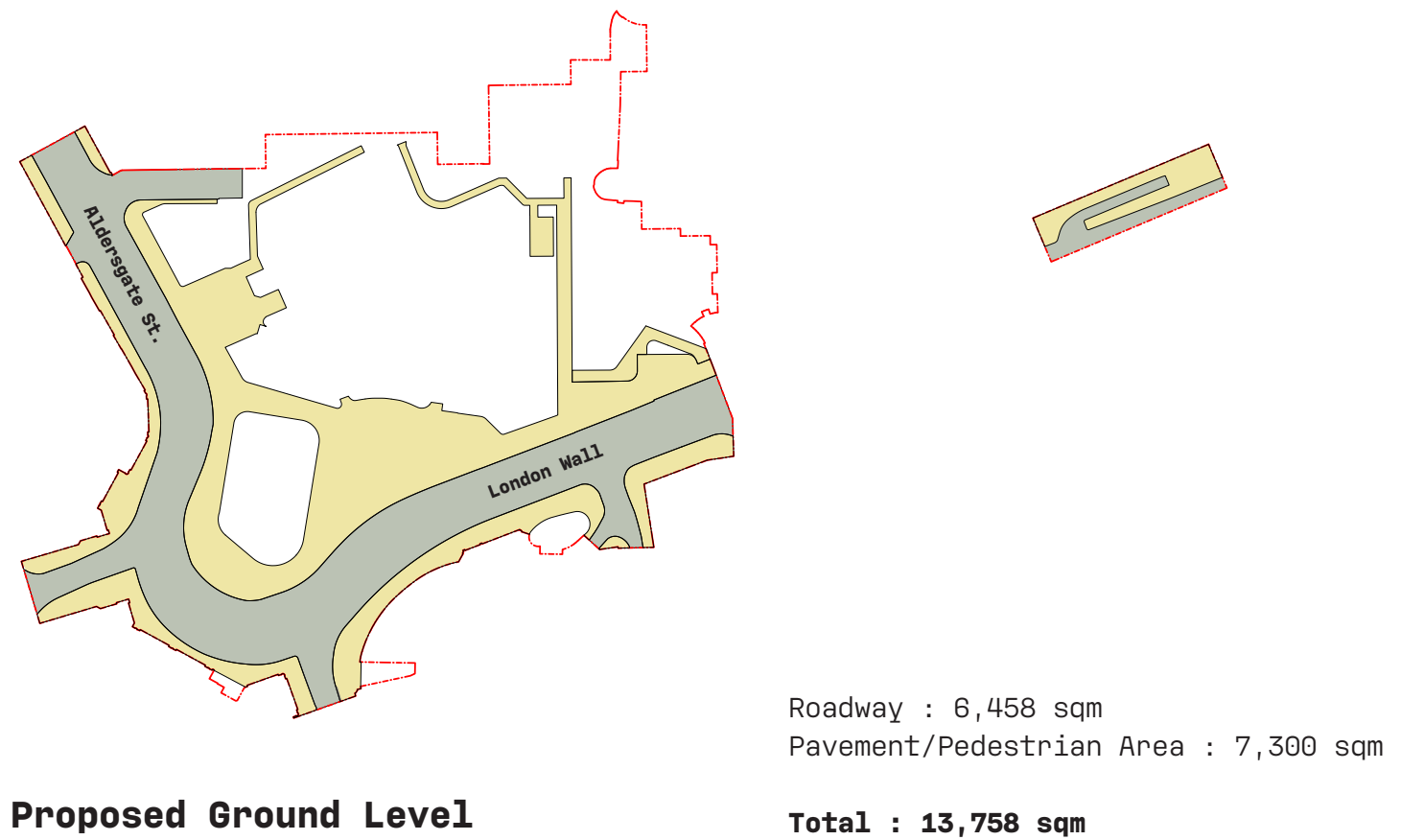
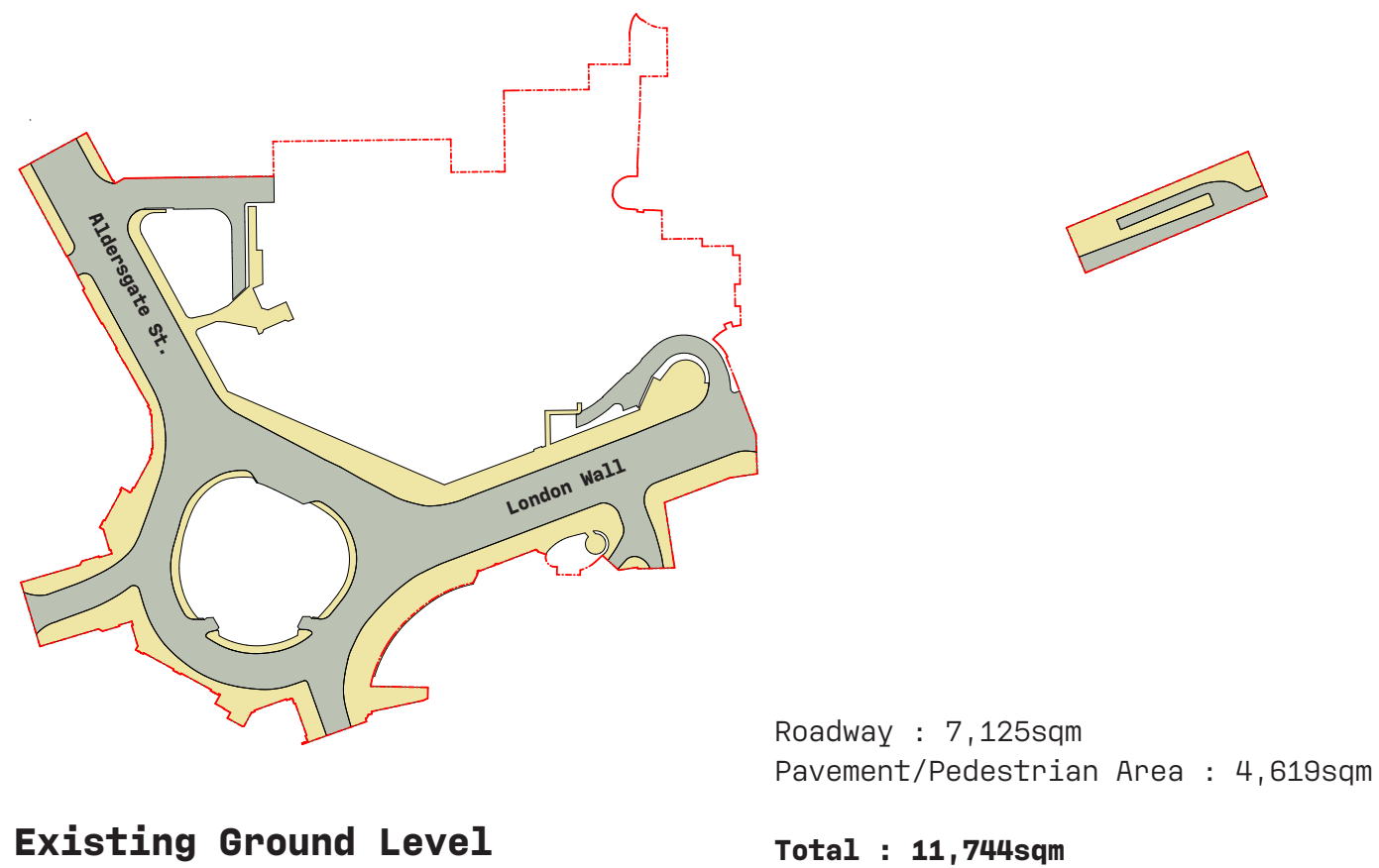


Ground Level Road Layouts Overlaid



Existing Road Layout at Ground Level

PAVEMENT/PEDESTRIAN AREA AND ROADWAY COMPARISION



Pavement/Pedestrian Area Roadway

CHANGES TO HIGHWAY ACCESS - CAR PARK ENTRANCE

OPTION 3

Key considerations

- Utilising the existing car park exit ramp onto London Wall outside 88 Wood Street
- Direction of traffic on the car park ramp would be reversed
- Vehicles would approach the entrance via the eastbound carriageway in Lane 2
- A gap in the central reservation would be created and existing carriageway lane widths amended to create a right-hand turning pocket for 2 vehicles
- Vehicles to wait on this pocket for a clear gap in the westbound traffic to enter the car park

CHANGES TO HIGHWAY ACCESS - CAR PARK ENTRANCE

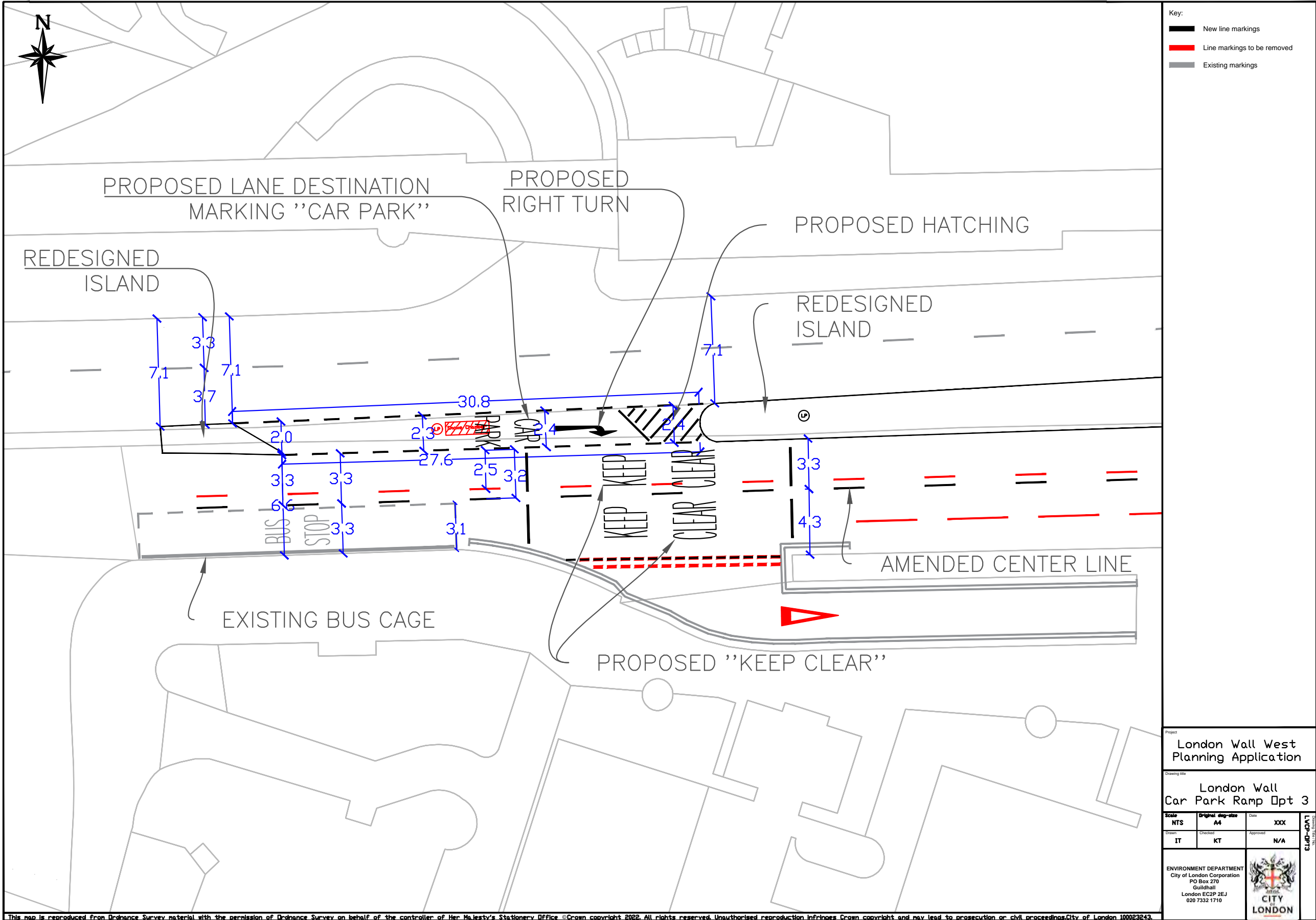
OPTION 3

Key considerations

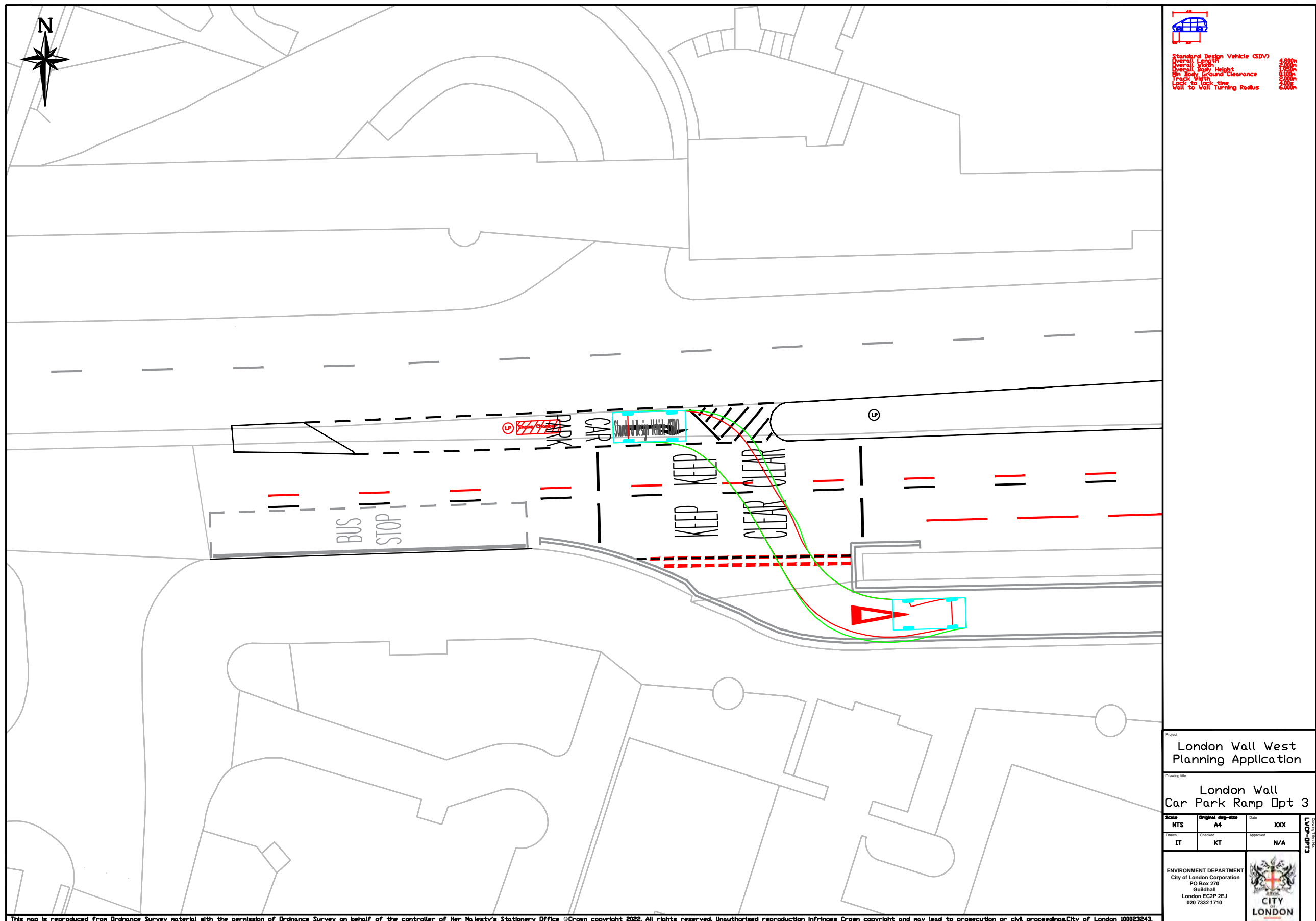
- A gap in traffic is guaranteed because the traffic signals at the Wood Street junction include an 'all-red' phase for pedestrians, so no traffic would be passing through the junction for a fixed time every cycle of the traffic signals upstream
- The geometry of the ramp is such that a left hand turn for vehicles from London Wall onto the ramp cannot be made without striking the wall, but cyclists could use it and then cycle through the LW Car Park to use the new cycle parking hub.
- There is no scope to adjust the car park ramp wall due to the Pipe Subway which runs behind the car park wall on the south side

It is possible that the Highway Authority would not support this option as it relies on a vehicle entering the offside lane to enter the turning pocket, however, with the whole City being a 20mph zone, of all the Options, Option 3 is considered to be the most realistically deliverable in terms of road safety and scale of structural intervention required for the car park.

CHANGES TO HIGHWAY ACCESS - CAR PARK ENTRANCE OPTION 3

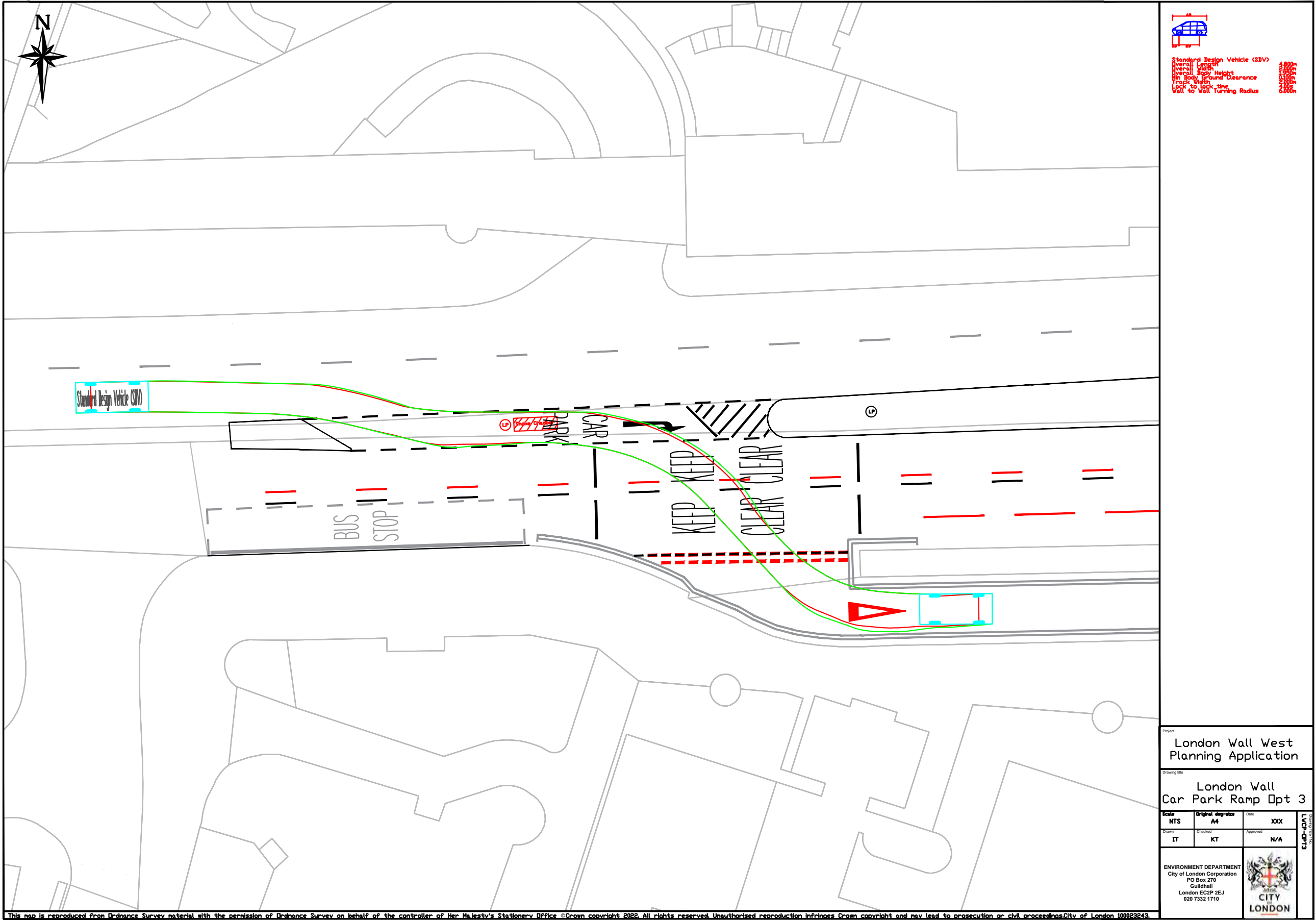


CHANGES TO HIGHWAY ACCESS - CAR PARK ENTRANCE OPTION 3 - TRACKING STANDARD DESIGN VEHICLE 1

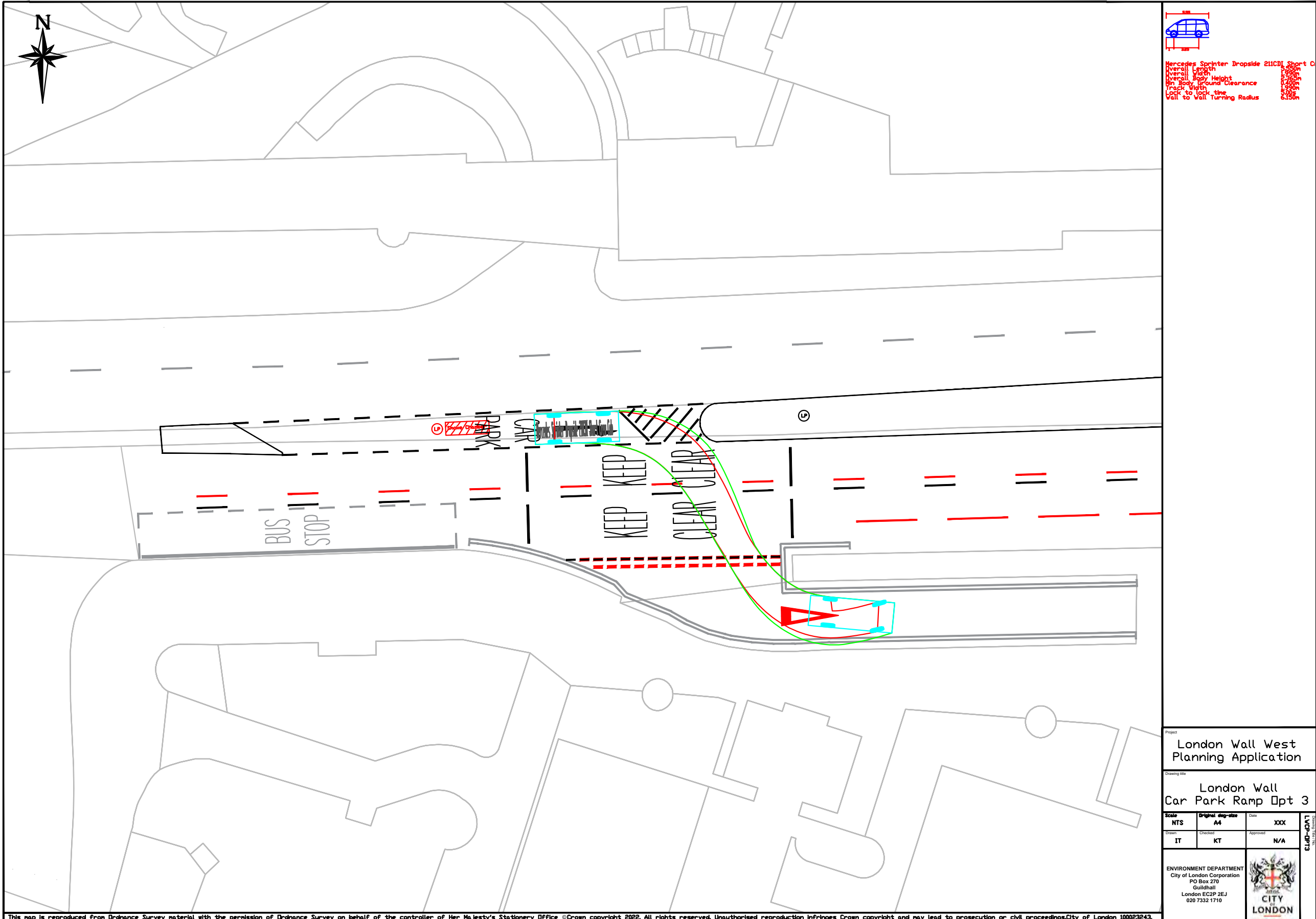


CHANGES TO HIGHWAY ACCESS - CAR PARK ENTRANCE

OPTION 3 - TRACKING STANDARD DESIGN VEHICLE 2

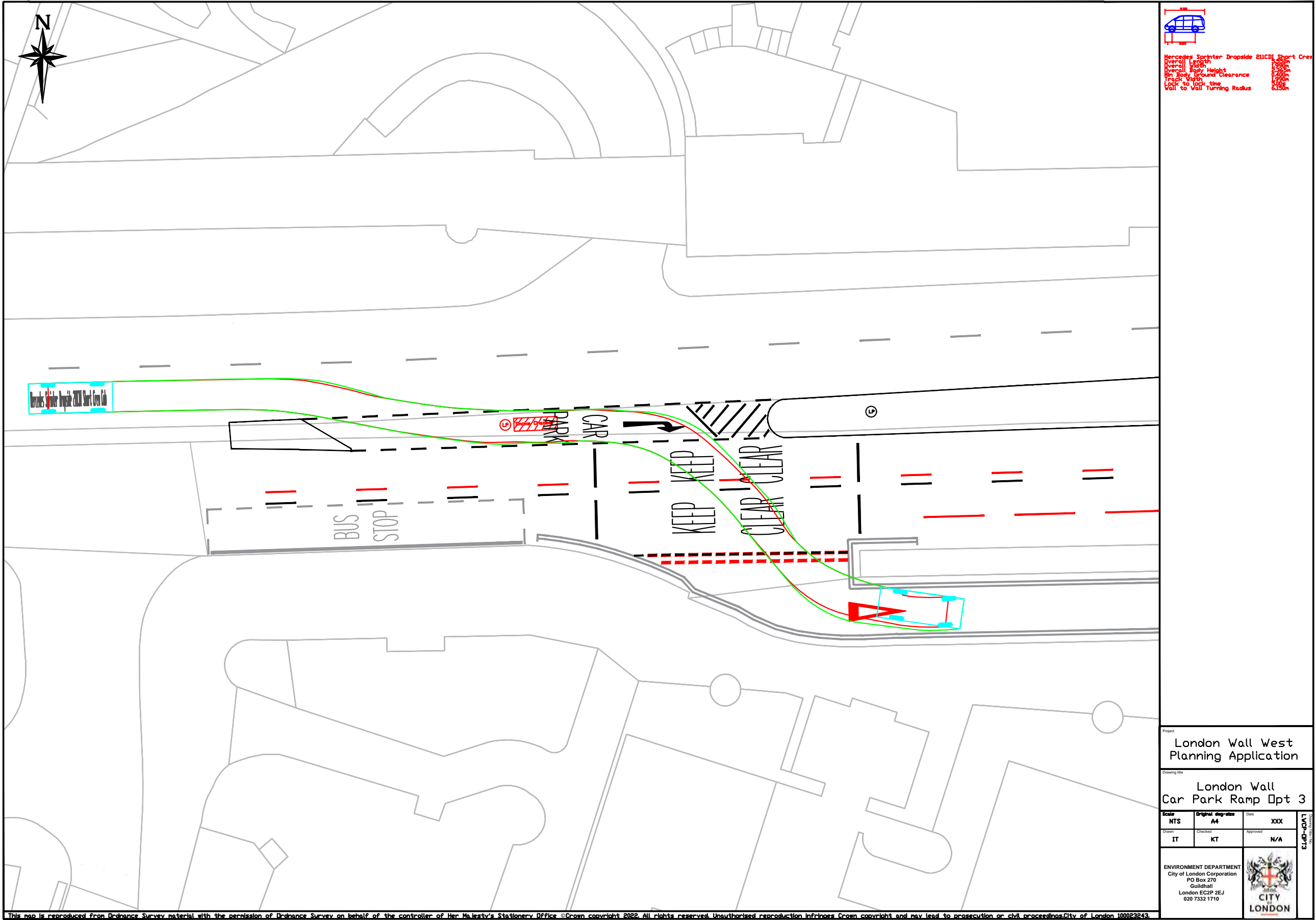


CHANGES TO HIGHWAY ACCESS - CAR PARK ENTRANCE OPTION 3 - TRACKING VAN 1



CHANGES TO HIGHWAY ACCESS - CAR PARK ENTRANCE

OPTION 3 - TRACKING VAN 2



CHANGES TO HIGHWAY ACCESS - CAR PARK ENTRANCE OPTION 3

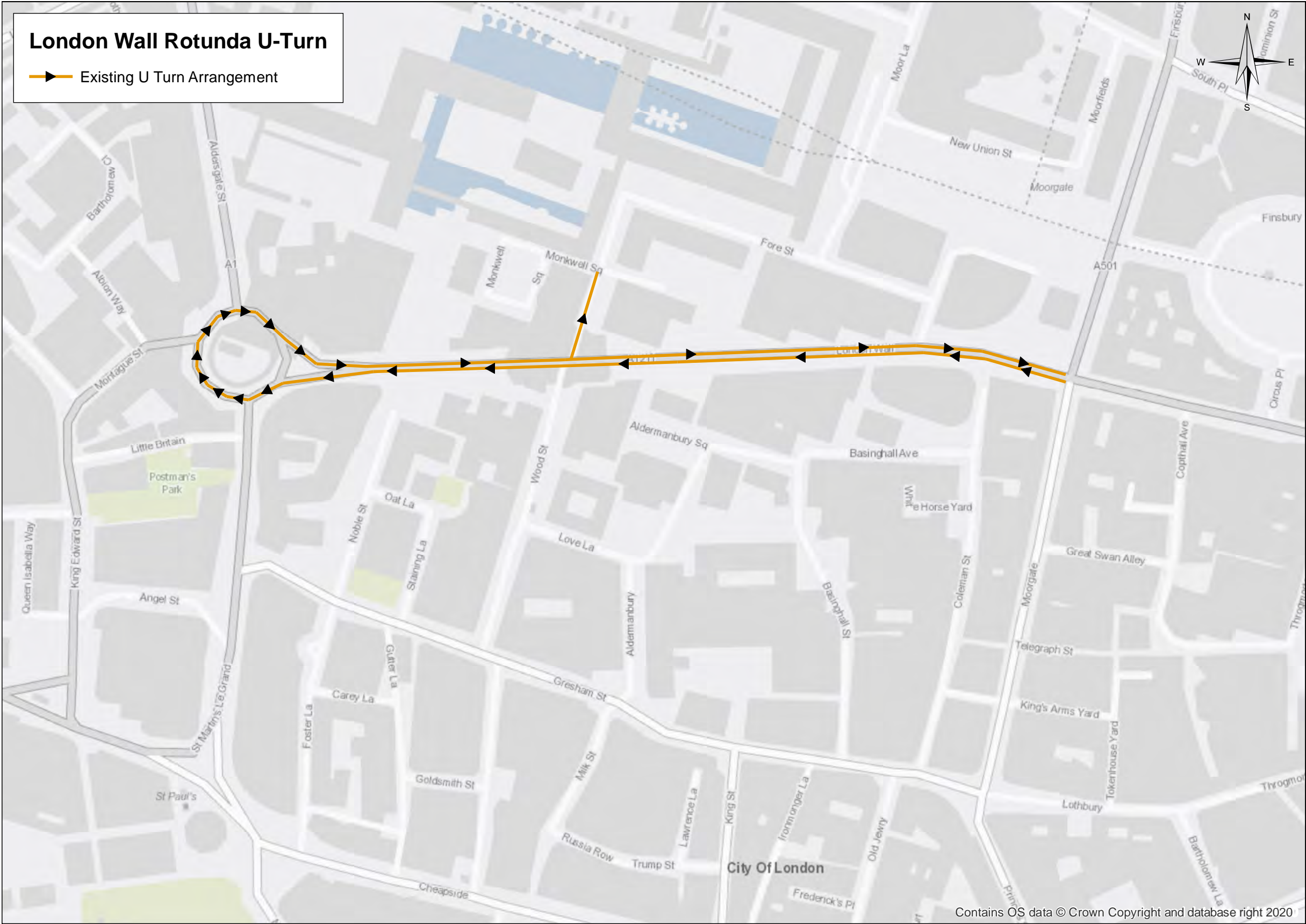
STRUCTURAL IMPLICATIONS

Key considerations

- Arrangement appears to have no impact on ramp arrangement or adjacent structural retaining walls
- Possible clash of vehicles and wall line as turning into the head of the ramp. Potential to flatten the head of the existing ramp and extend the flat zone by breaking out a short length of railing and upstand
- Turning zone in the central road area requires breakout of raised pavement area. Movement joint to drop at this location
- Turning zone coincides with existing pavement light required for smoke ventilation. Pavement light to be lowered and set into the primary slab.

Site investigations will be required in subsequent design phases in order to verify above assumptions/interpretations

CHANGES TO HIGHWAY ACCESS - EXISTING U-TURN ARRANGEMENT



CHANGES TO HIGHWAY ACCESS - U-TURN REASSIGNMENT

