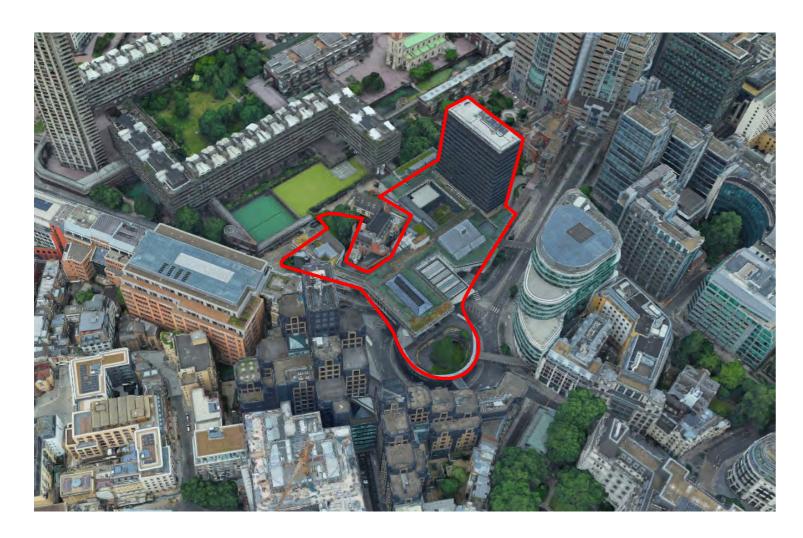
LONDON WALL WEST
SCOPE DOCUMENT TO GLA
02.12.21

DILLER SCOFIDIO + RENFRO
SHEPPARD ROBSON
BURO HAPPOLD
GROSS.MAX.

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Design Team
- 3. Site and surroundings
- 4. Proposals (incl design development and key massing changes, public realm, highways alterations)
- 5. LVMF and Townscape views
- 6. Sustainability/circular economy
- 7. Next Steps and Programme

#### INTRODUCTION



#### The site today

The London Wall West site comprises a number of inter-linked buildings, that sit at the heart of Culture Mile, a new home for contemporary culture in the ancient heart of London's working capital, stretching from Farringdon to Moorgate. This includes the current home of the Museum of London at 150 London Wall, which will be moving to Smithfeld Market, and Bastion House, a 1970s offce building that sits at western end of London Wall.

Previous concept proposals for the site comprised a new Centre for Music and commercial foorspace, however, it was confrmed in February 2021 that this would not go ahead and that time would be taken to consider alternatives development proposals.

#### **Current limitations**

When assessing what is possible here, we have had to weight up a number of factors that have together created challenges and opportunities for the future redevelopment of the site. The three main considerations have been listed below:

### 1. Unsustainable and outdated buildings

Bastion House and the Museum of London site are very much at the end of their economic lives and Bastion House is no longer ft for purpose as an offce building capable of providing high quality, modern offce facilities. Over the past six months we have undertaken studies to assess whether there is a case to refurbish, rather than fully redevelop these buildings in order to create a more environmentally sustainable development that still meets the needs of modern occupiers.

These studies weighed up whether on balance the works required to bring these buildings up to a modern standard would be limited enough in scope for a refurbishment approach to still create a carbon saving. compared with a full redevelopment, over the life of a building. The conclusion drawn is that the works required to bring both 150 London Wall and Bastion House up to a modern standard are so significant that they do not create enough of an embodied carbon saving to justify a refurbishment approach. Instead, a responsible approach to recycling building materials, along with the carbon savings made dayto-day by a new building(s) would make a full redevelopment more environmentally sustainable in the long-term.

### 2. Unwelcoming and diffcult to navigate public realm

The surrounding pedestrian environment is diffcult to navigate, lacking in public spaces and relatively closed off from the local area. It can also be dark and unwelcoming where the covered walkways extend from London Wall.

Along with existing road layout issues and the large roundabout below the Museum of London, the site can be diffcult to traverse and acts as an unwanted barrier between West Smithfeld, the Barbican and rest of London Wall. This will only become more of an issue as part of the West Smithfeld area is transformed into the new Museum of London – a venue that could welcome around two million people per year.

## 3. Hiding one of the City's most important historical features

The current layout of the buildings block the historic Roman Wall that dates right back to 200 AD and was constructed to defend the most strategically important parts of Londinium. As a result, passers by are almost unaware of the history that sits just out of sight. Along with creating a better streetscape, any future buildings on the site must create opportunities to celebrate London Wall for many generations to come.

#### INTRODUCTION

#### Future Opportunities at London Wall West

Having worked closely with our local neighbours, elected offcials, and offcers, we are delighted to set out our early design concepts for the future of this site, with a vision to make this a vibrant, thriving, inclusive and sustainable place that the City can be proud of.

This development is intended to bring a number of benefts, including:

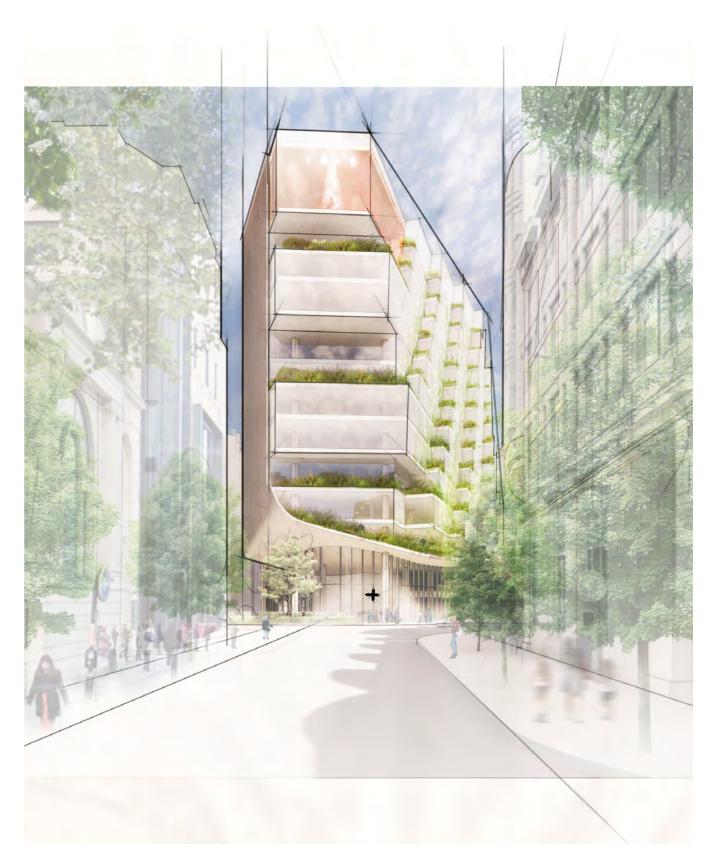
- Providing the funding necessary to enable the Museum of London's move to West Smithfeld which is set to be one of the largest cultural projects happening anywhere in Europe and to which the City of London has pledged £110 million.
- Delivering a range of high-quality offce spaces our plans are to create a mixture of fexible, high-quality offce spaces to suit a variety of businesses and directly support the City's innovation and growth strategy. This will include an affordable workspace package that will help many more small to medium-sized businesses grow within the Square Mile.
- Creating a cultural programme that
   is co-curated by local communities

   we have started and will continue
   to work with local residents and
   cultural organisations to create
   a range of culturally-focused
   activities here that recognise
   London Wall West's place at the
   heart of Culture Mile.

- Supporting the social and economic development of the local community

   this includes by providing opportunities for communities to come together to meet and socialise, as well as space that can support learning and wellbeing programmes, sponsored by the City of London and other partners.
- Celebrating the City of London's heritage this will involve maximising the area's heritage assets, such as London Wall, by incorporating them into the emerging designs.
- Improving the public realm by making the area safer, friendlier and engaging by enhancing the footpaths, high walks and other public spaces.
- Contributing to the City's sustainability targets including by creating a development that reuses what it can of existing buildings with a target of up to 90% of the existing site to be recycled incorporating the latest low-carbon technologies, using environmentally-friendly construction methods and developing biodiversity.

In setting out this vision, our intention to ensure that these align with local priorities and the policies set out within the draft City Plan, Cultural Mile Look & Feel Strategy and The Square Mile: Future City document that was published in April 2021, as well as the City's Climate Action Strategy, all of which and many more will continue to be taken into close consideration as we develop our plans.



Client: City of London Surveyors

Lead designer: Diller Scofidio + Renfro

Collaborating architect: **Sheppard Robson** 

Landscape architect: **Gross.Max.** 

Structure & services: **Buro Happold** 

Lighting: Spiers & Major

Planning Consultant: Gerald Eve

Communications: London Communication Agency

Cost planning: **AECOM** 

Townscape: **Tavernor Consultancy** 

Visualization: Miller Hare

Daylight & Sunlight: Waldrams

Cultural Advisors: Contemporary Arts Society

**Environmental Impact: Buro Happold** 

Archaeology: Museum of London Archaeology

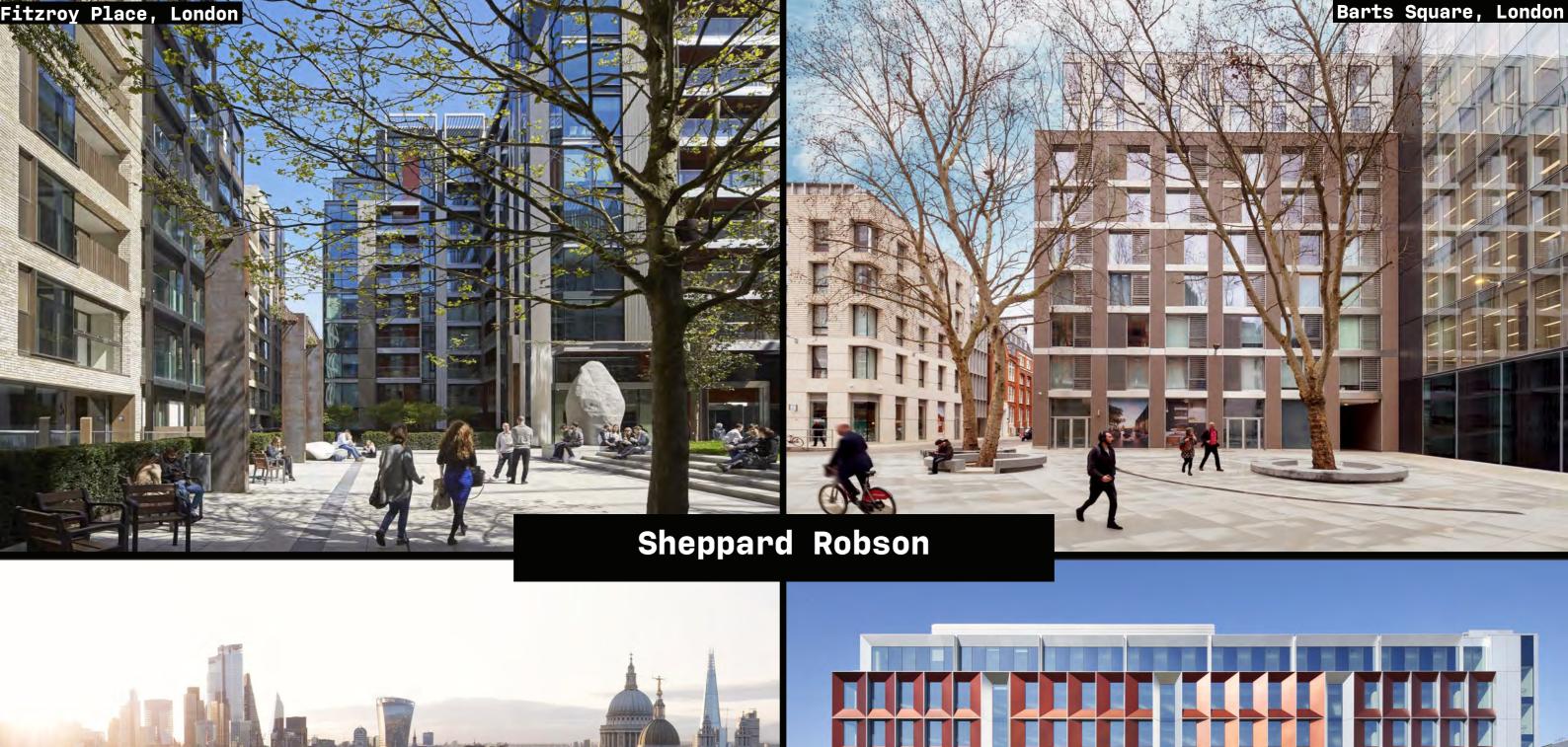
Transport: Buro Happold

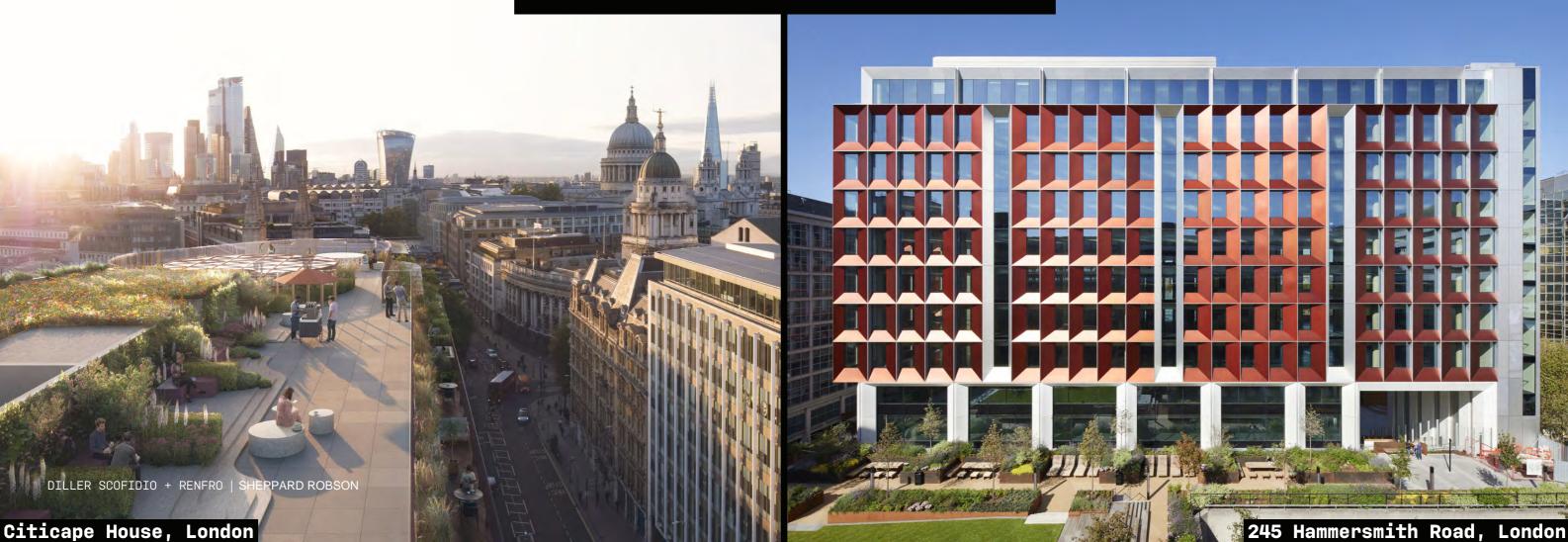
Commercial Advisors: Jones Lang LaSalle

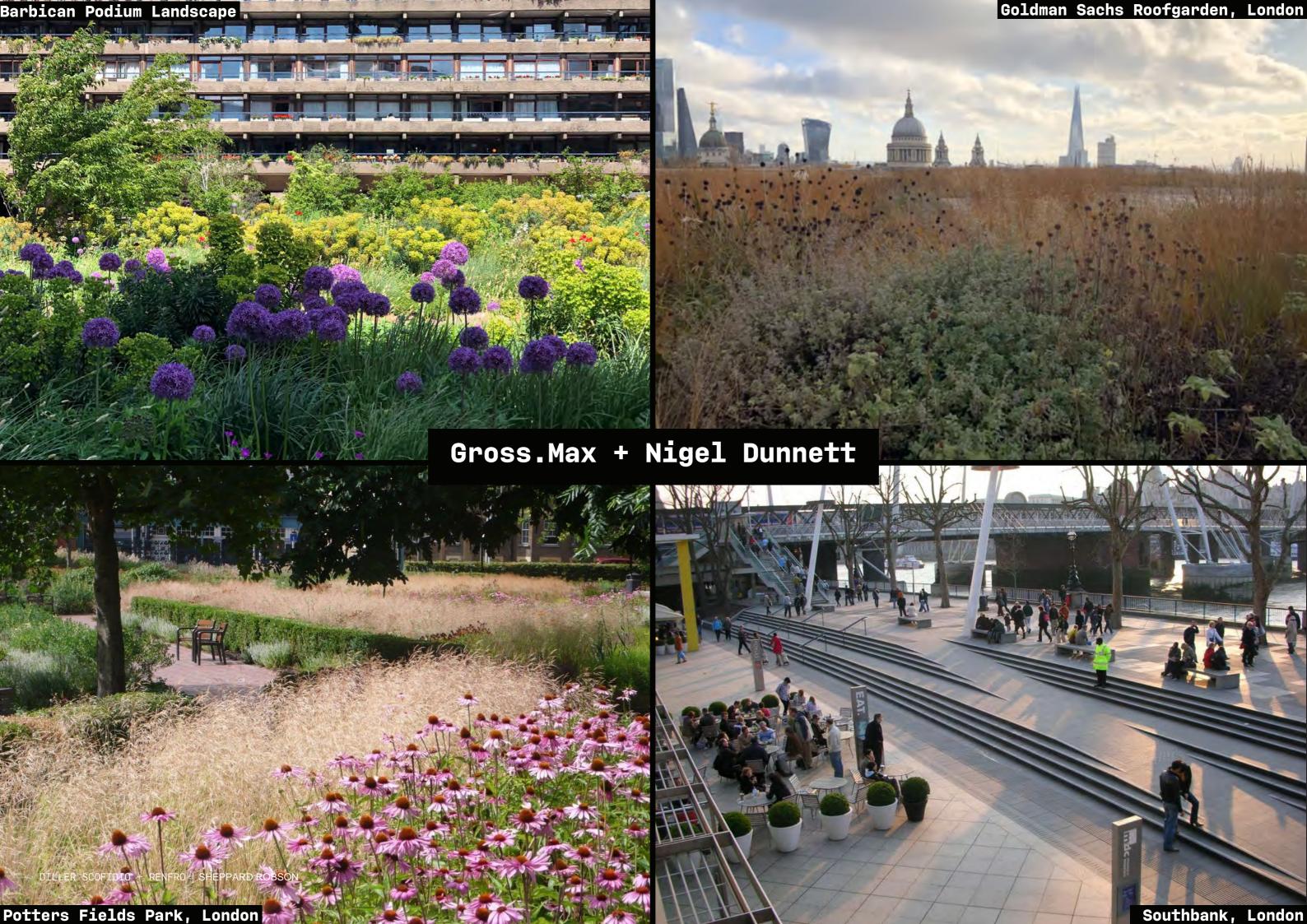
Principal Designers: **ORSA** 





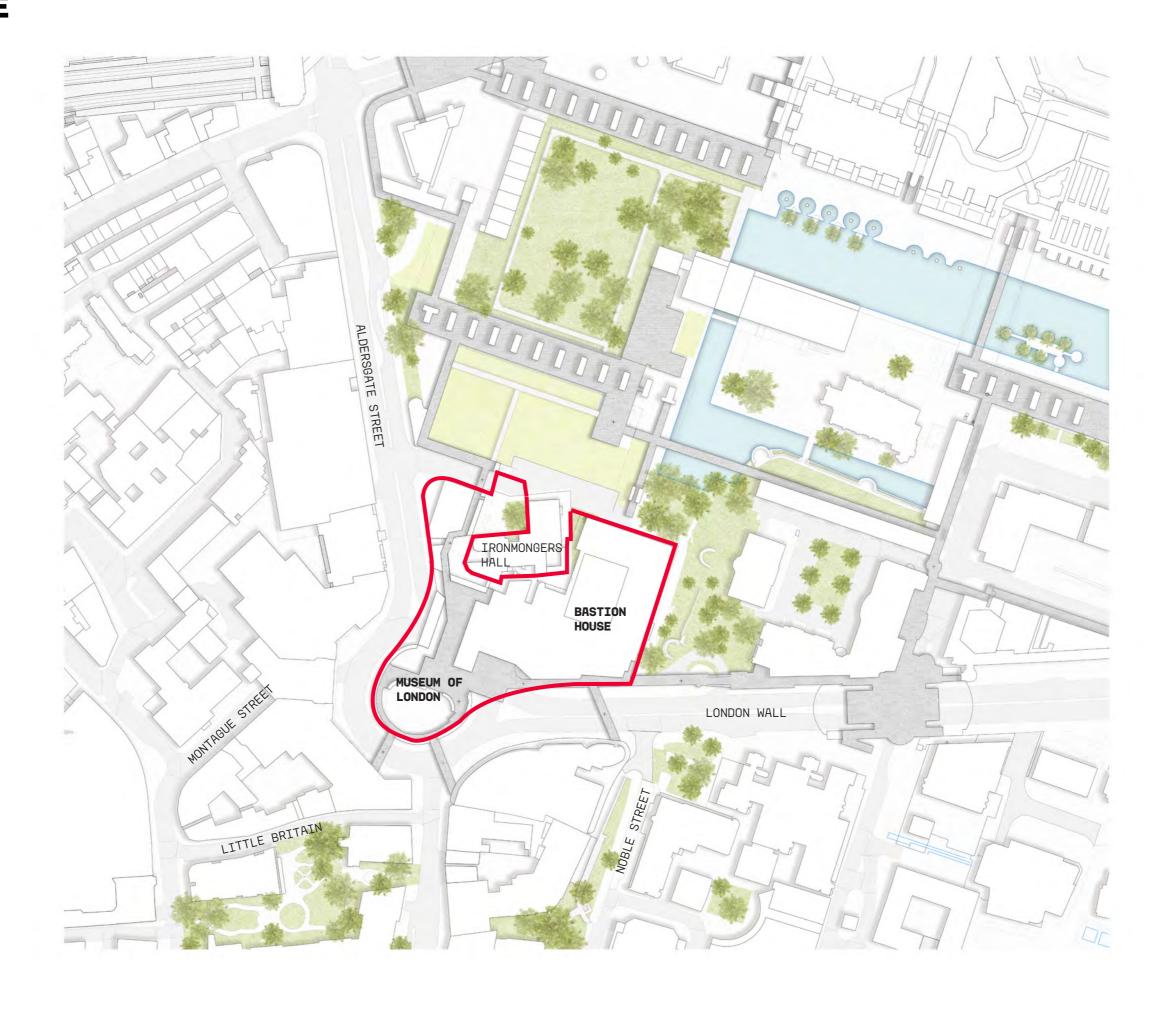




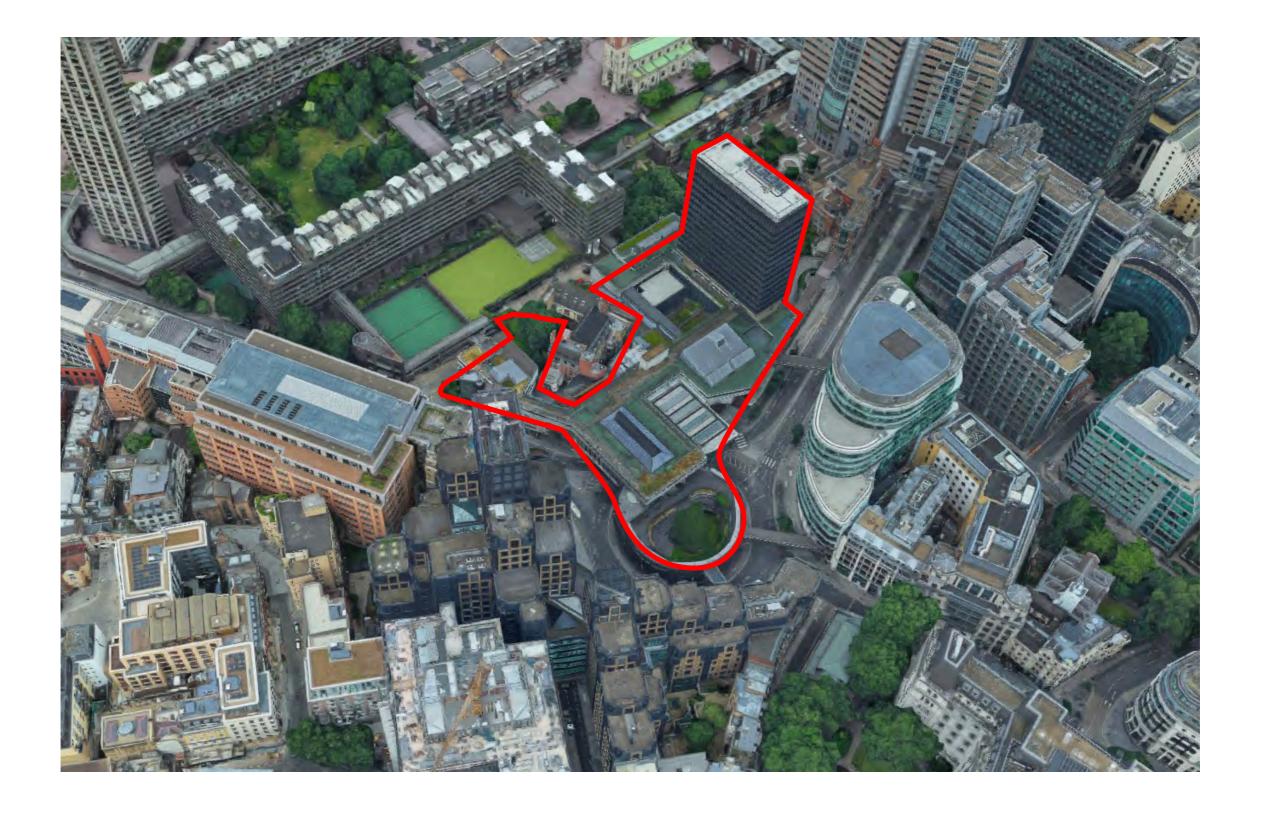


## THE SITE

#### THE SITE



#### THE SITE



#### **EXISTING BUILDINGS**











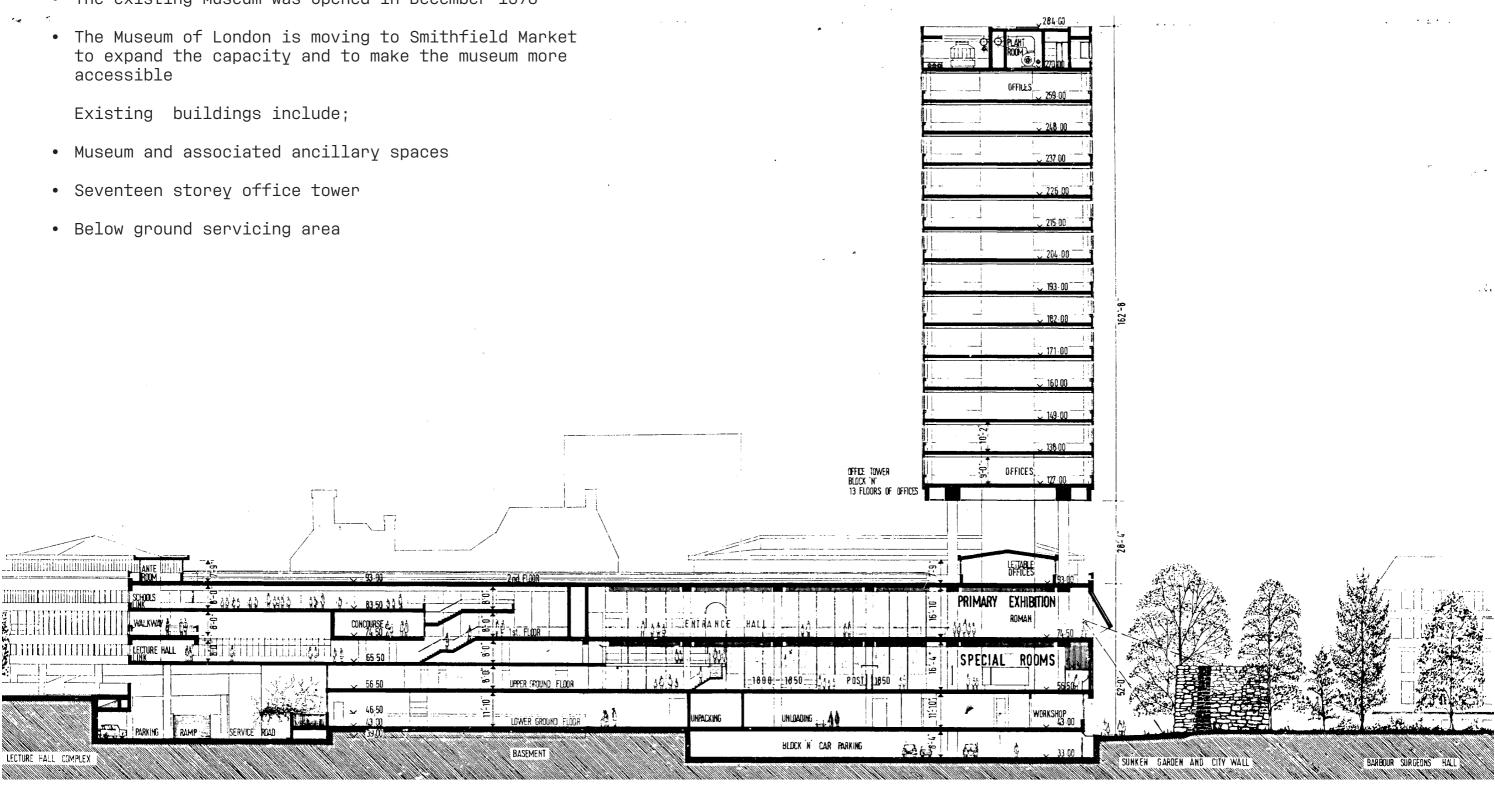


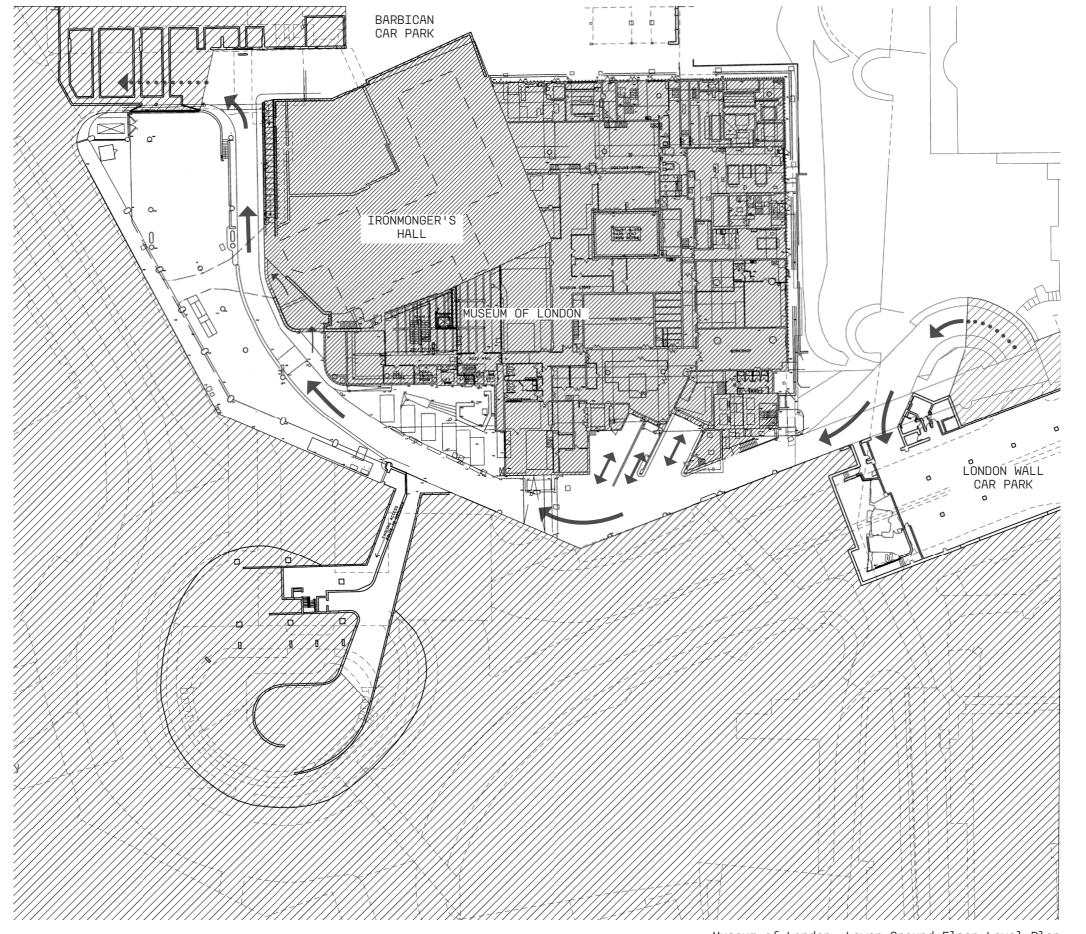




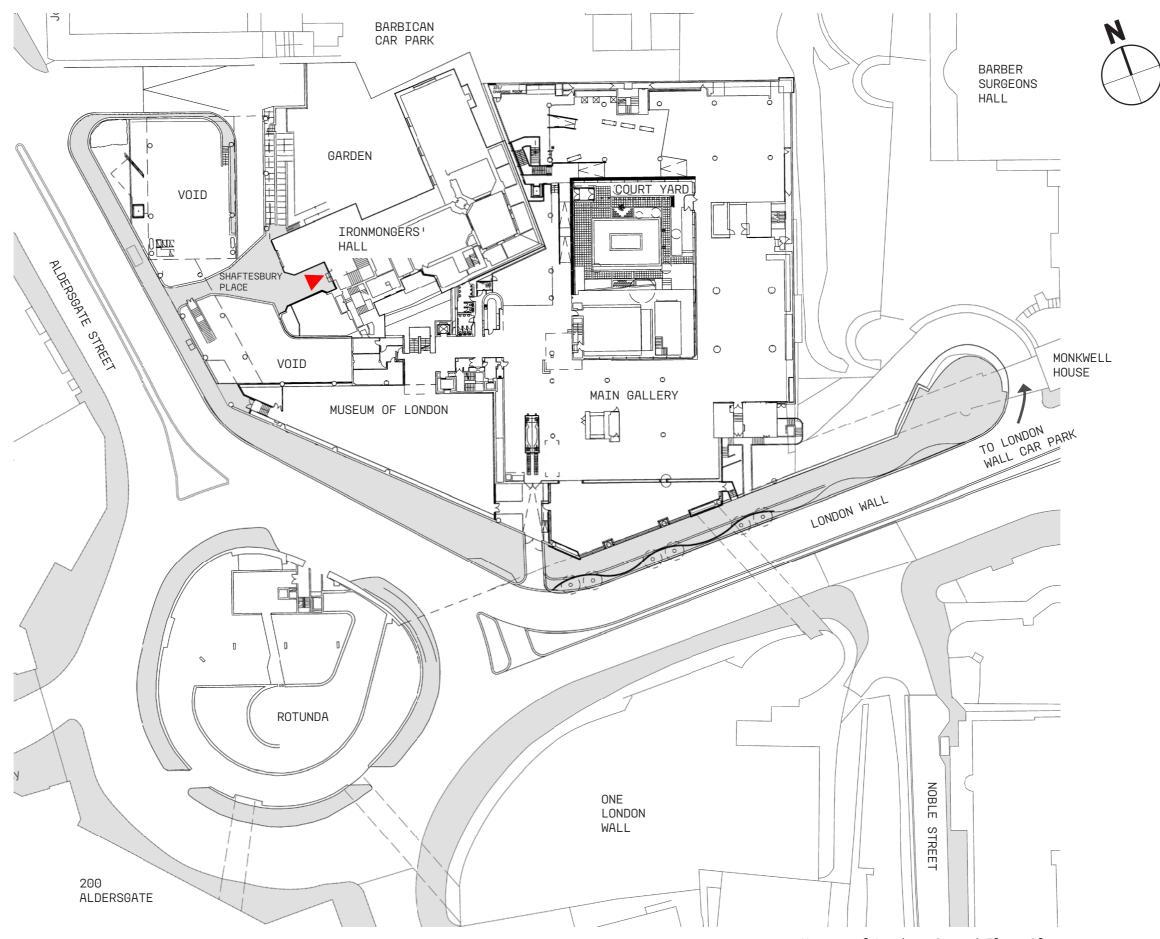
#### Museum of London / Bastion House

• The existing Museum was opened in December 1976

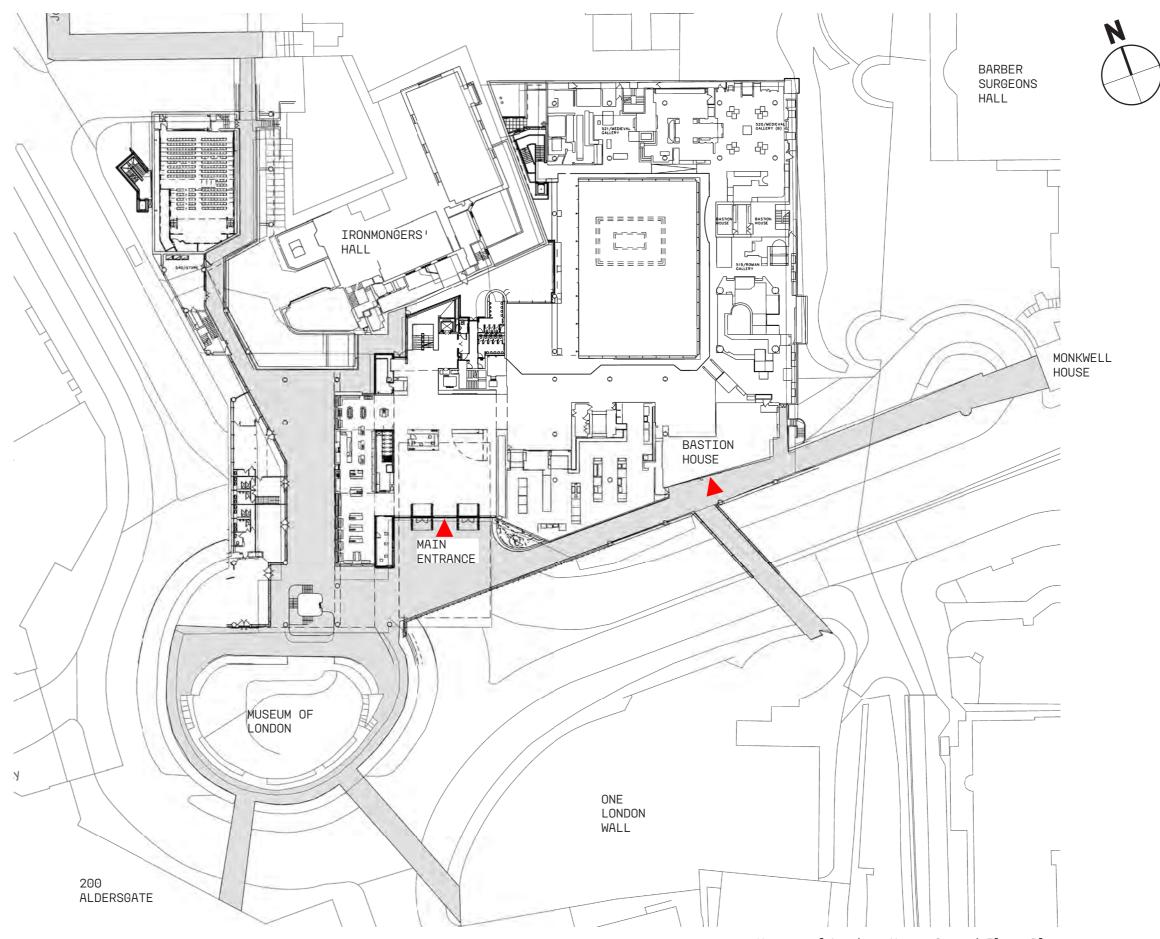




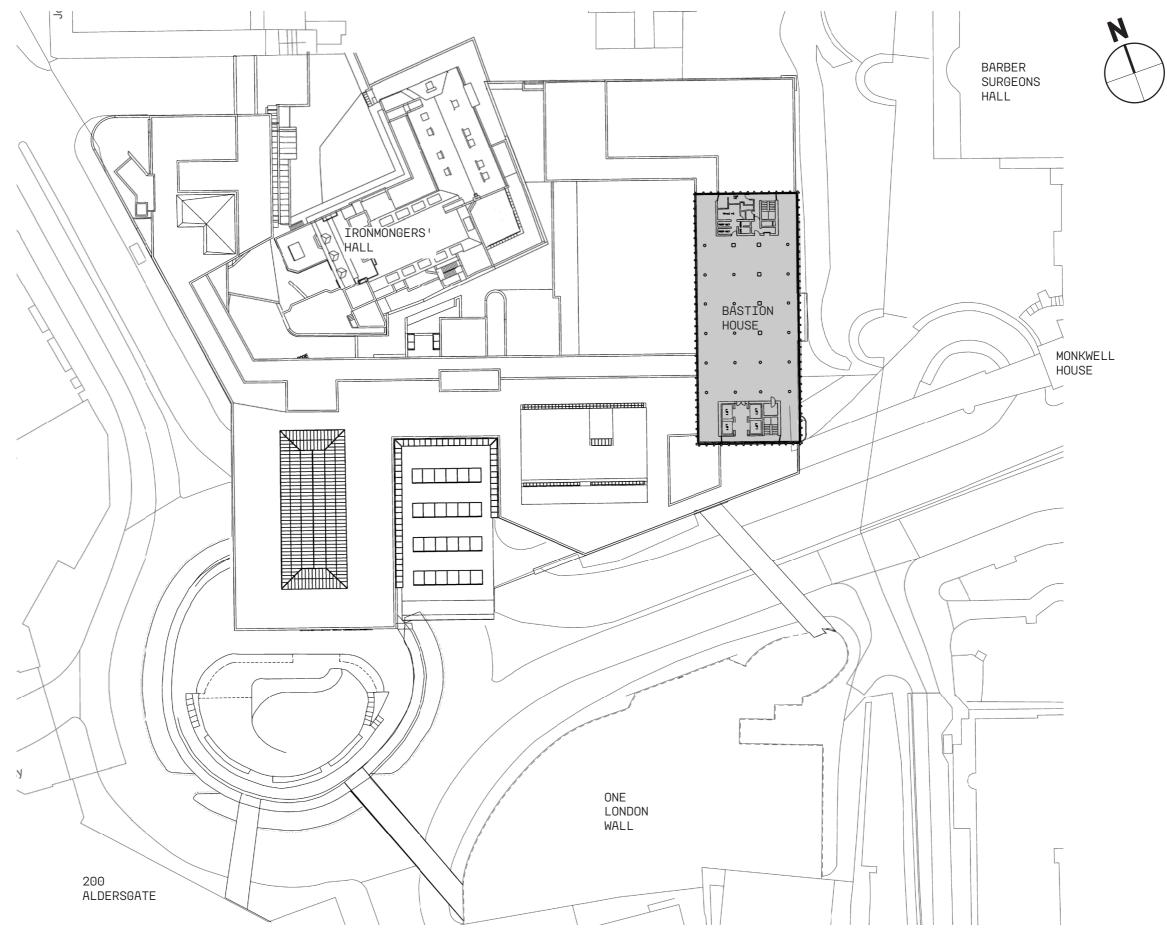
Museum of London; Lower Ground Floor Level Plan Ref: City Surveyor's Department, Drawing 4-C-32244-01 Low Level 03 (Dated Sep 2010)



Museum of London; Ground Floor Plan Ref: City Surveyor's Department, Drawing 4-C-32245-01 Lower Level 2 (Dated Sep 2010)



Museum of London; Upper Ground Floor Plan Ref: City Surveyor's Department, Drawing 4-C-32247-01 Entrance Level (Dated Sep 2010)



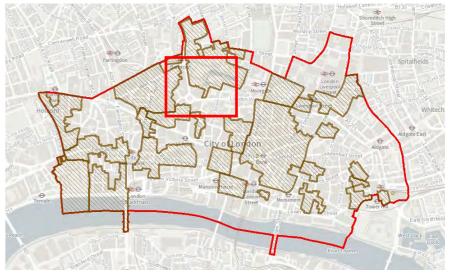
Bastion House; Typical Office Floor Plan Ref: City Surveyor's Department, Drawing 4-C-3693 Proposed Typical Floor Layout (Dated July 1995)

#### **SENSITIVE NEIGHBOURS**



#### **CONSERVATION AREAS**

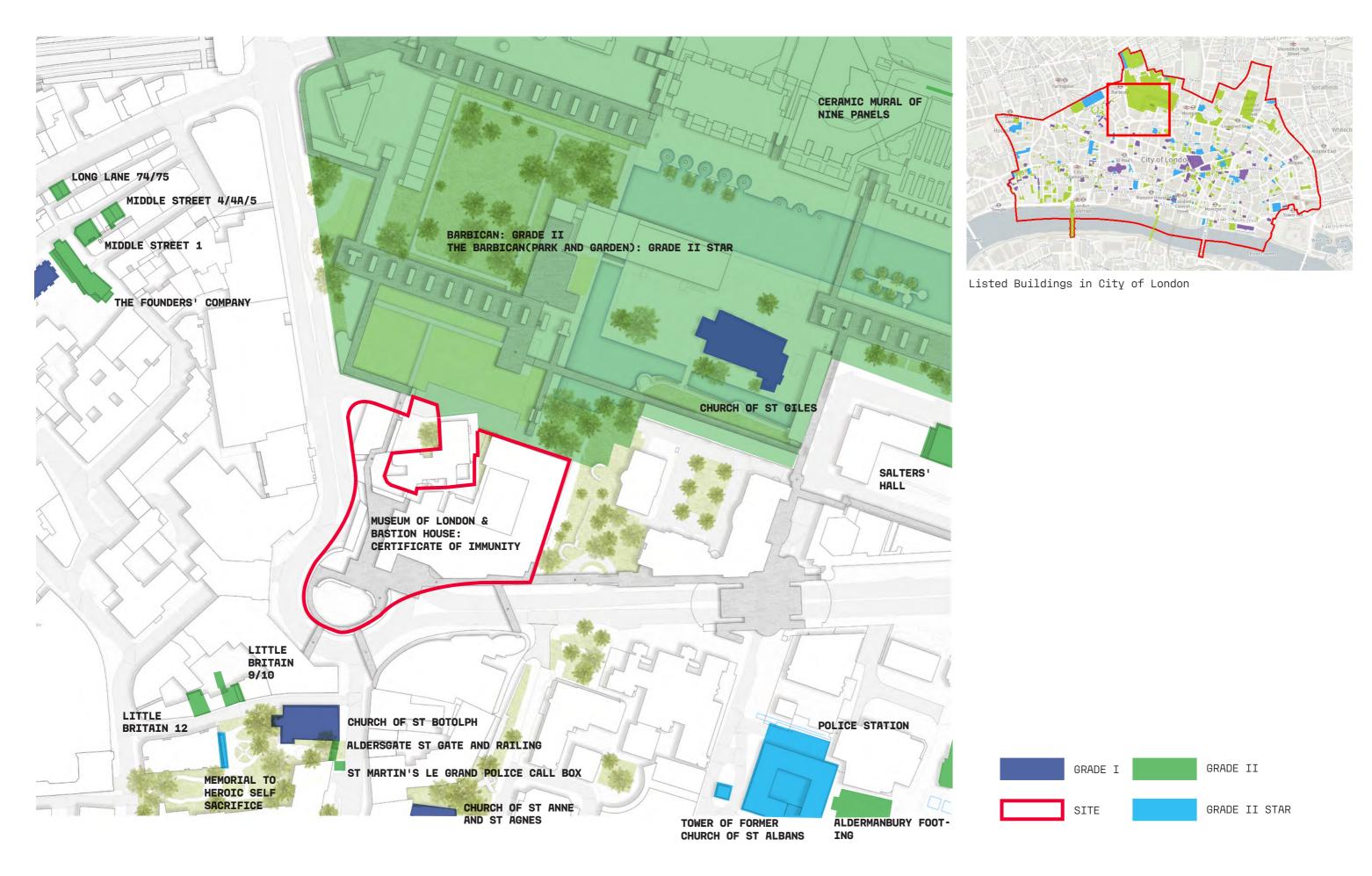




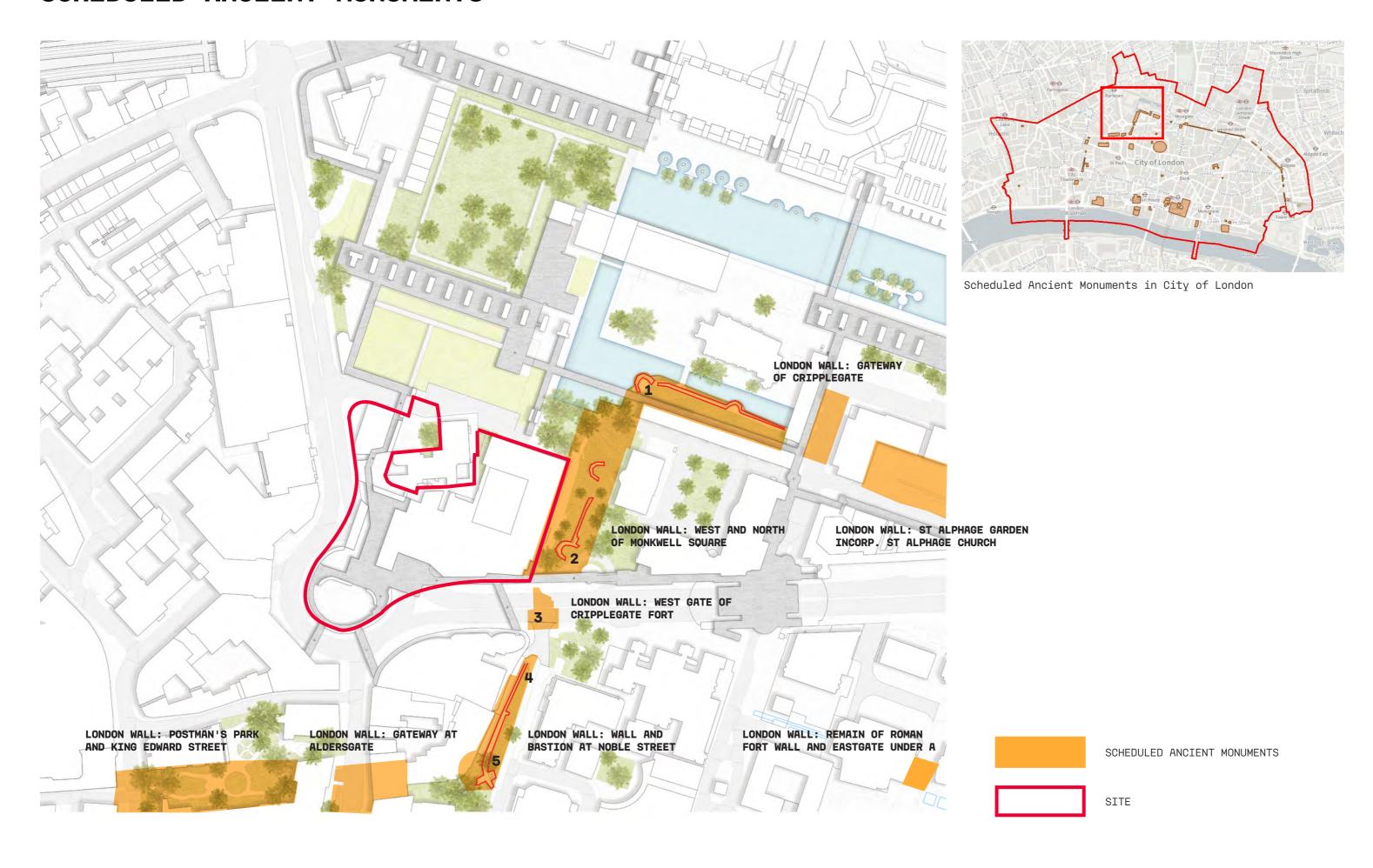
Conservation Areas in City of London

SITE CONSERVATION AREAS

#### LISTED BUILDINGS AND REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS



#### SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

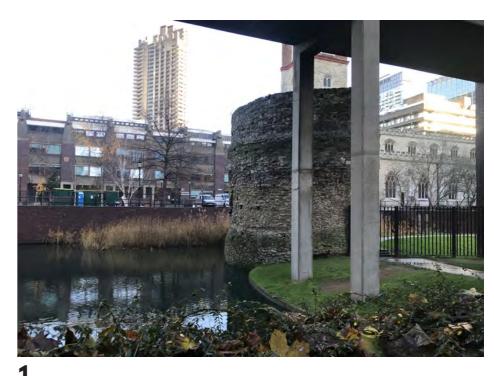


#### SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS







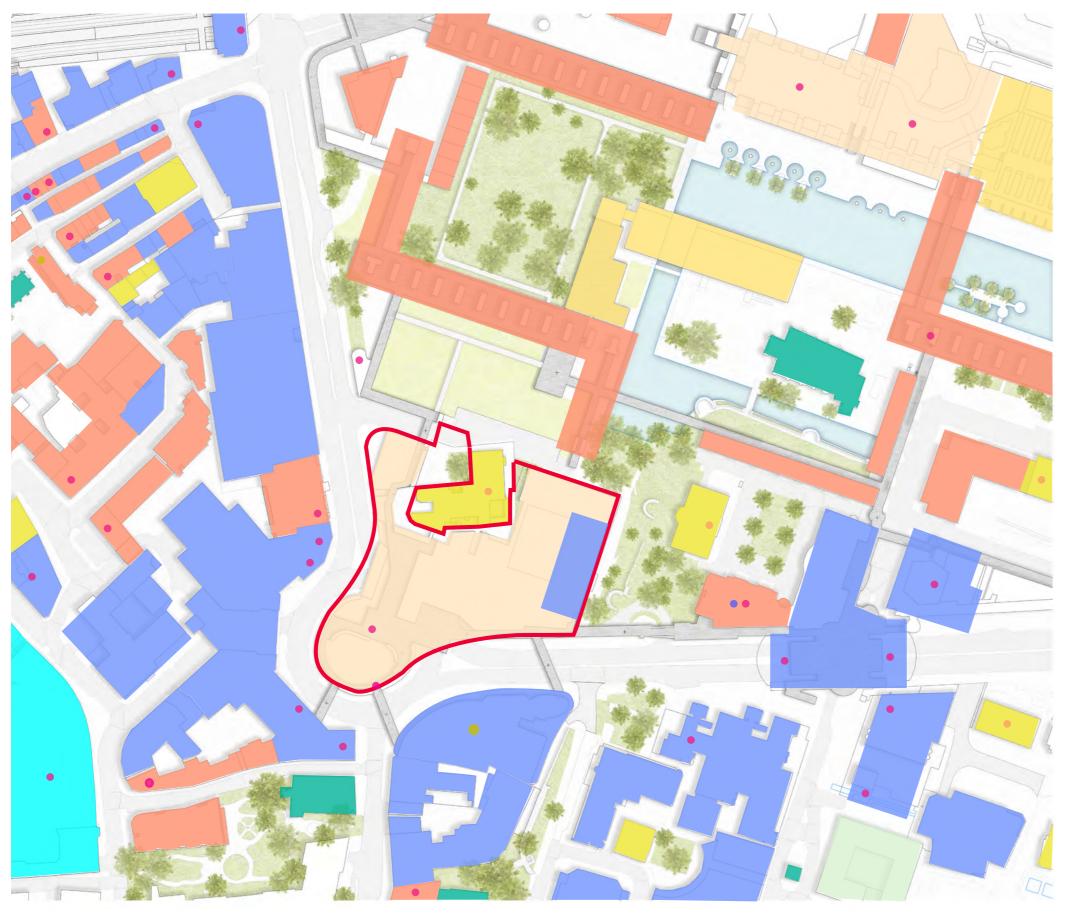


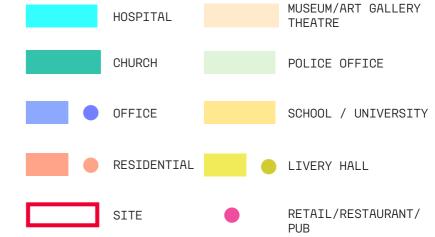




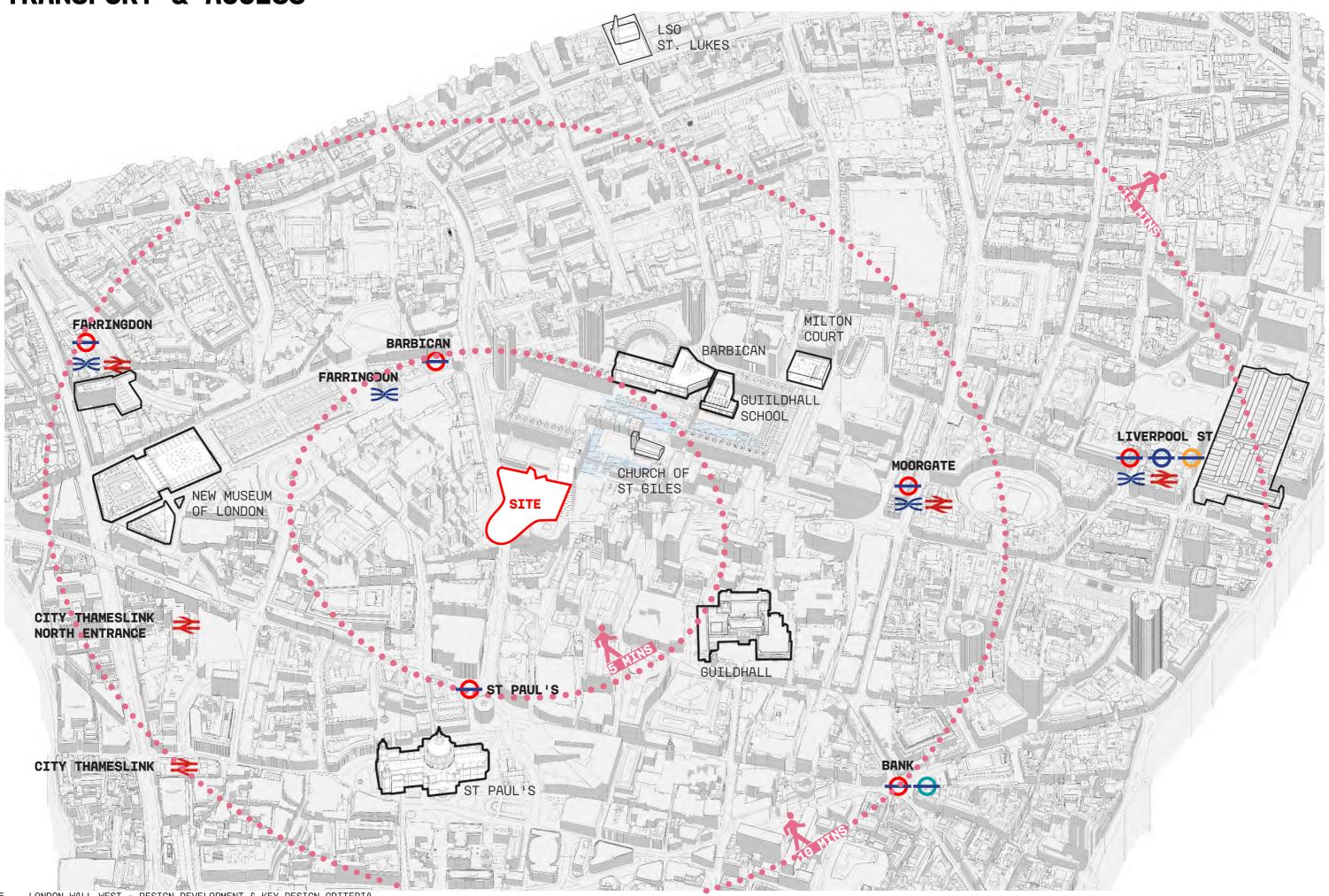
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#### **BUILDING USES**

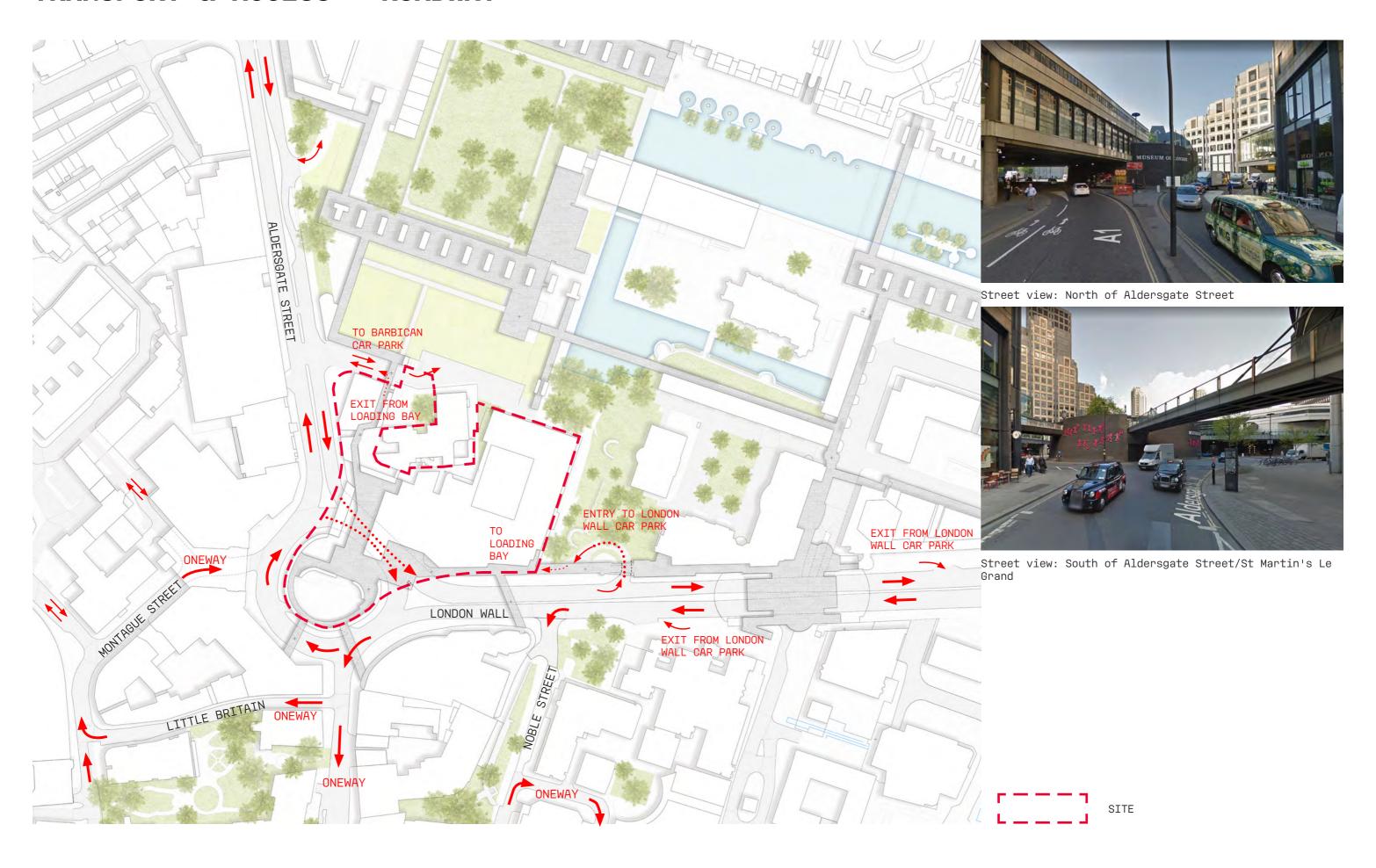




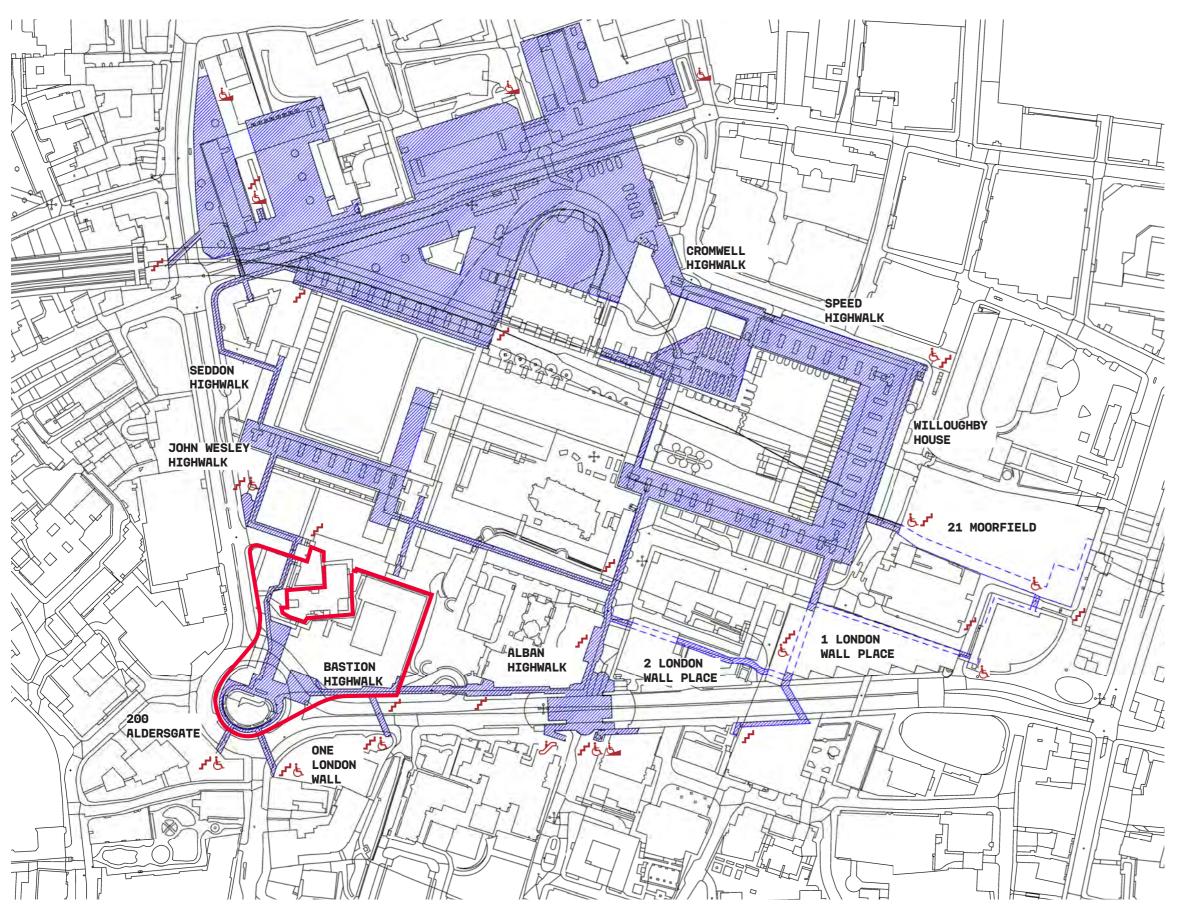
#### TRANSPORT & ACCESS



#### TRANSPORT & ACCESS - ROADWAY



#### TRANSPORT & ACCESS - HIGHWALK



HIGHWALK AT THOMAS MORE/MOUNTJOY HOUSE

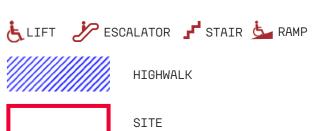




TRUNCATED HIGHWALK AT MOUNTJOY HOUSE

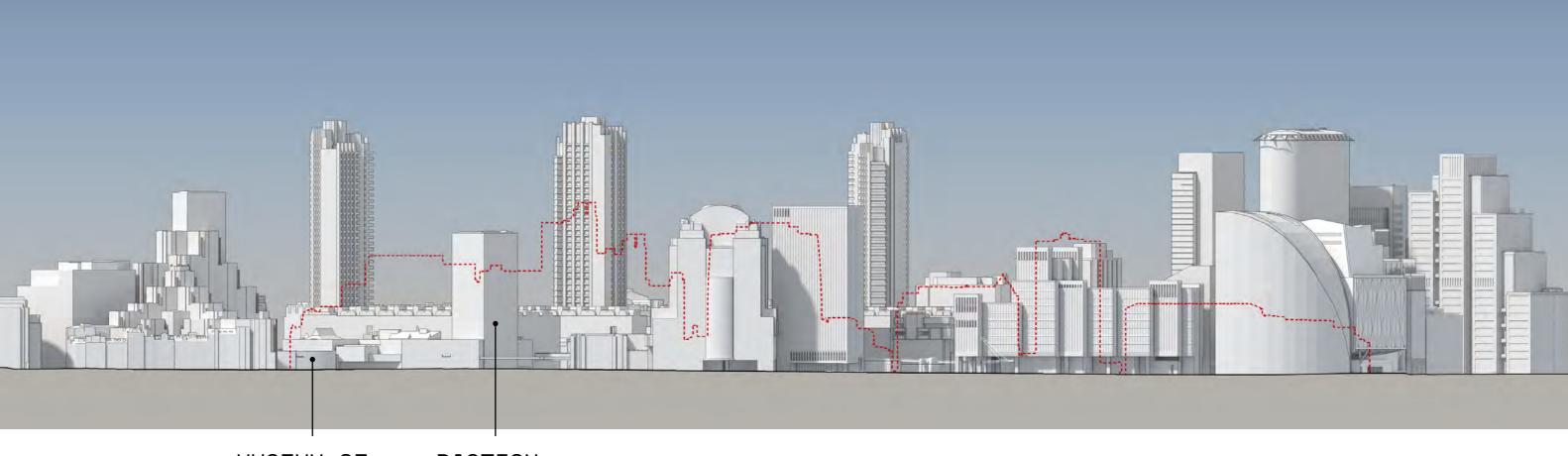


BABICAN PEDESTRIAN MAP SIGNAGE

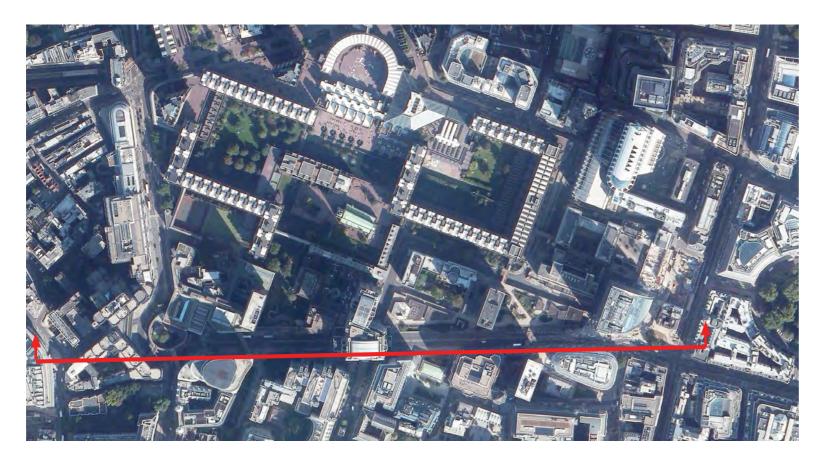


#### **ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT - GREEN SPACE**



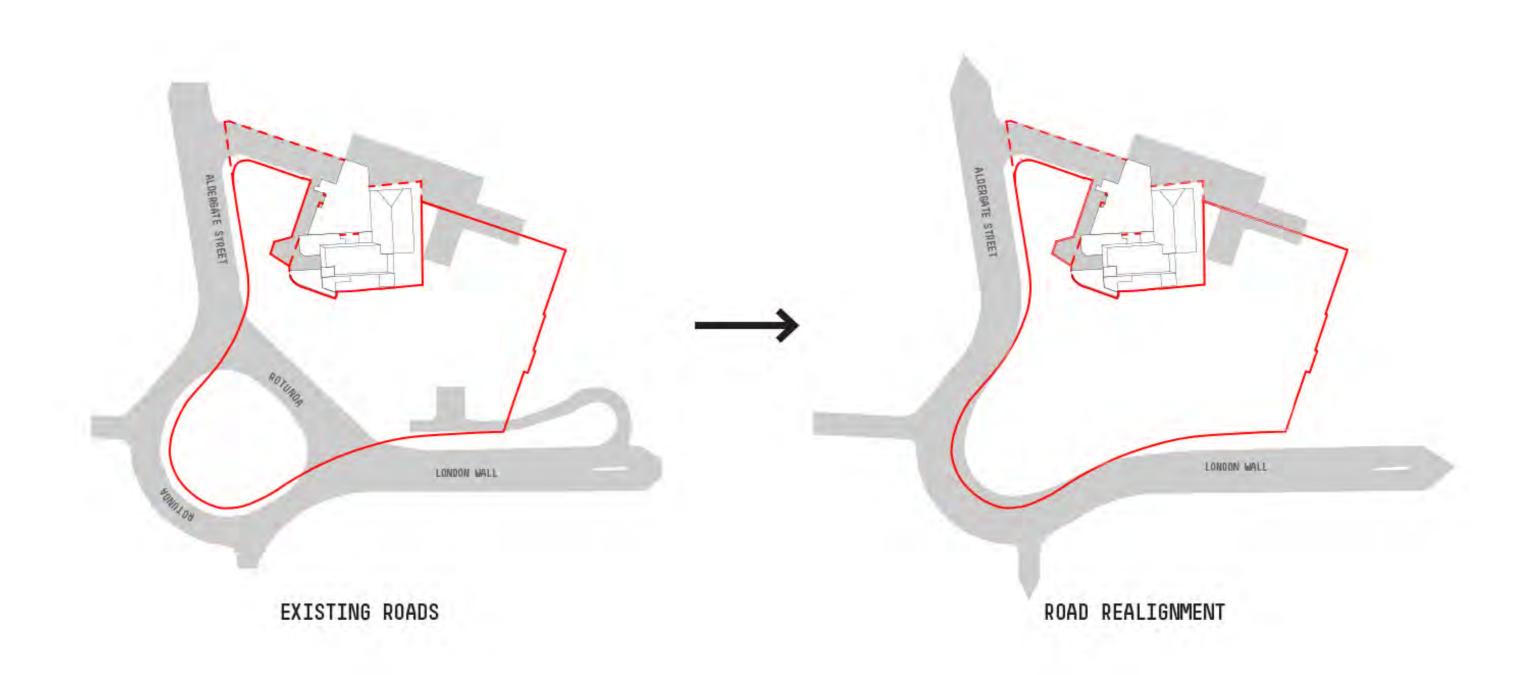


MUSEUM OF BASTION LONDON HOUSE

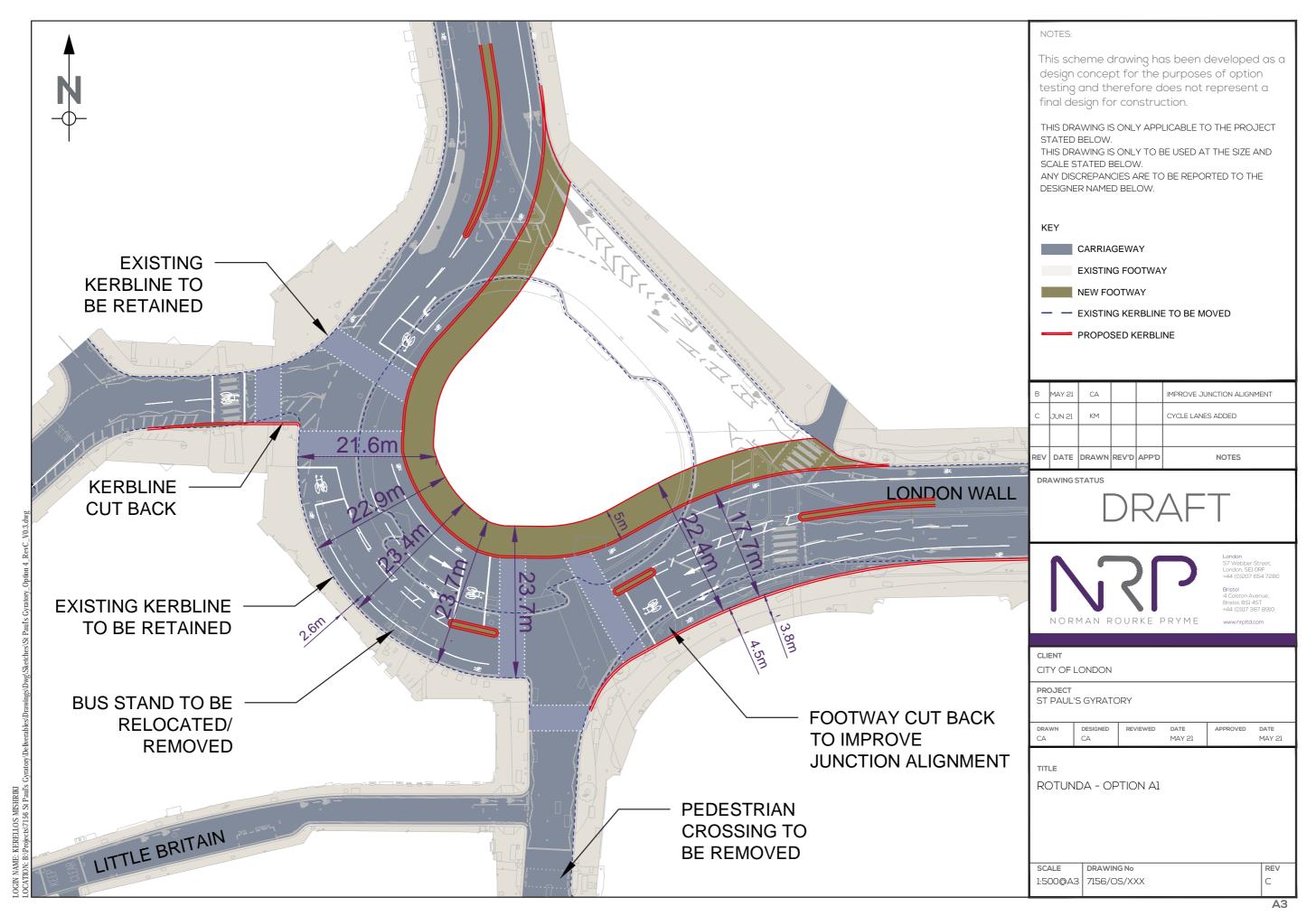


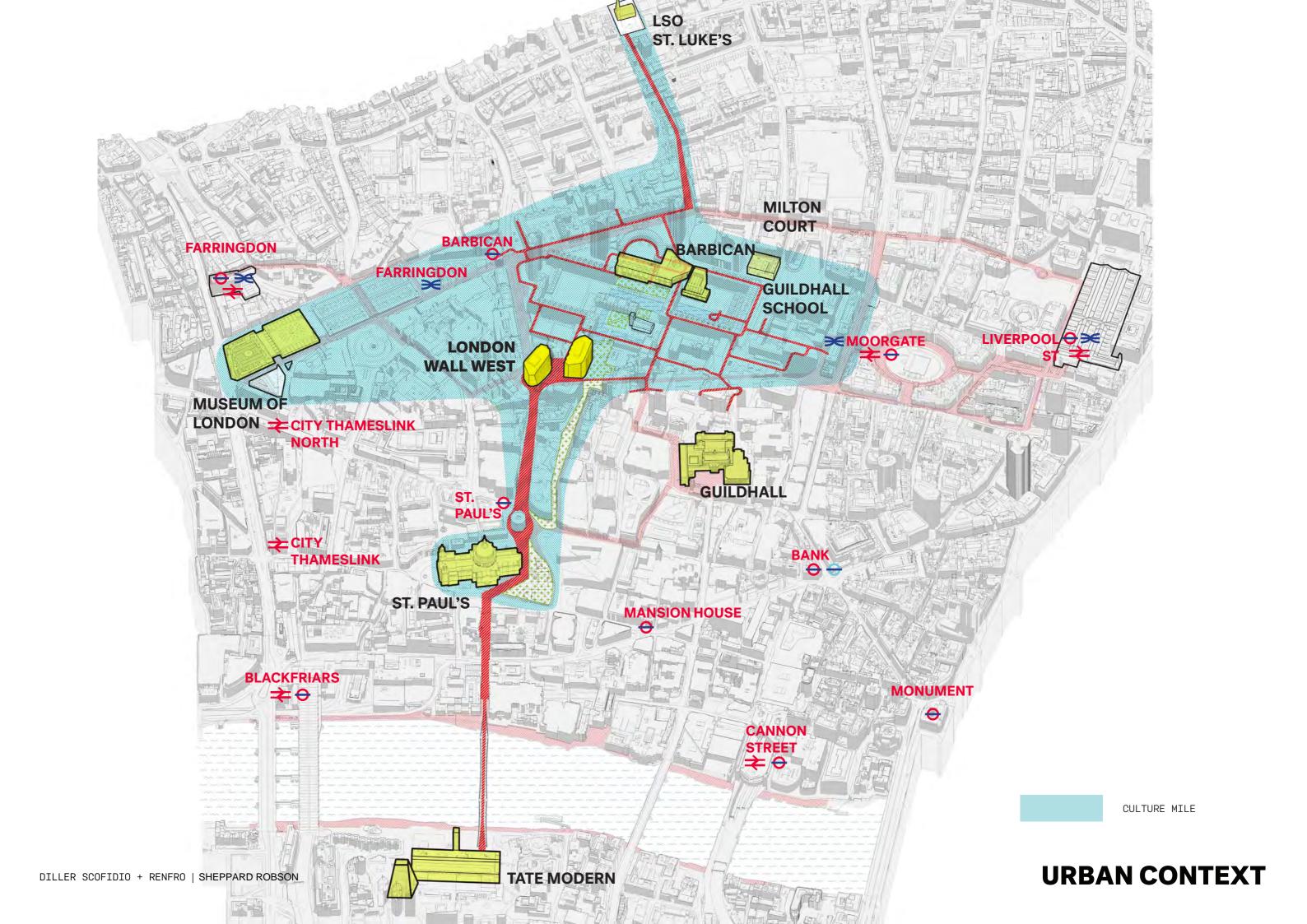
# BUILDING SCALE LONDON WALL ELEVATION

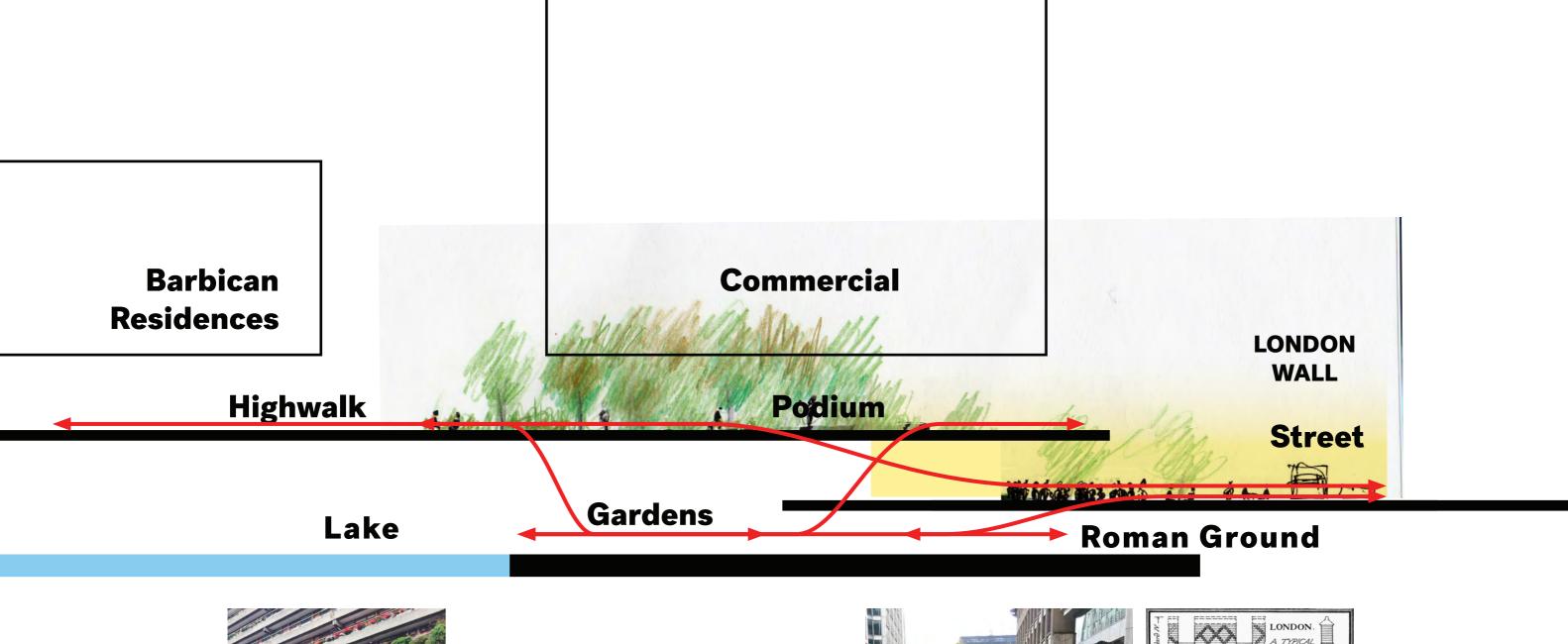
## THE PROPOSAL



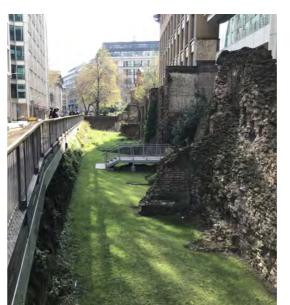
#### **HIGHWAYS - PROPOSED LAYOUT CHANGE**

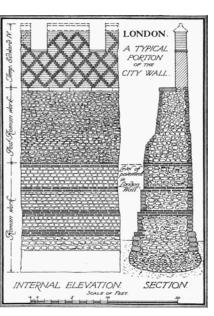




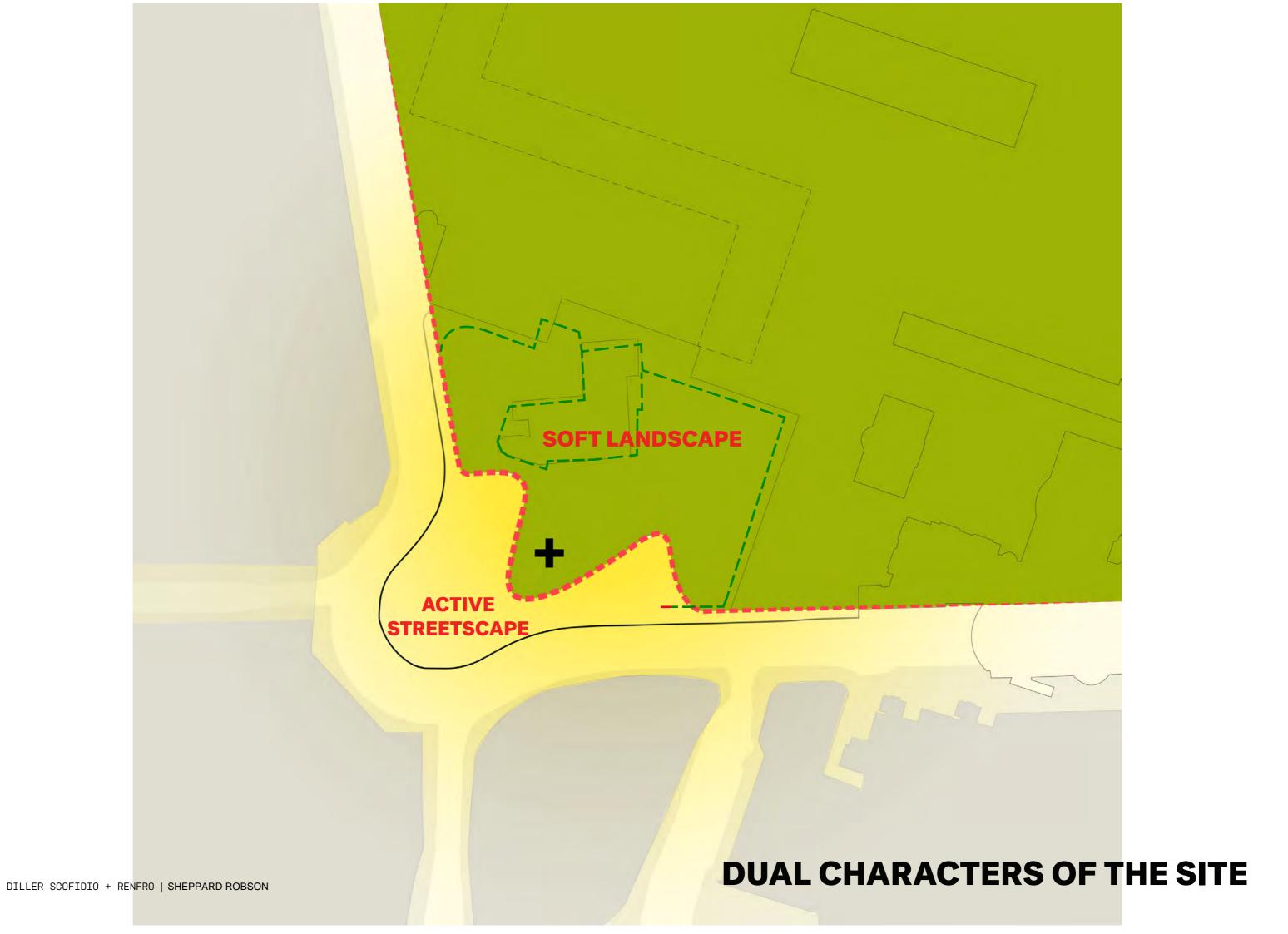


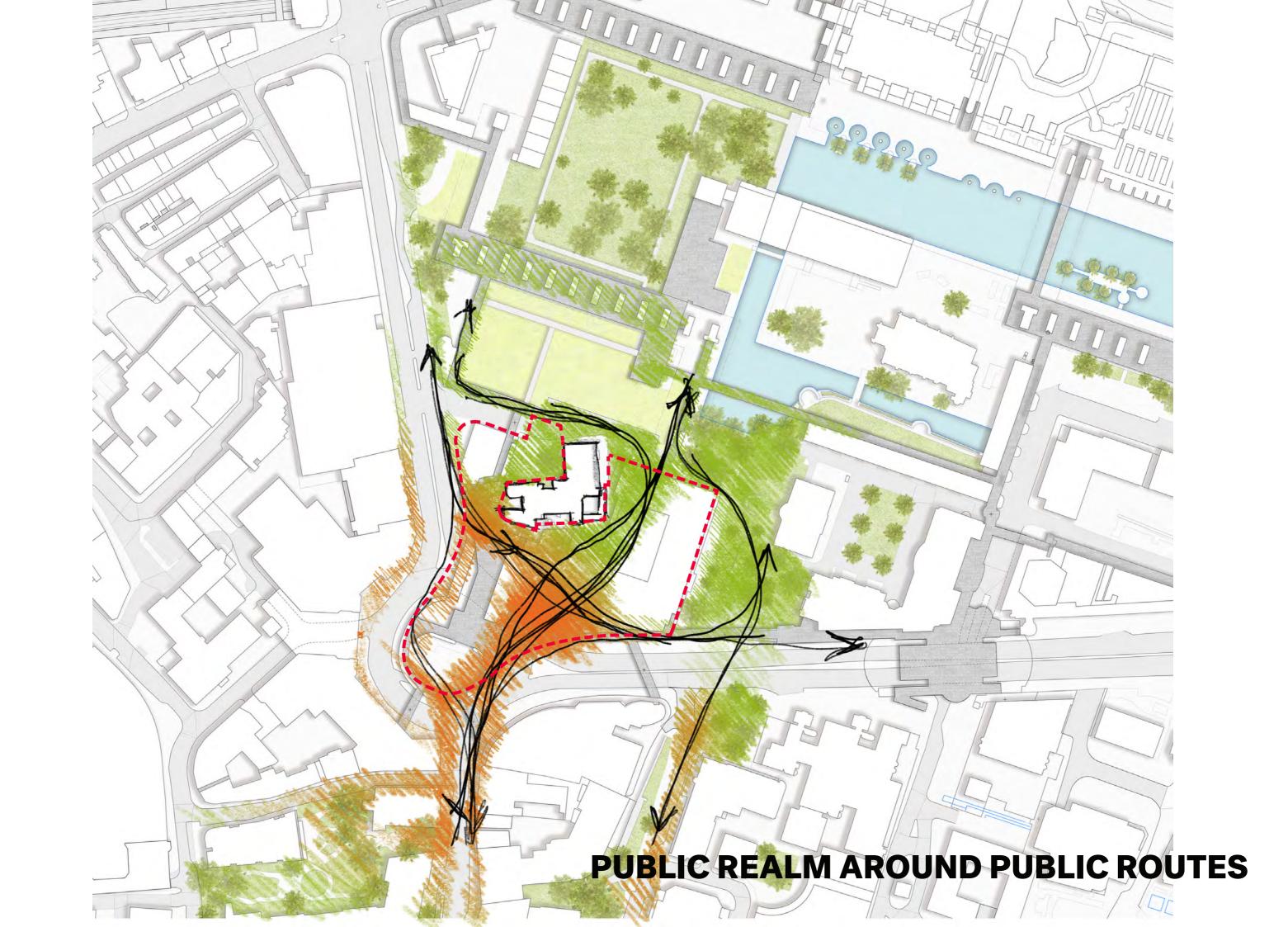






# LAYERED URBANISM CONNECTING MULTIPLE GROUNDS

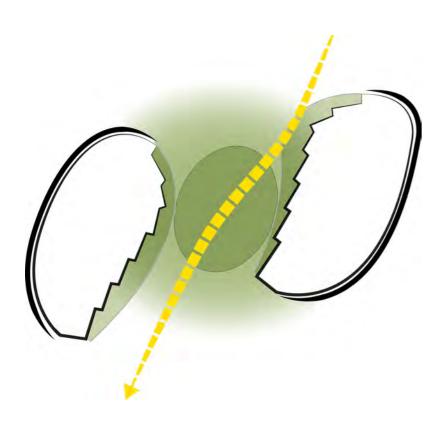




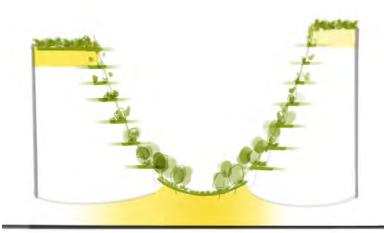
# 1. SHAPING A PUBLIC SPACE, FORMING A GATEWAY

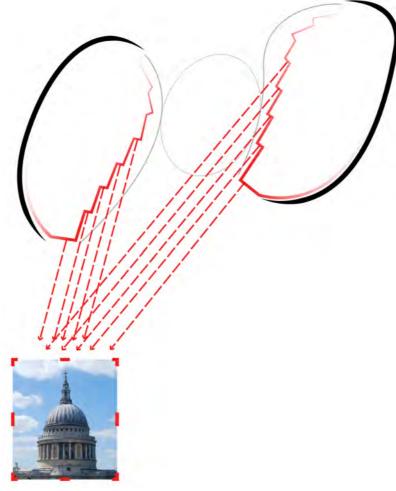
#### 2. SCULPTING FACADES IN RESPONSE TO VIEW

### 3. CREATING A DUAL ASPECT IDENTITY

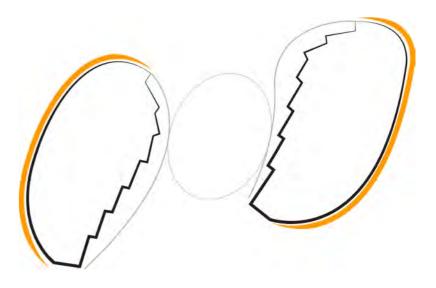


The two main buildings are considered not as autonomous objects, but rather as a framing device for a central gathering and green space at the heart of the Culture Mile, creating a gateway into the Barbican.





The facade facing the public space are formed by maximizing exposures towards the southern skyline with St Paul's in the centre.



A husk-like exterior facing the city and adjacent buildings provides a quiet release and contrast from active inner faces of the buildings.



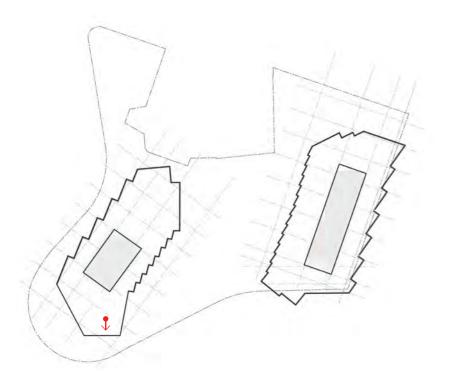


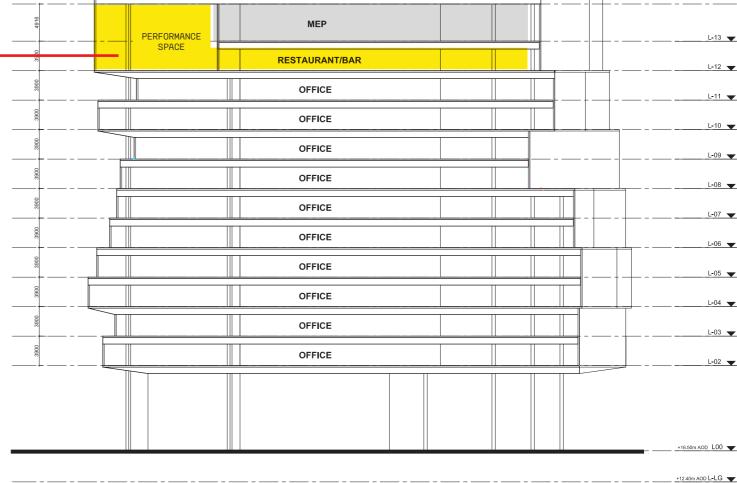


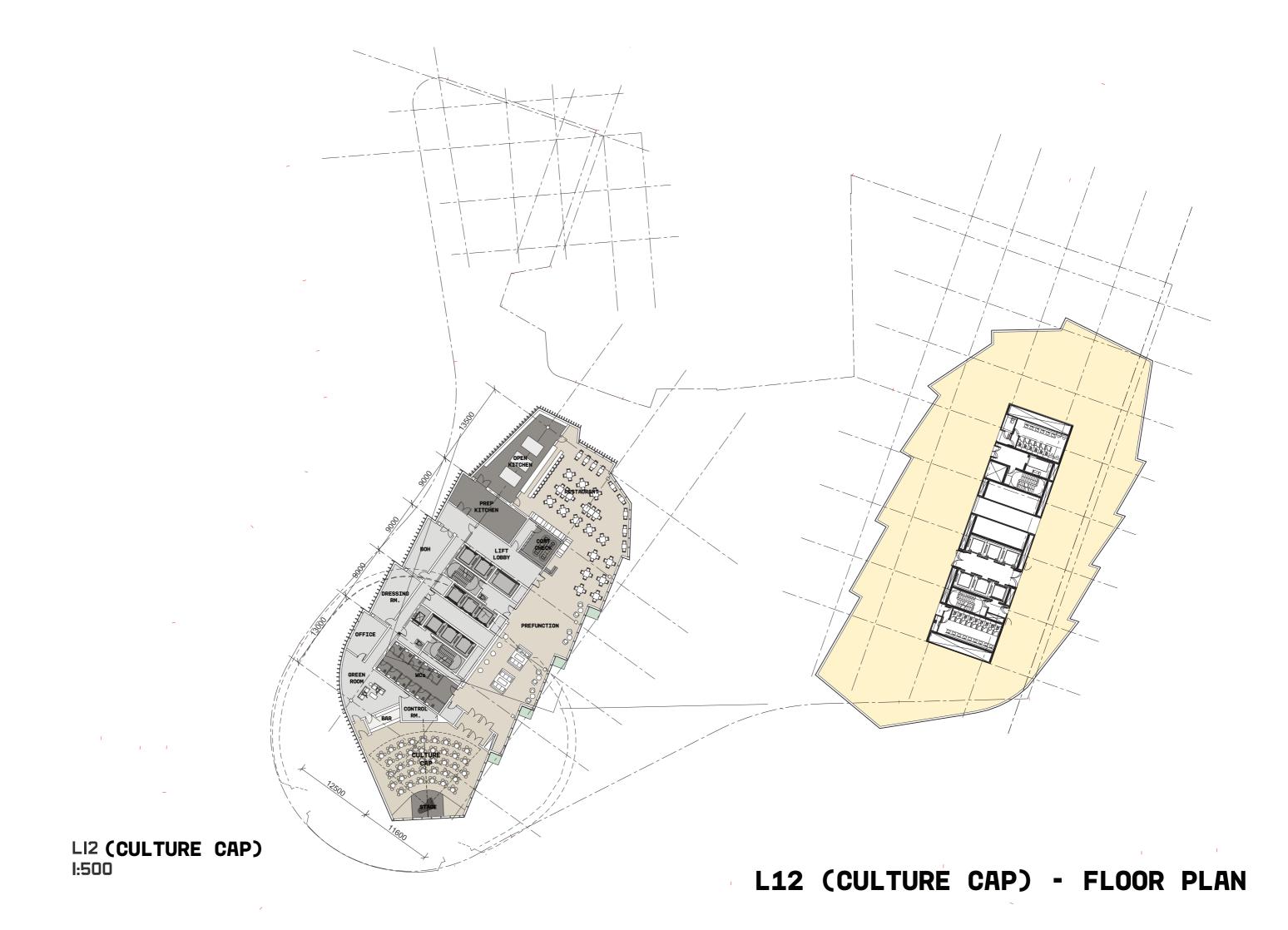




VIEW FROM PERFORMANCE SPACE



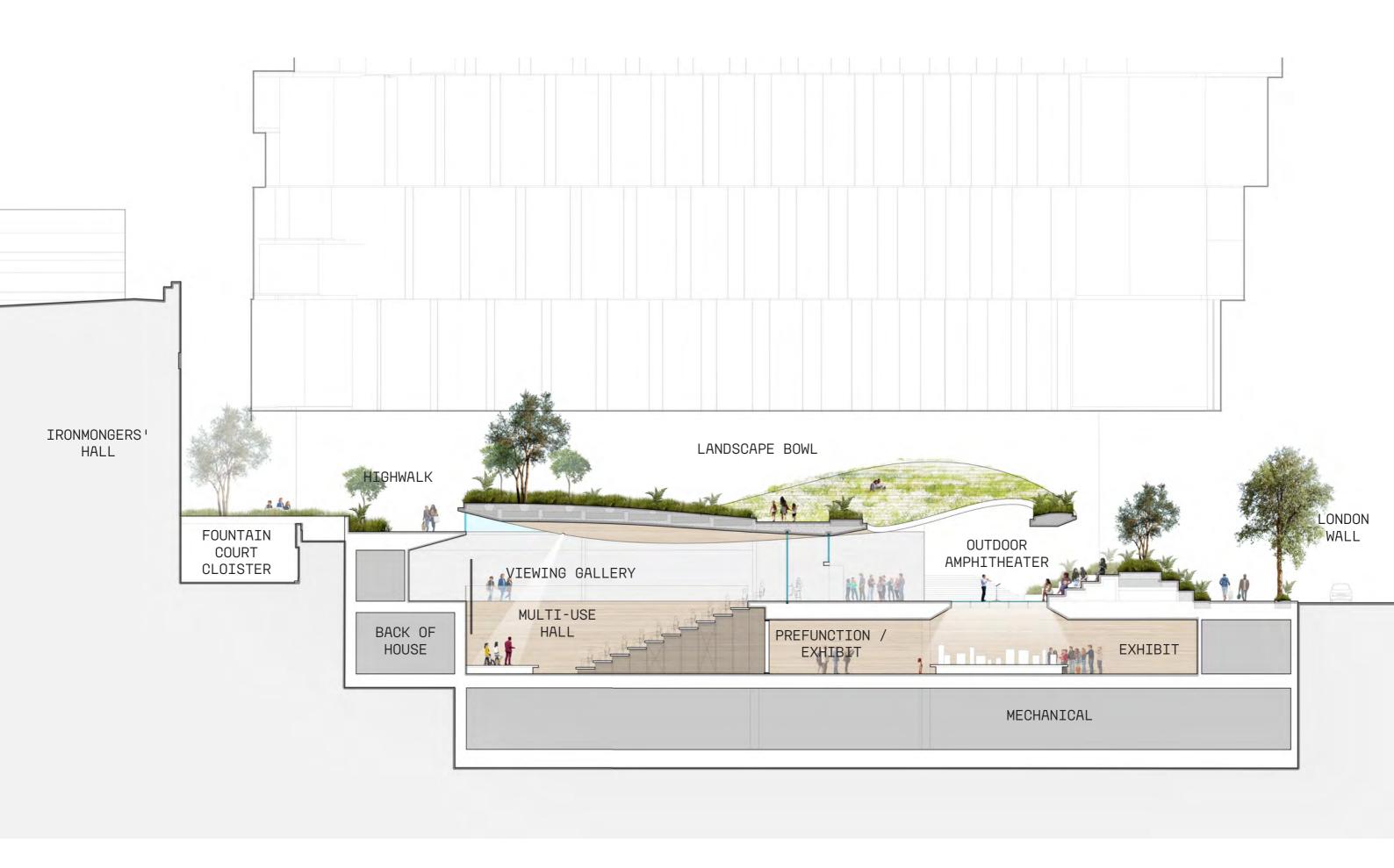












# **SECTION THROUGH MULTI-USE HALL**







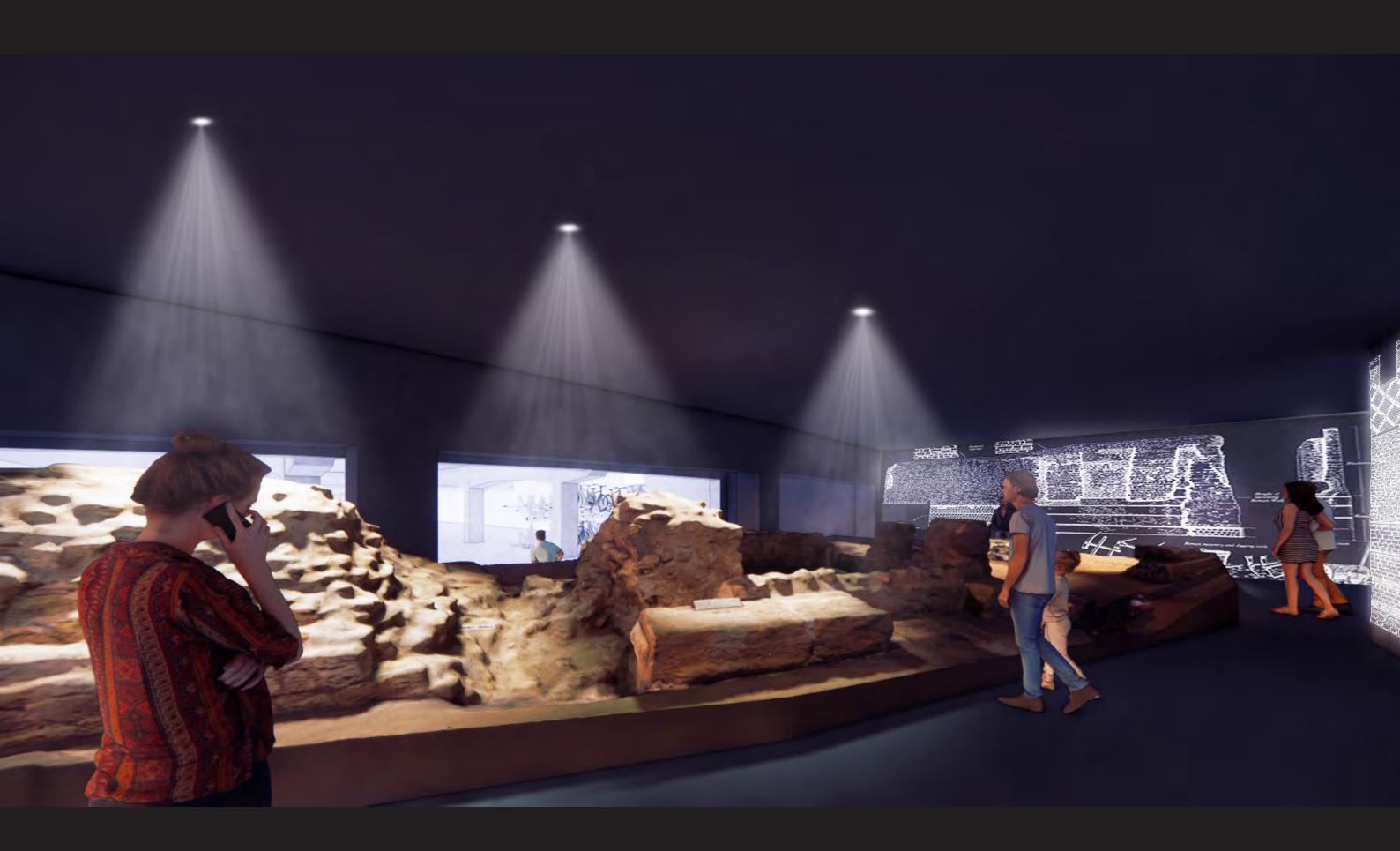


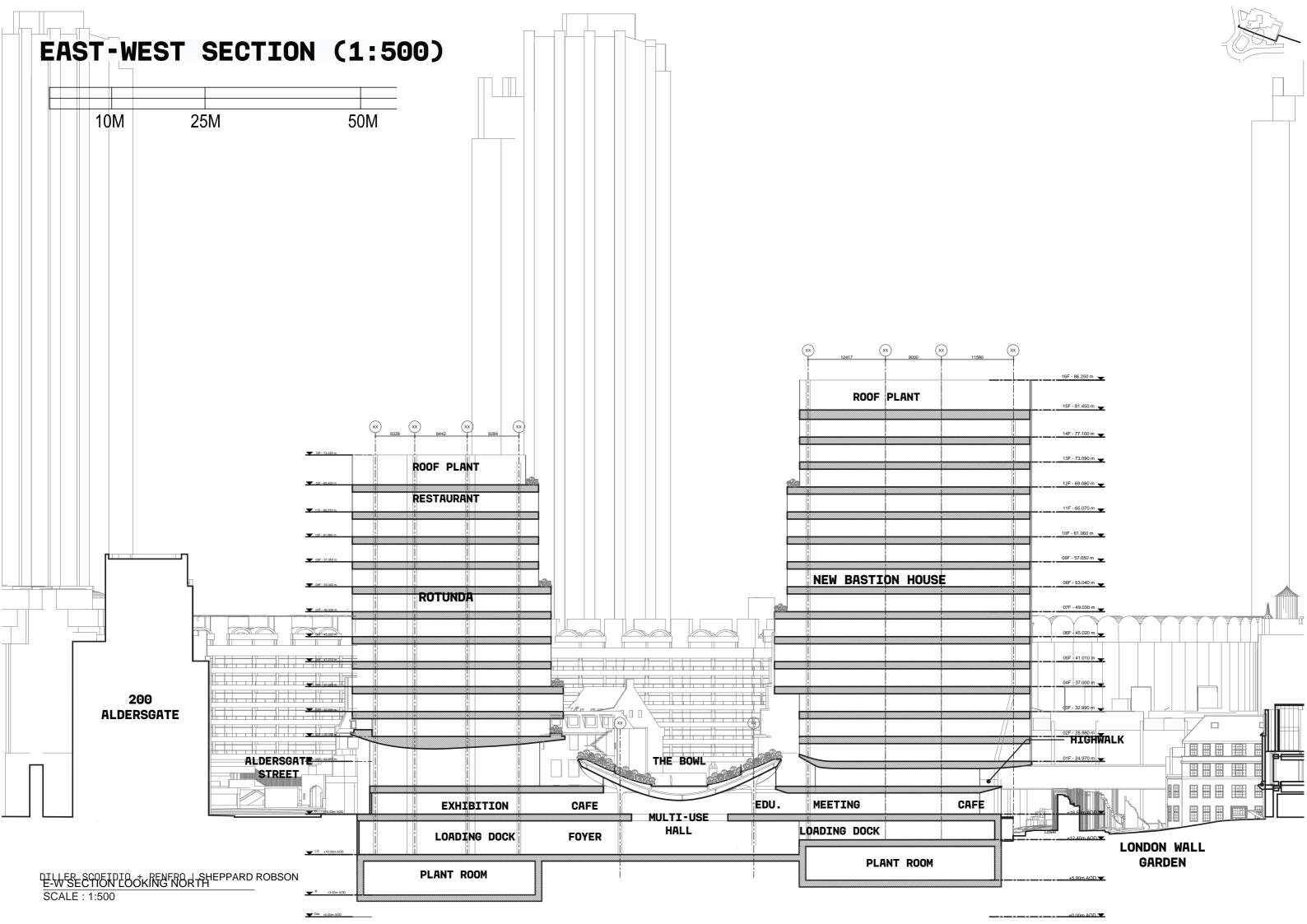






## ROMAN GATE RUINS LOOKING SOUTH EAST - PROJECTION ON WALLS

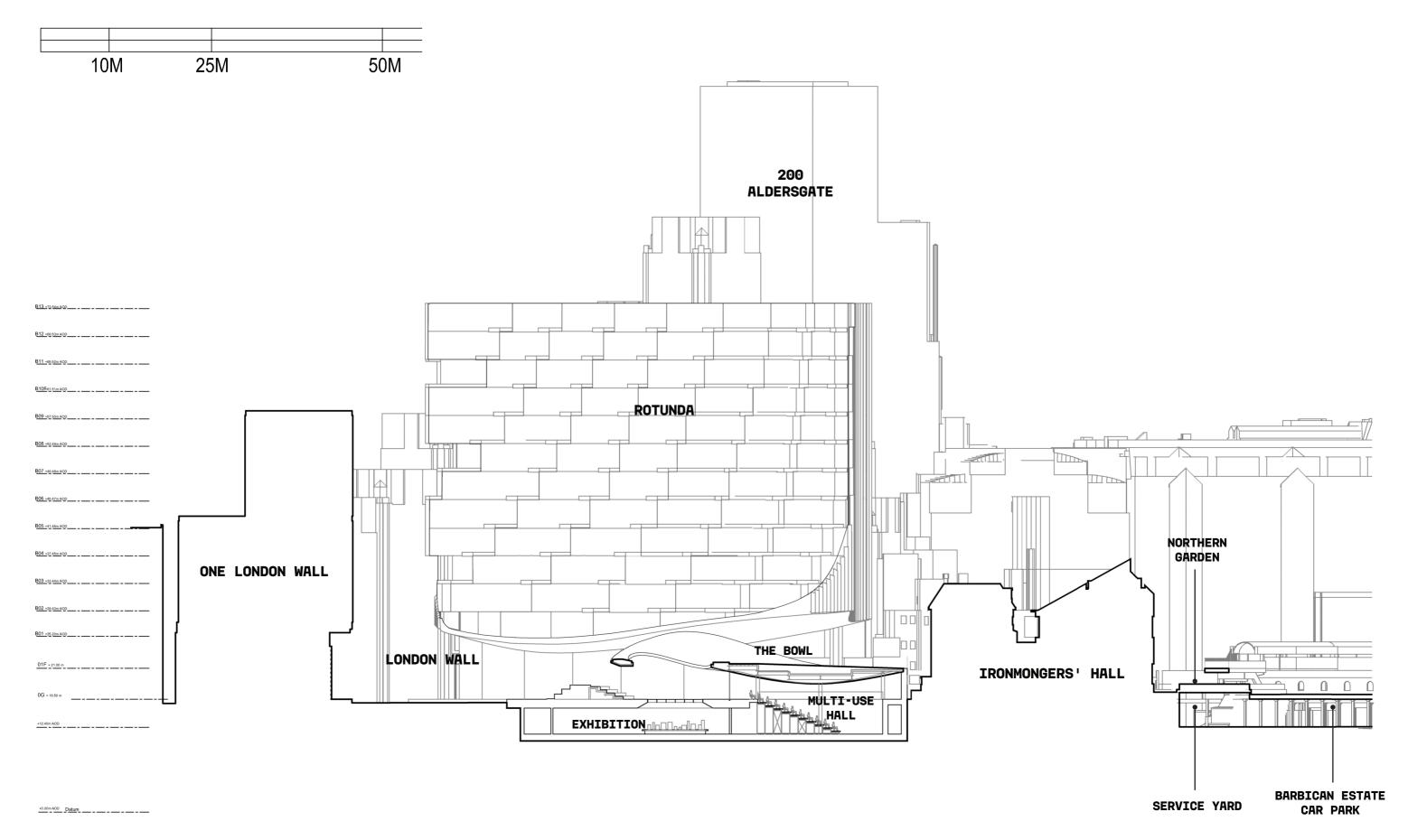




## NORTH-SOUTH SECTION (1:500)

## **LOOKING WEST**





SCALE: 1:500

