

Welcome

Thank you for attending this public exhibition. This event has been organised by the City of London Corporation to obtain residents' views on three options to improve the windows at Crescent House. The proposed works to Crescent House represent the first phase of a comprehensive strategy to make improvements to the thermal performance of all buildings across the Golden Lane Estate.

Team

The City of London has brought together a team of specialist consultants to work on the project. These are as follows:

Architects: Studio Partington Building Physics consultants: Etude Structural Engineer: Stand Heritage Consultant: Heritage Advisory Planning Consultatnt: Grade Cost consultant: Keegans Specialist Window Design: TRC Communications Consultant: Thorncliffe M&E Consultatns: Synergy Acoustic Engineer: Hann Tucker Fire Engineer: BB7 Surveyors: Murphy Surveys

Why are the works required?

The Current State of the

Windows

Surveys have been carried out in relation to the current condition of the windows in Crescent House. These surveys show that there is a significant level of deterioration in the majority of windows and that improvements must be made in order to ensure the long-term viability and maintenance of the building.

Residents Comfort

A Residents' Comfort Survey has been carried out, which shows that there are existing problems with ventilation, overheating, heat loss, condensation and mould across the building which must be rectified. A summary of the results of this Survey are shown on a dedicated display board. The combination of the above three reasons means that the City of London Corporation must take action now to ensure the long-term viability of the building and take steps to significantly improve its energy efficiency.

A requirement for Net Zero

The City of London Corporation has adopted a radical Climate Action Strategy which breaks new ground and sets out how the organisation will achieve net zero, build climate resilience and champion sustainable growth, both in the UK and globally, over the next two decades. By adopting the strategy, the City Corporation has committed to achieve net zero carbon emissions from its own operations by 2027.

What will the benefits be?

The benefits of the proposal will be:

- 1. Making environmental enhancem to the buildings that commit to "n zero" requirements, ensuring its long-term sustainability for future generations.
- 2. By carrying out the works, enhancements to the appearance of the building will be made whils respecting its heritage value at al times.
- 3. Significantly improving comfort for residents of the building by reduct problems outlined in the Residen Comfort Survey. This also has the added benefit of reducing heating bills.
- 4. There is an opportunity to reduce noise impacts for each flat in the building (the extent of this reduct will depend on the option that is the forward).

What are we consulting on today?

net net net net net now in a position to present three detailed options for works to the building. All of these options will provid environmental improvements, as is required through the Climate Action Strategy - but to varying levels. The boards will outline the three options, together with an indication of cost, but are summarised as follows:	e
for ncing ntsOption 1: Existing windows to be refurbished.Option 2: Double glazing in new framesOption 3: Triple glazing in new frames.ngIn addition, supplementary works will be required to improve the insulation to all flats in Crescent House (regardless of which option is taken forward. These works are futher outlined on the relevan boards.)

Seeking your views

We are seeking your views on the three options presented in this exhibition. Feedback forms are provided at this exhibition and you can also provide comments through the following:

- Call us on 0800 955 1042
- Email us at GoldenLane@Yourshout. org
- Freepost RTXU-JGSR-KHLE (Golden Lane), Your Shout, 28 China Works, SE1 7SJ



Results of the Residents' Comfort Survey

Etude's Energy, Carbon and Thermal Comfort Strategy shows that many of the reasons for discomfort, expressed in the Residents' Comfort Survey, circulated last year, can be attributed to weaknesses in the performance of the building fabric.



105 responses to the survey were received from across all the

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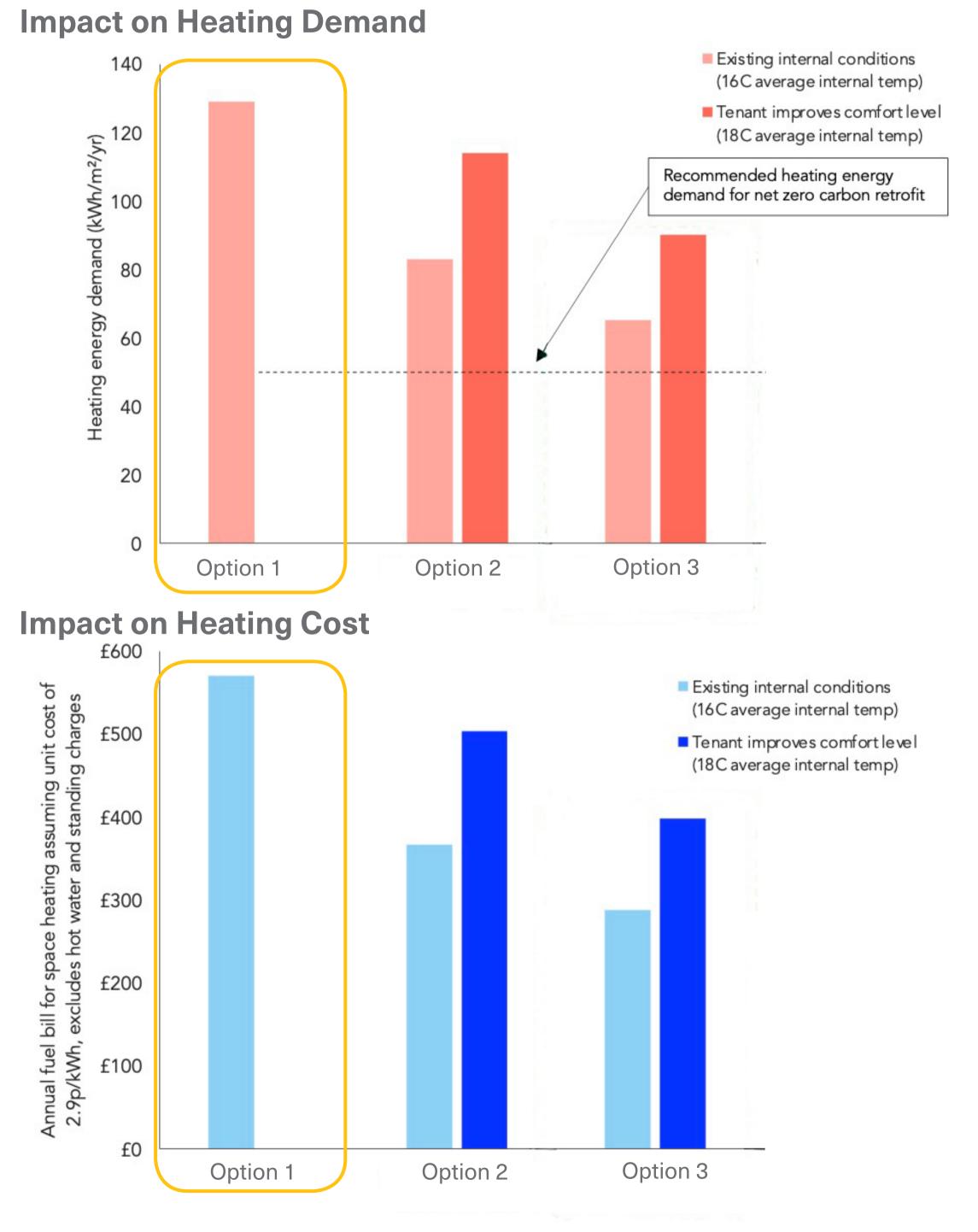
Technical Issues Consultation Option 1: Existing Refurbished

Impact on Heritage

- Any viable parts of the original timber frame would be retained.
- Original design intent is retained, though it must be noted that changes to the original design have already been implemented through past repairs.
- Inherent design flaws are not addressed though later adaptations that address these can be retained.

Structure

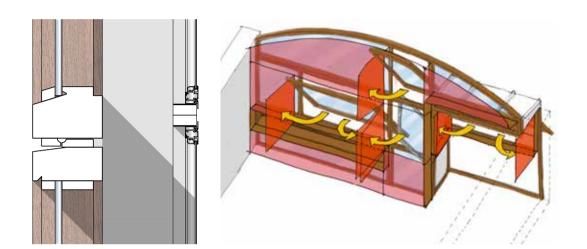
No addition to structural loads.



The graphs show two bars for all the options which improve the thermal performance of the windows. The left hand bars indicate the reductions based on residents continuing to heat their flats to the same level as prior to the upgrades. The second bar accounts for the rebound effect often seen after upgrades, where residents choose to increase their heating levels.



Secondary Glazing

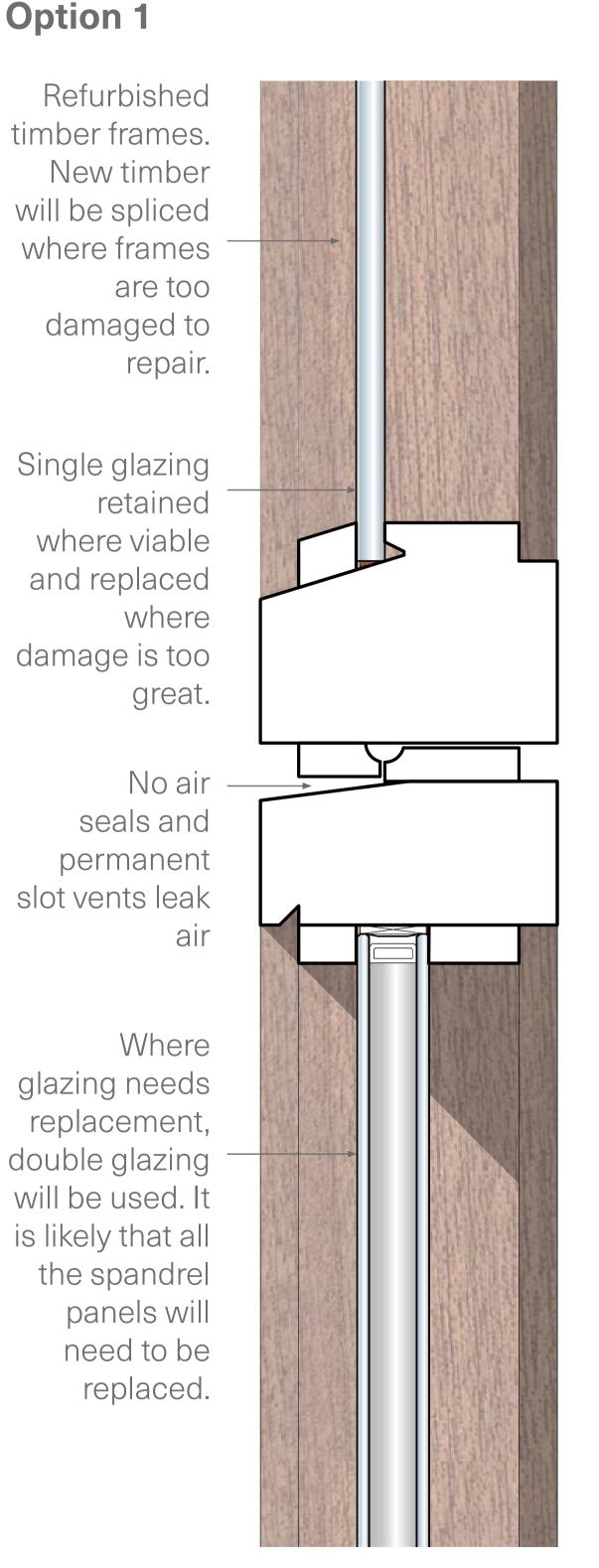


- The only way to improve thermal performance and air tightness in this option
- Impractical as it would require a minimum 100mm gap between the secondary glazing and the existing windows.
- Opening elements would have to open inward and take up space in the flats.
- The oriel corners would be difficult to reconcile
- Likely to cause intersititial condensation

Uninsulated elements:

- Oriel spandrels
- 1st floor concrete upstand
- 1sts floor oriel projecting slab
- Oriel roof
- Bookshelf
- Slab edges
- Party wall to external wall
- Roof slab to external wall

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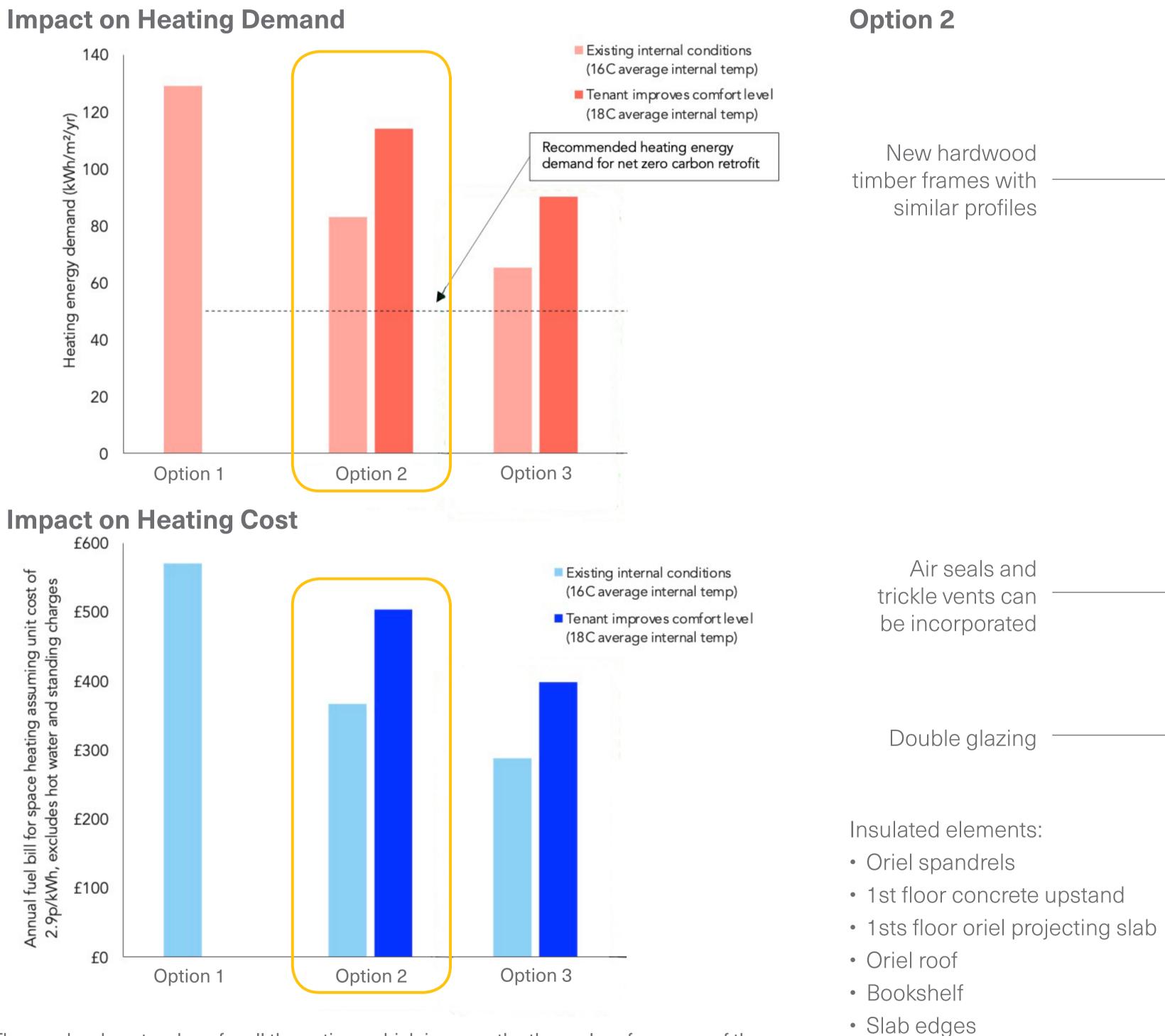
Technical Issues Consultation Option 2: Double Glazing in New Frames

Impact on Heritage

- No original timber frames would be retained.
- Original design intent is retained.
- It is possible to address inherent design flaws and tackle them in a comprehensive way, resulting in a more rational appearance for the windows across the buidling.

Structure

• Structural analysis indicates that there is sufficient spare capacity in the structure to accommodate the extra loads.

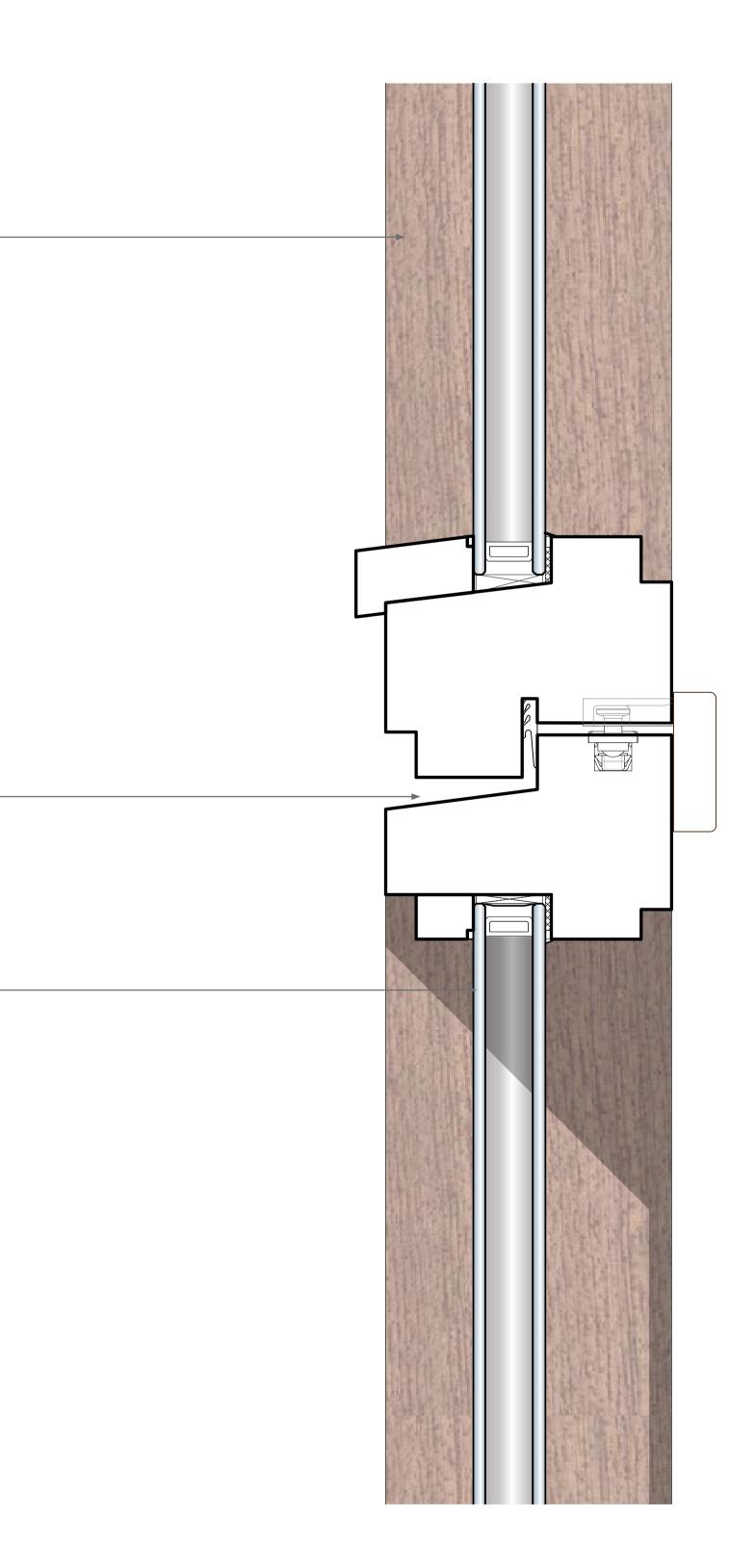


The graphs show two bars for all the options which improve the thermal performance of the windows. The left hand bars indicate the reductions based on residents continuing to heat their flats to the same level as prior to the upgrades. The second bar accounts for the rebound effect often seen after upgrades, where residents choose to increase their heating levels.



- Party wall to external wall
- Roof slab to external wall

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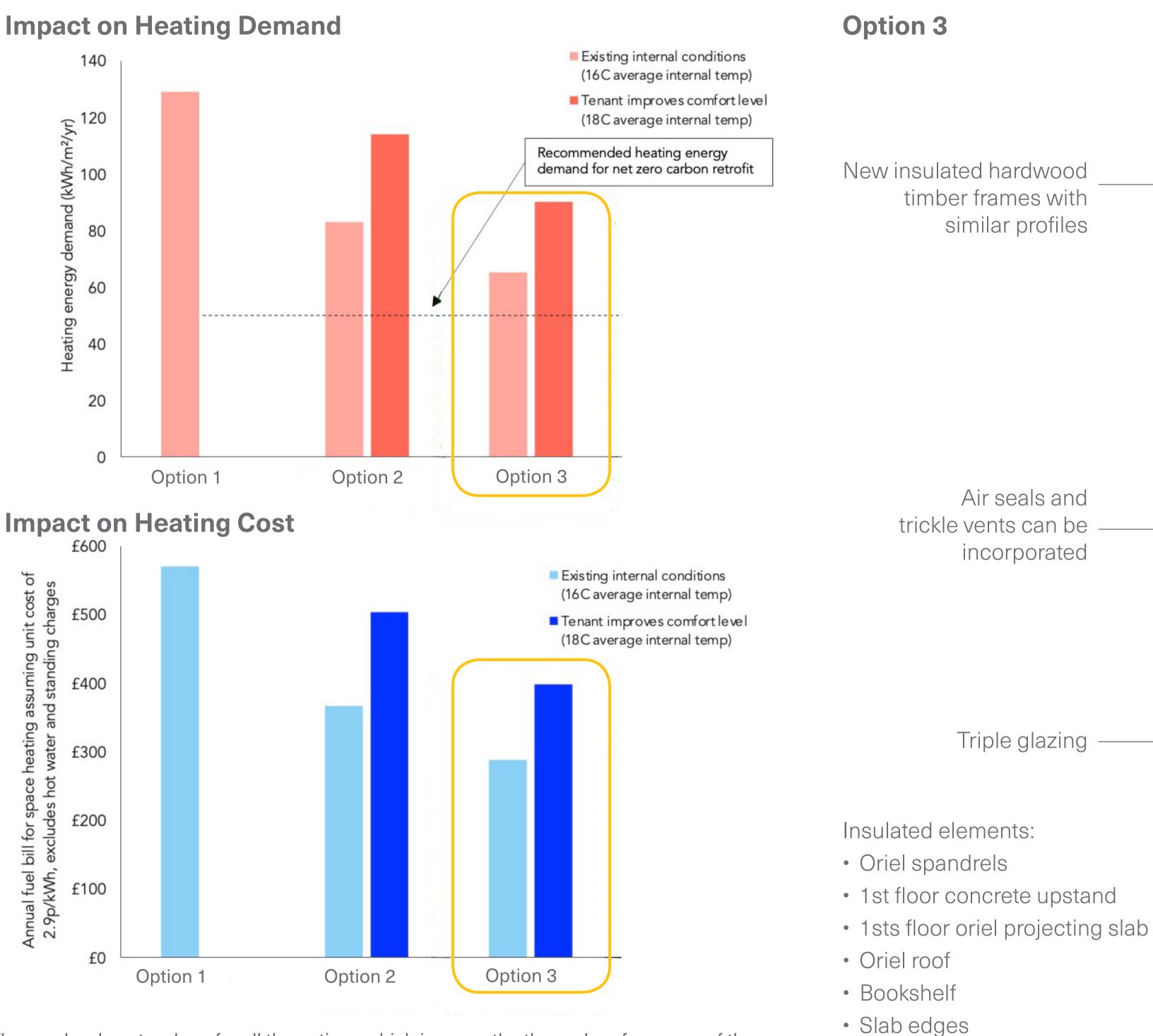
Technical Issues Consultation Option 3: Triple Glazing in New Frames

Impact on Heritage

- No original timber frames would be retained.
- Original design intent is retained.
- It is possible to address inherent design flaws and tackle them in a comprehensive way, resulting in a more rational appearance for the windows across the buidling.

Structure

• Structural analysis indicates that there is sufficient spare capacity in the structure to accommodate the extra loads.

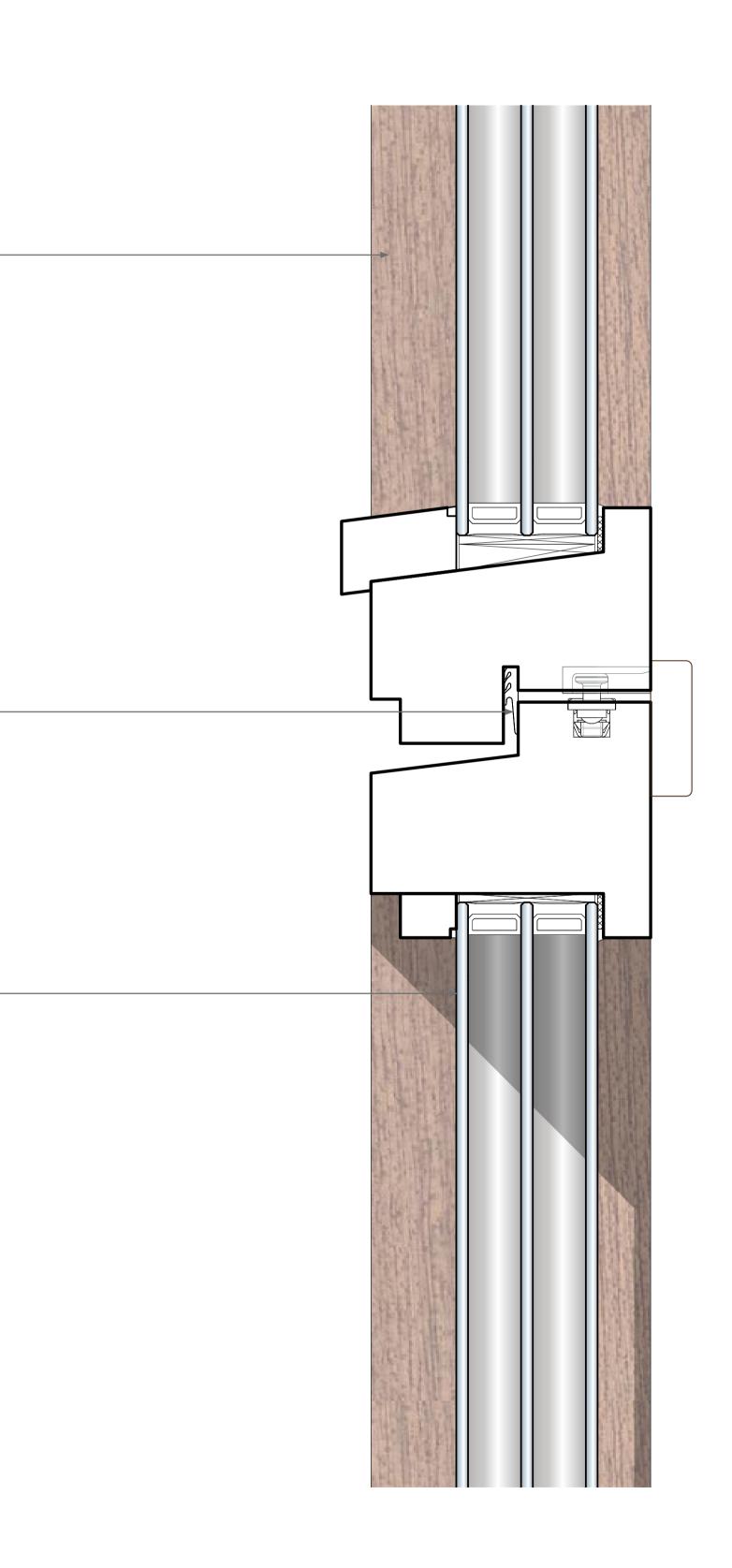


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• Party wall to external wall

• Roof slab to external wall

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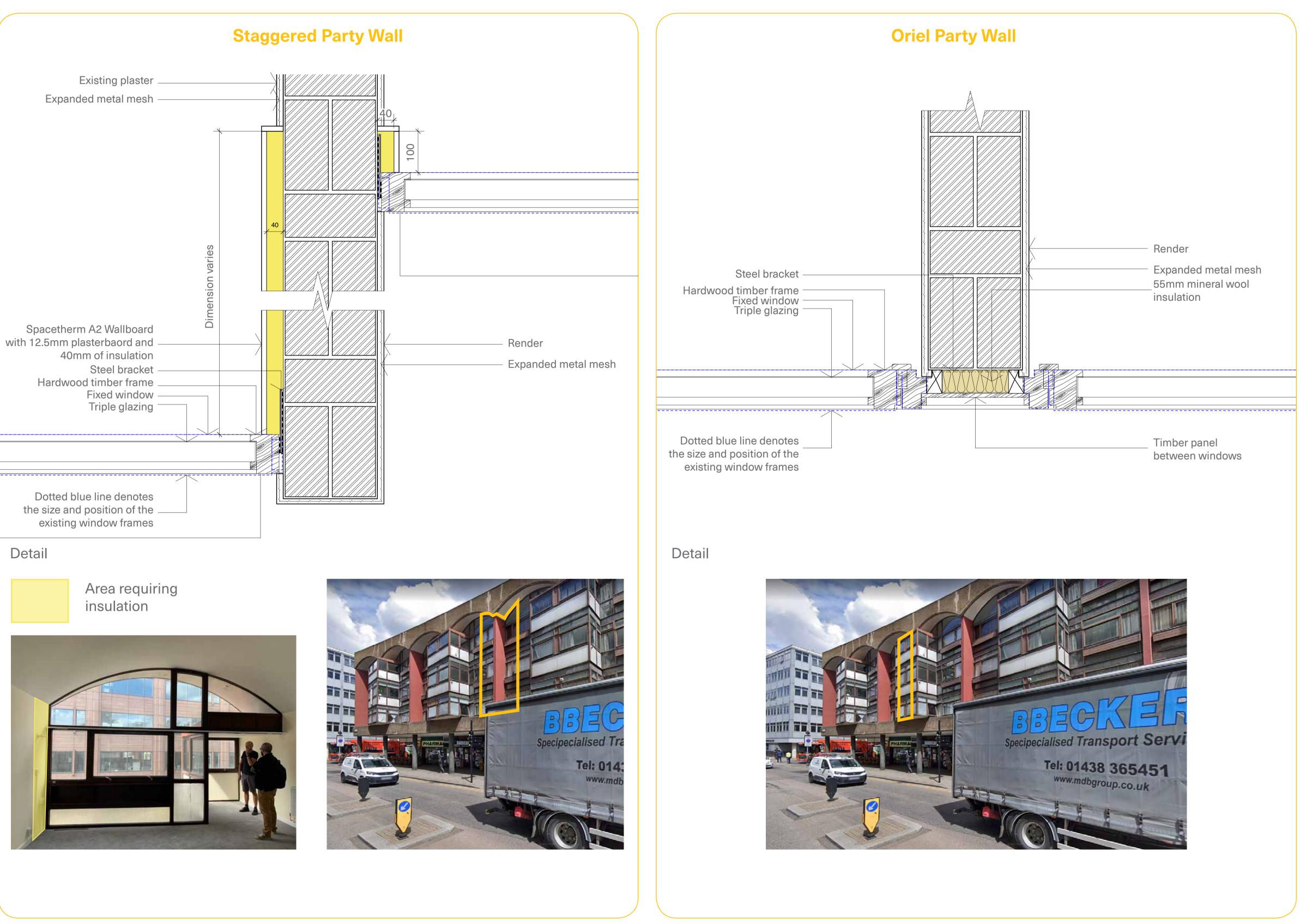


Supplementary Works

Regardless of whether Options 2 or 3 are chosen, it will be necessary to insulate thermal bridges in the building fabric, which provide routes for heat to escape through the facade.

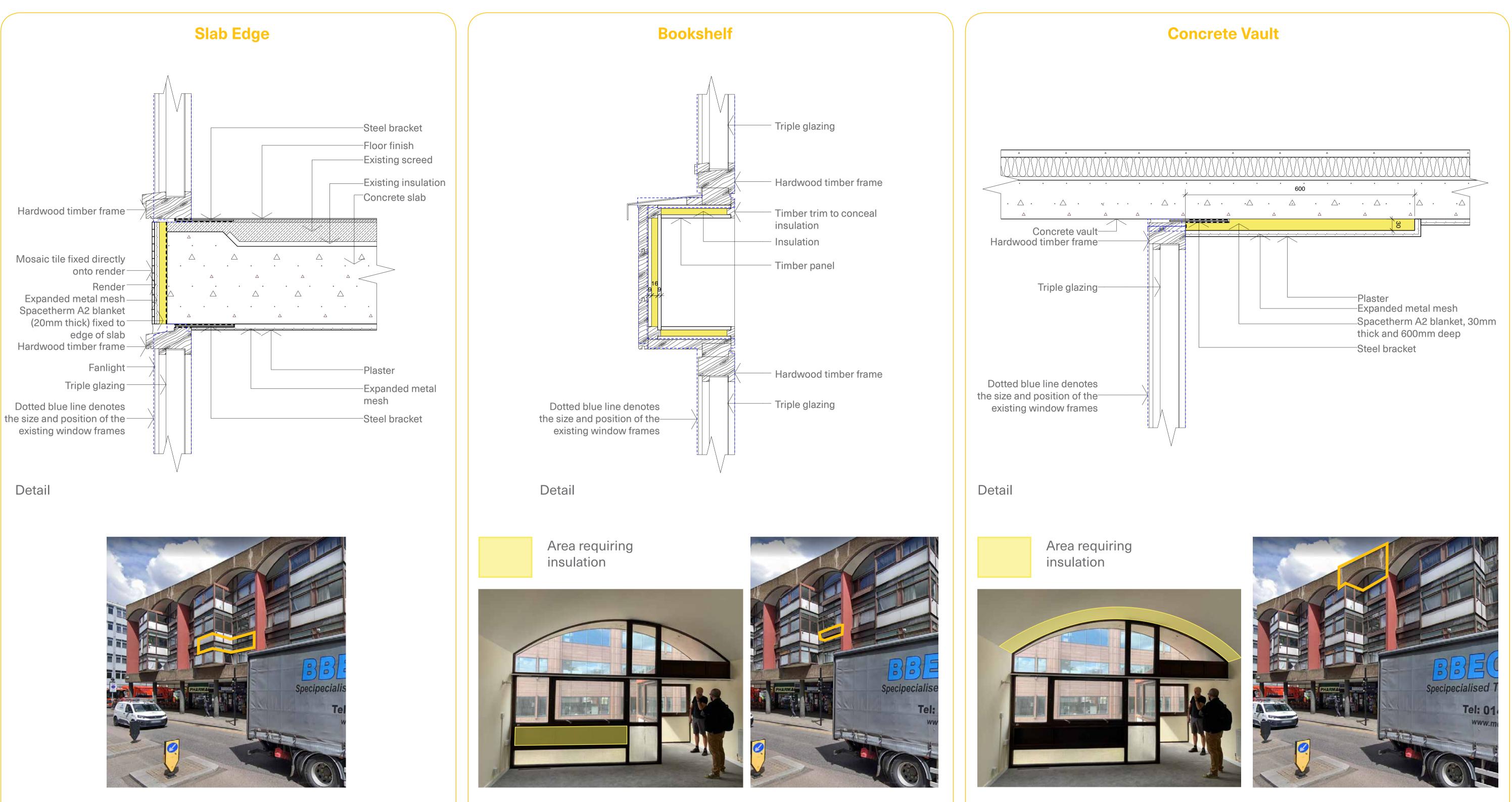
Etude, the team's building physics and energy consultants have undertaken the calculations required to establish the minimum amount of insultation required at each thermal bridge in order to mitigate condensation and mould.

The drawings shown in this board reflect those calculations, though further work will be undertaken to establish satisfactory design solutions that will ensure that these interventions are coordinated and work in sympathy with the building's design.



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Next Steps

We are working to submit a planning application before Christmas this year. Before then, we will need to carry out the following:

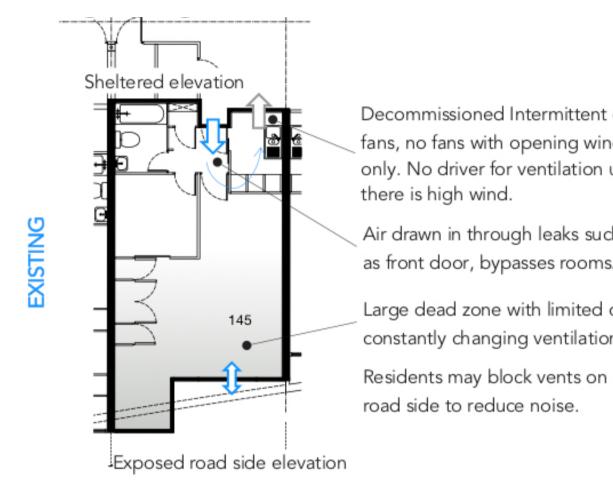
Stage 1 (October 2021)

- 1. Obtain and consider the views of residents of the building following this consultation period.
- 2. Carry out further detailed design of the windows.
- 3. Develop detailed proposals to improve the ventilation system for each flat.
- 4. Carry out acoustic surveys in relation to traffic noise to understand the baseline level of noise impact.

This work will result in a final set of proposals which will balance the views of local residents, heritage considerations and the required environmental improvements.

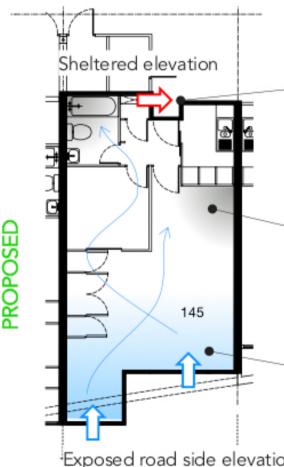
Stage 2 (November 2021)

- 1. We will carry out further consultation on the final proposals before an application is submitted. This consultation will include local residents, planning and sustainability officers at the City of London and heritage bodies.
- 2. The proposals will then be finalised and an application for planning permission and listed building consent will be submitted to the City of London before Christmas.



Example flat floor plan showing existing ventilation strategy. Sheltered elevation means limited pressure to drive air movement. Vents are often blocked up in winter to improve comfort, with a negative impact on air quality.

Existing ventilation strategy



Continuous small extract fan provides constant pressure across the building. Designed for noiseless operation Potential dead zones with less ventilation within room. Only supply ventilation could avoid this. Cold air drawn into home through trickle vents. Cold

areas near vents, careful positioning required.

Exposed road side elevation

Example flat floor plan showing proposed ventilation strategy with continuous mechanical extract ventilation. The ventilation will be more reliable and greatly improved compared to the current situation.

Proposed ventilation strategy

Decommissioned Intermittent extract fans, no fans with opening windows only. No driver for ventilation unless

Air drawn in through leaks such as front door, bypasses rooms.

Large dead zone with limited or constantly changing ventilation



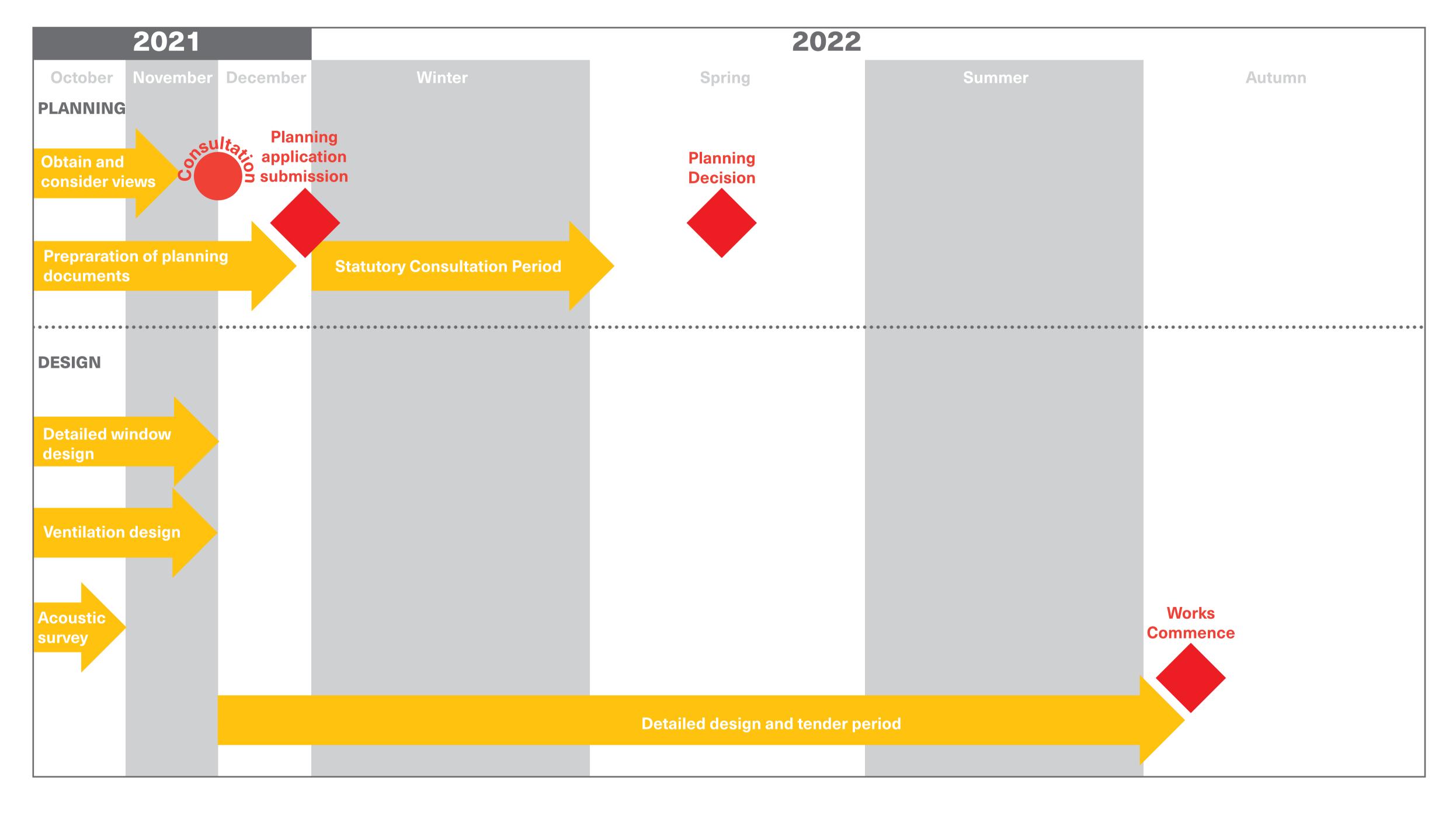
Double glazed sample window by TRC.

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Programme

- Submission of Planning Application End of December 2021
- Statutory Consultation Period for Planning Application – commencing January 2022.
- Application Decision Spring 2022
- Works Commence Autumn 2022











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