GRENFELL TOWER REGENERATION PROJECT

STAGE D REPORT

AUGUST 2013







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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stage D Report Grenfell Tower Regeneration Project

The following report is intended to provide information in support of the development of detailed design proposals for the refurbishment of Grenfelll Tower and completion of the project design brief as per RIBA work stage D.

The project was delayed between January and July due to concerns about cost and the appropriate form of procurement. At the same time the design development had stalled after input from the Architects' Appraisal Panel late last year which led us to explore colourful elevations. This approach was ultimately rejected although a number of points raised by the AAP – such as the removal of the perimeter low level canopy – are reflected in the current designs.

The scheme is awaiting Conditional Planning Approval and it is hoped that this will be received this September, twelve months after the original submission. During this period we have substituted three sets of Planning drawings but the overall scope and design is still quite close to what we originally drew. The changes however mean that the Services and Structural engineer's packages are out of date and therefore not included in this report.



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2 INTRODUCTION

Stage D Report Grenfell Tower Regeneration Project

The detailed design proposals contained within the report are an ongoing record of the work undertaken post Stage $\mathbb C$ towards a coordinated design and further risk and cost analysis of the design objectives in response to K&C Tenant Management Organisation (TMO) stated aims of:

- Respond to the Supplementary Planning Guidance for the site. Find a long term solution which is both efficient and economically viable for the Communal heating to the tower.
- Extend the life of the building and bring the standard of the external envelope in line with current standards.
- Optimise the use of space in the tower. Exploit any "hidden homes" opportunities to deliver additional affordably housing for the Borough.
- Improve the entrance and appearance of the block and the Lancaster West Estate generally.

The regeneration project on Grenfell Tower is an extension of the Kensington Academy and Leisure Centre project (KALC) and integral to the upgraded public realm. (Planning Application Reference PP/12/01833); The public realm works include new play areas, a shared surface connecting Grenfell Road and Silchseter Road, new pedestrian routes and a planting scheme. The three projects (Fig.1) represent a significant investment and make-over for the area.

The close integration between the associated KALC projects is reflected in the design team for Grenfell Tower by the involvement of the same consultant organisations as Kensington Academy.

The project team (see section 2.0) through participation in project meetings, design workshops, public consultations and site investigations along with supplementary design guidance has been able to determine and refine a number of design objectives related to the refurbishment of Grenfell Tower:

- Improve access Enhance security
- Boost the external envelope performance & appearance Increase services performance and control
- Increasing building occupancy and efficiency of use (Podium



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3 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

The development of the project brief while primarily based on the stated aims of the TMO and Client aspirations and RBKC 'Hidden Homes' housing policy. Further definition is given to those aims through the requirement to comply with approved standards and consultation approvals.

The following report sections contains the results of ongoing and planned investigation works on the existing building to help define the scope and sequencing of works.

As part of the statutory approvals process for planning & building control consent in combination with best practice guidance a number of working standards can be defined. The standards define requirements for the provision of accommodation, the quality of internal and external spaces along with the quality of the environment contained within.

- The London Plan 2012 (planning)
- RBKC Core Strategy Documents inc. o CR2 3D street form

 - CL1 Context and Character CL2 Architectural Design

 - CR7 Servicing
 - CL5 Amenity
 - CE6 Planning and Noise Lifetime Homes 21st Century Living - Habinteg
- - BREEAM for Domestic refurbishment 2012 (target: v.good)
 o Current (2012) Building Regulations Approved
 - Documents in particular: Part B Fire Safety

 - Part Resistance Sound Part F Ventilation
 - Part L Conservation of Fuel and Power (L2:2010)
- BS9999:2008 Code of Practice for means of escape for disabled people
- BS 8300:2009 Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people - Code of Practice
- BS 8206 part 2 code of practice for day lighting
- Department of Transport Inclusive Mobility

- Dulux Colour and Contrast: A design guide for the use of colour and contrast to improve the built environment for visually impaired people
- Accessible London: achieving an inclusive environment, Lifetime Homes
- LDF Access Design Guide: Supplementary Planning Document Adopted December 2010
- RBKC Supplementary Planning Document: Lancaster West Estate
- Fire Safety Risk Assessment sleeping accommodation. Department for Communities and Local Government 2006
- London District Surveyors Association Fire Safety Guide No. 1. Fire Safety in Section 20 Buildings - LDSA Publications 1998

Surveys / Investigations & Inspection

As part of the design process a number of surveys and invasive investigations have been carried out on the existing building, to determine the extent of risks from the proposed refurbishment works for both the residents and contractors during the works

The tests are also designed to assess the viability of proposed materials and construction techniques in terms of the existing building structure and the fact that the building is to remain occupied in large part throughout the project.

The following is a summary of the current position with regard to investigations. Further detailed analysis of identified risks can be found in the CDM risk register or in the individual survey reports:

Asbestos

The TMO have previously issued an Asbestos report in spreadsheet format detailing previously recorded locations of Asbestos within Grenfell Tower. At the next stage specialist contractors will need to be approached on the likely cost and safe methods for asbestos removal, given that the debris will need to be taken through common areas that will be continuously in tenant and puplic use.

Concrete Health (Curtins Consulting)

Inspections and concrete analysis of dust samples was carried out by specialist subcontractors to determine the health of the existing concrete within Grenfell Tower due to the age and period of construction of the existing building (1970's). The findings did not highlight any areas of concern

Intrusive Structural Investigations (Curtins Consulting)

The location for further investigations into floor slab thickness and construction will be based on the Structural and M&E builders work drawings contained within this report. The investigations are required to determine the viability of the existing structure in areas requiring proposed penetrations for structural setting out and M&E

Some pull out testing of fixings for the proposed over-cladding have been carried out which did not highlight any areas of concern in terms of the fixing strength of the existing structure. The tests did however raise concerns on the type of drilling technique and the possible disruption to existing residents caused by noise and vibration. Non-percussive drilling may be required to minimise the impact on residents.

Existing MTHW Pipe work Survey (Max Fordham)

Max Fordham's commissioned a condition survey of the existing heating system pipe work by specialist sub contractors, to determine the viability of services design options making use of the existing system. The survey was also necessary to determine if the existing system could be modified for use in minimizing work sequences and or disruption during switch over and removal of the existing heating

The survey findings concluded that the existing heating pipe work was beyond its useful design life and in a serious state of disrepair that increased the risk of proposed works on or close to leading to leakage and disruption to the existing heating / hot water service which is to maintained throughout the works.

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Existing Electric Cable condition survey

With the introduction of proposed mechanical ventilation for kitchen extract fans into the scope Max Fordhams are awaiting a copy of the Grenfell Tower TMO periodic electrical testing as a preliminary step to assess the need for additional testing.

The testing is necessary to assess the condition of the existing electrical cables in particular the lighting circuits within the flats as a possible point for connecting the new mechanical extract fans into existing electrical circuits.

Until the condition of the existing wiring can be assessed the costs will include for a new dedicated circuit to power the kitchen extract fans

Condition Survey of existing residential flats & common spaces

Leadbitter noted that the scope of making good works within the existing flats lacks definition as the condition of décor in the individual flats is unknown. Leadbitter requested support from the TMO in gaining access to the properties to record the type and condition of décor in areas where work is to be carried out including the areas where materials and contractors pass through.

The condition survey should also help define the scope of works in relation to kitchen extractor fans as some existing flats may already contain vents that satisfy BREEAM requirements.



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Area Schedule

	EXIST	ING		PROPO	OSED	
	m²	m²		m²	m²	
	Nett	GIA		Nett	GIA	
Basement		696.5			696.5	
Ground Floor						
Boxing	181.1		Nursery	209.4		
Office	74.1		Concierge/Office	87.6		
Subtotal	255.2	425.2	Subtotal	297	468.9	
Mezzanine Level						
Nursery	244.4		2b4p unit	74.4		
Boxing Gallery	17		2b4p unit	74.4		
*			1b2p unit	50.9		
			Office	61		
			Community / Meeting	61.2		
Subtotal	261.4	272.8	Subtotal	321.9	444.7	
Walkway Level						
Office	75.5		Office	75.5		
			Community Use (Boxing)	255.2		
Subtotal	75.5	198.7	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	330.7	441.5	
Walkway +1						
Office	378		3b4p unit	101.4		
			4b6p unit	101.4		
			4b6p unit	101.4		
			4b6p unit	101.4		
Subtotal	378	394.4	Subtotal	405.6	473.9	
Existing Residential Floors			x (20)			
1b2p unit	50.9		1b2p unit	50.9		
1b2p unit	50.9		1b2p unit	50.9		
2b4p unit	73.3		2b4p unit	73.3		
2b4p unit	73.3		2b4p unit	73.3		
2b4p unit	73.3		2b4p unit	73.3		
2b4p unit	73.3		2b4p unit	73.3		
Total Second Floor	395	473.9	Total Second Floor	395	473.9	
x Total floors	20	20	x Total Floors	20	20	
Subtotal	7900	9478	Subtotal	7900	9478	
Roof Plant		250.6			250.6	
TOTAL	8870.1	11716.2		9255.2	12254.1	

	Nett	GIFA
Diff DRODOSED EVISTING	295 1	527 0

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4.1 Context

Grenfell Tower sits at the Northern end of the Lancaster West 1 Estate, in the Notting Barns Ward of North Kensington. The Estate consists of the tower and three "finger blocks" – Testerton, Hurstway and Barandon Walks – 3 and 4 storey linear residential blocks which extend 150m south from the Tower enclosing two large green spaces.

The area to the immediate east of the tower is Lancaster Green and there are children's play areas to the immediate west. While these are retained and remodelled as part of the KALC project the open space to the north which is currently all-weather football pitches is the site of the proposed Kensington Academy. The London Underground viaduct is 70m to the west and Latimer Road Tube station is 200m walk from the entrance to the tower. The new Leisure Centre is situated beyond Lancaster Green



Supplementary Planning Document

The Special Planning Guidance (SPD) for this site deals primarily with the siting of the proposed Academy and Leisure Centre and the Public Realm. It is this last aspect which is most important because of the fractured nature of the KALC site, a consequence of its historic piecemeal development. The SPD seeks to improve the pedestrian (and visual) links across the site, beginning with a new north-south

shared surface, leading from Grenfell Road on the southern end and connecting with Silchester Road on the north. The new north-south route is part of the KALC Planning Application and will be controlled by retractable bollards at both ends

An improved east/west link is also indicated on the SPD on the south side of the tower because this is currently not a level direct pedestrian route. It is the shortest route from Station Walk and the tower entrance, and a natural desire line for anyone crossing the site

The area to the North & West of Grenfell Tower was originally a private walled garden for residents' use with no public thoroughfare. A youth club and Tenant's Association meeting areas at the base of the tower both opened directly onto the garden along with several means of access from Walkway level. One route down from the Walkway level is a stepped and curved ramp on the west side of the tower. This does not extend down to grade, perhaps because of the limited space available for the ramp. The ramp along with the intermediate ground level effectively block the direct east-west connection highlighted in the SPD by having to negotiate a flight of steps to the base of the ramp and a change of direction to pass

Over the years the walled garden has been opened up to public access increasing routes through the site around the Tower. The Youth Club has been disbanded and the current tenants at the base of the tower include a nursery and amateur boxing club which both require better public access. The SPD sees the removal of the stepped ramp and a levelling of access around the Tower as key to reestablishing East – West movement through the site and improving public access generally.

East-West Connection
5.4.5 The map in Appendix 2 shows there is a popular east-west connection at ground level to the South of Grenfell Tower under connection at ground level to the South of Grenfell Misk. At present this route is poorly defined, dominated by the servicing yard for Lancaster West and Grenfell Tower and includes steps, limiting disabled access. Whilst not included as part of the site, an improved pedestrian environment should be provided as an integral part of the project.

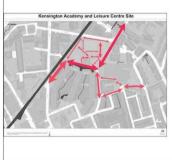
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Fig. 5 SPD - Extract

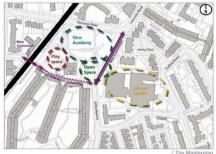
Appendix 2: Walking Routes

he first image shown below is a photograph showing residents referred walking routes. This information was obtained from the onsultation event held by the Council on 20th November 2010. The econd image is a graphical reproduction of this.





4.0 Vision And Objectives



4.1.1 The vision will guide the development of the project at every stage.
4.1.2 The new Kennignon Academy will provide a local shool for local people that is of a high quality, cost effective design. The new leisure centre will provide a hub for healthy living for North Kennigdon as a whole. Located coles to one another, the school and leisure centre will benefit from shared facilities by opening up school facilities for use by the community out of hours. Ethicade play facilities will be provided or the site, along with an area of public open space, improved street and pediedirian routes will better connect the area and re-abblishi the grant of the historic street particle. The amonity of reactionts will have been considered following close vorking with the community. The school and lessure centre will also provide an anchor for locally generated heat and power, which could be extended into the surrounding neighbourhood, significantly reducing carbon emissions.

Figure 1 SPD



Figure 3- Aerial view of complete development

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4.2 Lancaster West

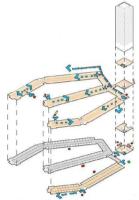
The original design concept for the Lancaster West Estate was to keep vehicle and pedestrian traffic separate by having pedestrian access into and through the site on a walkway level running above the ground level.

Security and anti-social issues associated with having public thoroughfares through the estate, open 24 hours a day, resulted in thorough lares through the estate, open 24 hours a day, resulted in various changes being made during the early 1990's: the estate was divided into a series of independent blocks, each with its own secure entrance. The walkway connection to Grenfell was closed off by a new EMB office and all resident access to the tower is now via the southern entrance at ground level.

All vehicle access to the lower level for resident's parking and for service vehicles to the Estate is via Grenfell Road and this concentrates vehicle traffic down a narrow cul-de-suc which results in congestion at times which has to be managed by the Estate Inspectors. This service undercroft is directly opposite the entrance to Grenfell Tower.



Figure 9 Model illustrating the existing escape route from the main stair which terminates at Walkway level.



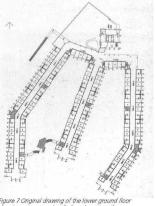
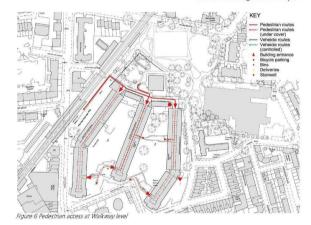


Figure 7 Original drawing of the lower ground floor showing garages and walled garden on north

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4 ARCHITECTS REPORT

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Figure 11 Views showing vehicle access to the undercroft of Lancaster West and around the base of Grenfell Tower

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Figure 12 Lift lobby – typical floor















Figure 17 Bathroom







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4.3 Design Approach: Podium

The following principles were in place at Stage C (October 2012),

- Relocation of the Boxing Club to walkway level
- Relocation of Nursery to ground floor, roughly where the boxing club is now.
- Creation of new floor space and new residential units at Mezzanine level.
- Creation of new floor space and new residential units at Walkway +1
- Creation of a new and more generous tenant entrance with good surveillance.

Figure 23 Illustration of revised escape and access arrangements

The major work involved is therefore:

- Removal of the external concrete stair and lift shaft on the south east corner to make way for new floor space at ground. mezzanine, walkway and Walkway+1.
- Creation of a new stair on the south west corner of the tower, connecting the lower three levels.
- Infill of voids and new floor space at Mezzanine and Walkway +1 to create the extra space.
- New facades: insulated cladding and windows.
- Upgrade to many of the existing building services:
 - Smoke ventilation to the lift lobbies
 - Door entry system
 - Remodelling of several of the basement vents

The following amendments have been made since Stage C:

- The residents' entrance and new fire escape stair are separated. The new stair becomes the primary means of access for the boxing club. A second door at ground level will permit the boxing club to control this stair while it continues serve as a fire escape for the whole the tower.
- The boxing club occupies the majority of the Walkway level.
- The estate office now extends over three floors and has its own dedicated accommodation stair.
- The existing walkway bridge is removed. This will necessitate re-routing the primary heating pipes serving the finger blocks which run along the underside of the Walkway.

The location of the transformer Room, lifts and refuse chute are fixed and relocating them is beyond the scope of this project. Within the given footprint (roughly 22x22m square) and the concrete structure we are proposing the following at each level:



GROUND FLOOR

- Enlarged entrance foyer, new stair and Part M compliant lift
- Concierge / reception desk with view of main entrance, new lift and stair and the entrance to the main lift core.
- A new enlarged meeting room and facilities for the Estate Office. This suite of offices is accessed by a new stair
- New office for the EMB (Estates Management Board). This office is transferred from its existing location on the north-east corner of Barandon Walk.
- Relocated nursery in an L-shaped configuration with the new entrance in roughly the same position as the existing.
- A new fire escape stair

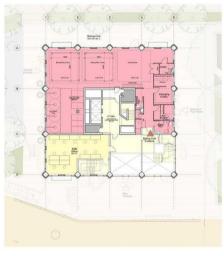
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MEZZANINE

This level is not currently served by the two central lifts and it is proposed that a new lobby slab and lift openings be created at Mezzanine level. The existing floor to ceiling dimension is low — as little as 2050mm — and Planning felt that this was not suitable for large family dwellings so 1 and 2 bed units only are proposed.

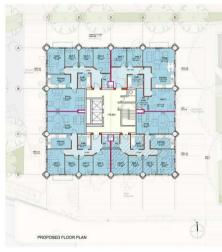
A community meeting room (pink above) is proposed above the existing bins and transformer room.



WALKWAY LEVEL

The boxing club occupies the majority of the available floor plate. Access is via the new escape stair with disabled access via the main lift core

The existing fire escape stair in the core discharges into the lift lobby and the route is continued down to ground via the new stair.



WALKWAY +1 LEVEL

A new "shell and core" arrangement similar to the 20 floors above is proposed with some structural changes: new floor slab, new lift door openings, new connection to the refuse chute and a new connection to the escape stair. Four new units are arranged in each quadrant: 3no 4 Bed and 1 no 3 Bed Wheelchair accessible unit. The structural module has a strong influence on the layout: the bedrooms are situated on the north and south elevations and the living spaces face east and west where the structural module is wider. The kitchens are stacked directly below the kitchens to the two-bed units on the floor above, which is important to maintain a vertical continuity of services such as gas and water.

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4.4 Design Approach: Façade

Existing Building

Grenfell Tower is a concrete structure with mill finished (unfinished) aluminium windows. The external wall to the finger blocks are brick but there is relatively little used on Grenfell tower and only at the ground level. For the upper 20 storeys precast concrete cladding has been used: one panel type serves as a structural spandrel under the windows (horizontal) and the other is a decorative facing to the triangular pilasters, each a full storey height of 2.6m (vertical). This system sets up a simple visual language of modular elements: horizontal rough, washed aggregate for the spandrels, lighter and sharper detail on the vertical columns with cast-in vertical grooves, and aluminium framed "strip glazing" between. The infill panels between each window are a smooth white panel so that the assembly reads as a light weight infill in a concrete frame.

The original tower was divided compositionally into a base – the podium up to Walkway +1 level, a middle – the 20 residential floors, and a top – the plant room and pre-cast "crown" of tapered pilasters and ring of perforated freestanding beams. The perimeter columns have been rotated by 45° to read as diamonds in plan, and this generates the distinctive triangular pilasters running the full height of the building and grid across each elevation.

The existing windows are single glazed and sliding opening, each half sliding across the other so that it is in theory possible to clean the outside of outer half with the inner open and the outside of the inner half by moving it left and right of the outer window positioned mid-way in the opening. The low (980mm) internal cill height and need to reach up and out of an open window makes cleaning the windows potentially very dangerous. Retrofit restrictor devices have been fitted to all the windows which limit the opening to approximately 150mm. These can be disengaged but they do provide a measure of safety for residents, and in particular young children.

An Integrated Receiver System has recently been installed to Grenfell tower meaning all wall-mounted satellite dishes will be permanently removed as part of these proposals.

Concept

Grenfell Tower was designed as a large rectilinear mass lifted high off the ground on stilt-like columns and nestled in an urban garden. We interpret the original intent behind this concept was to mitigate the density of the development by handing over of the lowest levels to outdoor and community use. The latter part of this vision has been completely lost. The lowest levels are now entirely defensive in character and the building is separated by a tarmac road from what little garden there is. The under-utilized outdoor deck and stairs to Grenfell Tower are prime locations for mischief rather than community use, and plagued by pigeons.

The original pre-cast concept is a simple and direct solution for the elevations, albeit very uniform and even monotonous. The tower offers only limited interest in the modelling and silhouette at roof level and the constraints of existing structure and plant mean there is no opportunity to add new habitable space at roof level.

Our response to the detail design of the over-cladding to the residential floors has been to respect the visual language of the original: light verticals, darker horizontals and "window strips" as used throughout Lancaster West, including the finger blocks. We have also sought to maintain the podium or lowest four levels as a distinct "base" zone with a more glassy appearance and different cladding material. The glazed screen is full height across the four levels on the two centre bays of the north and south elevations, and on the south-west corner where the new stair is situated. These proportions work for the size of the tower and the glassy openness responds to a desire to address the outdoor spaces: and expanded entrance forecourt on the south, and the scoop of the Academy to the north.

Cladding Design Brief

The over-cladding works are an integral part of the upgrade to the heating of the building, while also being a complete overhaul to its appearance. New windows will deliver improved thermal performance and better functionality. The existing windows are 40 years old and at the end of their design life. More detail on the proposed energy efficiency of the complete building envelope and

the parameters use in identifying the preferred window option can be found in the Sustainability Statement.



ig. 24 Existing cladding

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In consultation with the Design Team, the TMO and through several open workshops with residents we arrived at the following objectives for over-cladding:

- A dramatic improvement in heat loss with new insulation and air sealing which will generate significant energy savings.
- Windows which can be opened sufficiently to naturally vent the building throughout the year, without contributing to a risk of falling.
- Windows that can be safely cleaned from the inside.
- Windows that maintain the existing good levels of natural daylight internally.
- Improved acoustic performance which will bring the noise levels inside the flats to within Planning policy targets.
- To re-compose the tower with the reconfigured spaces at the lower floors into a coherent single entity and improve the overall appearance of the tower which is such a dominant presence in the public realm that will be upgraded as part of the KALC project.

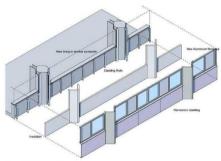
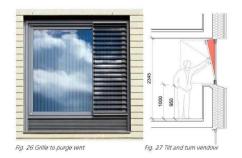


Figure 25 Principle of overcladding

Windows

Powder coated aluminium windows are proposed as replacements for the existing. The proposed configuration is not dissimilar to that illustrated below (22): A narrow "purge panel" opens inward to allow rapid ventilation. It is screened by horizontal louvers to ensure large objects cannot fall out. The larger panel is a pivot window which is the default means of ventilation and it will be restricted to a narrow opening in normal use. Both window halves can be cleaned safely from inside: the pivot window can be disengaged from the safe position and rotated by 180 degrees. The casement is narrow enough not to disturb internal furniture arrangements when open 90 degrees inwards.

We feel the narrow module of the grille to the purge panel introduces a new and interesting rhythm to the otherwise very rigorous geometry of the original. The calculations prepared by Max Fordham demonstrate the need to for this amount of openable area to safeguard the thermal comfort of the occupants. The windows are slightly larger than existing to compensate for the heavier frames and to therefore to maintain the good levels of natural daylight.



Materials

A zinc composite rainscreen cladding is proposed to the upper levels. Zinc has the advantage of being a self-finished natural material that will not corrode or weather as a coated finish eventually would, it offers a clean appearance, crisp detailing at joints and an attractive dull lustre. It is not sufficiently robust to use at low level so a combination of dark brick and new high quality concrete facings for the columns is proposed for the podium level. The colour of the brick is selected to match the pallet of the tower rather than the red multi brick used on the rest of the estate. Our view is that the tower always had a different treatment; the precast panels complemented the raw and rough brick used on the finger blocks and the neutral grey zinc will do the same in the overclad condition, albeit a lightweight and more refined material. Colour is proposed in a controlled way to the solid infil panels to the new areas of curtain wall and windows. This is proposed as coloured glass.

These works in turn have a further impact on the existing TV and Satellite systems requiring the removal existing dishes in favour of a communal system located on the roof. The renewal of the heating, domestic hot water systems and windows will also require making good works within the existing flats and common areas.



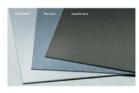


Figure 28 Rheinzink Natural and pre-patinated

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Architects Appraisal Panel

The proposals were presented to the RBKC AAP on the 15th November. By this time we had made a number of tweaks to the design:

- The re-provided escape stair and lift were moved to the south
- eastern corner, forming part of a triple height lobby.

 A new bridge connecting the tower and walkway was proposed.
- The boxing club was expanded to fill the majority of the Walkway level.
- The conversion of 5no. garages opposite for TMO offices was

The AAP response was critical of a number of aspects (

Figure 24). We were encouraged to be more bold in the elevation treatment and although not recorded, the comments on the night exploring options and the silhouette of the tower. We set about exploring options and had a number of meetings with RBKC Planners. A range of alternatives is illustrated in the Appendix. The following changes were made:

- The canopy was omitted
- A crown of perforate cladding was introduced at the top as an extension of the freestanding beams which are a distinctive feature of the existing building. The elevation is clearly articulated into bottom, middle and top sections.
- The zinc cladding was retained but shown in a lighter colour
- Coloured infill panels, proposed as a high pressure laminate were introduced, graduating in colour from deep green to a strong lime yellow at the top.

By December we felt we had arrived at a consensus with the Planning Officers and revised drawings were submitted. However in late January Planning came back to say they were rejecting the use of bold colour and had a strong preference for natural materials such as copper.







Figure 32 Amended scheme with new bridge and coloured panels

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Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

Architects Appraisal Panel Report Grenfell Tower, Grenfell Road, W11

15th November 2012 Studio F

Alterations to a residential tower
Proposals for the re-cladding of the tower block and remodelling of its lower floors to

- the brief for re-cladding the tower and updating its energy performance is supported, but more could be done to improve the amenity of its residents, particularly in terms of improving the tower's appearance and raising their spirits.
- despite a good budget and the use of expensive materials the current choice of cladding finish is dull and lifeless, offering little visual improvement compared to the existing profiled and textured concrete finish. Alternative designs and materials or mix of materials should be explored that would be empty and the profile of the profile of the compared of the profile of the pro
- the Panel has discussed whether the designs should continue to emphasise the horizontality rather than the verticality, but feels the right response will emerge from the design review.
- linked to the above, however, is the sense that the building's architecture would benefit from an expression of its base, middle and top.
- the proposed canopy structure(s) is not supported and should be removed, as it clutters the elevations and detracts from the amenity of the accommodate and public space below. The problem of tems dropped from upper floor windows could be better addressed by other more management-based solutions (cs., key-operated window restrictors).
- the relocated nursery seems sensible, though functionally it would benefit from a dedicated doorstep play space rather than using the communal gardens. A protected outdoor nursery space could bring character to the building's base and allow the architecture to break out of its existing rigid structure.
- structure.

 The daylighting of the upper floor flats could be improved by reducing the extent of the wall panels covering the party wall and introducing larger windows or maybe coloured glass for visual interest, and the need to address how the building is terminated. It is a disappointing that the opportunity is not being taken to make more of the roof space and provide a community facility, such as a meeting morn or winter garden.

Figure 29 AAP report

Stage D Report

Grenfell Tower Regeneration Project

Planning Re-invigoration – July 2013

The impasse on the colour, but more significantly doubts about the affordability of the entire scheme has resulted in a delay to the Planning process. The Planning Authority has not had to determine the application — ie reject it — because a Planning Performance Agreement (PPA) was signed at the outset.

Revised drawings were submitted on 29 July and a fresh period of public consultation has begun. In the intervening period the KCTMO have reviewed their priorities and the original premises of the project. Several radical departures were considered but the revised elevations and indeed the plans retain much of the original design, with the following exceptions:

- The colour is omitted although a monochrome gradation to

- The colour is omitted altrough a monochrome gradation to the infill panels is retained.

 The height of the crown is reduced
 The link bridge is omitted.

 A steel pergola, providing protection from falling objects and a trellis for planting is proposed on the western elevation where the nursery entrance is located. We feel the nursery deserves the added protection given the connection to the play area, and a softer architectural treatment is called for

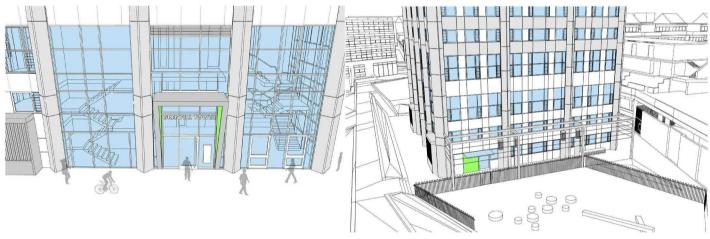


Figure 33 - New Entrance

Figure 34 Trellis/canopy to western facade, linking nursery to play area.

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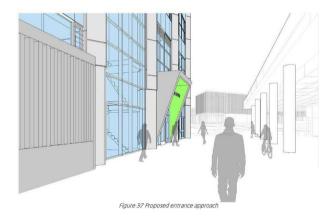
4 ARCHITECTS REPORT

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Alternative cladding options which may be considered

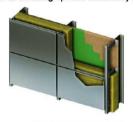






Figure 40 Numinium Cassette rainscreen. Powerdercoated finish





STUDIO E LLP

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4.5 Issues for Stage E

Several design issues remain to be resolved as part of the next stage:

- Nursery internal layout, fixtures & fittings and level of finishes required
- Boxing Club internal layout, fixtures & fittings and level of finishes required
- Office layouts, fixtures & fittings and level of finishes required
- Traffic management across and through the site.

RBKC Accessibility Appraisal

As part of an RBKC internal procedure the planning drawings were submitted to an Accessibility appraisal the recommendations and comments are listed below:

- Provision of wheelchair accessible accommodation to be considered (see SK60 section 6.4)
- Communal approach to dwelling front doors are below lifetime homes standards (1200mm for turn approach)
- Space arrangements in some dwellings do not allow for sufficient corridor movement / bathroom use for disabled persons
- There is no storage space for the dwellings
- Refuse arrangements must be considered. Refuse areas must be accessible.
- The following should be reviewed to comply with accessibility standards - Lift dimensions

 - Dwelling front door widths
 - Internal corridor widths
 - Storage
 - Refuse arrangements

Architect's risk assessment schedule

Project CDM co-ordinator: Appleyards								Latest review: 26/10/201		26/10/2012	Pages: 1	
Element / Activity	No.	Potential hazard	Persons	Ris	sk fac	tor*	Action taken at design stage	Actio	ned	Possible cor	Possible control options (Contractor)	
			at risk*	L	s	R		By	Date			
General	00a	Fire risk during works	C/P/R	2	3	6						
	00b	Asbestos: removal or containment	C/R	2	2	4	Asbestos report commissioned					
	000	Disruption of services: water, electricity, gas, etc.	R	2	2	4						
	00d	TV dishes, etc, danger of falling while removing or, in future, erecting existing tenant installations	M/R	2	2	4	A central aerial system will be installed, tenants will not install private systems.			Carry prohib manuals	Carry prohibition of tenant installation to C manuals	
	00e	Machinery – noise & vibration during the works	R	3	1	3						
	00f	Public safety; construction site activities, wet & dirty streets and access	P/R	1	2	2				Contractor to	monitor during construction	
	00g	Emergency vehicle access, strategy during works	P/R	1	2	2				Contractor to	monitor during construction	
	00h	Injury to persons resident during the works	P/R	1	1	1						
	00i	Traffic disruption; access to parking and for services and statutory bodies	R	1	1	1				Contractor to	monitor during construction	
	00j	Unauthorized / unintentional access to site	P/R/V	1	1	1	Hoarding and monitored security to suit local conditions			Contractors	method statement required	
Site clearance	01a	Collapse of structure	C/P/R	1	3	3				Temp. work:	method statement required	
Access / egress	02a	Machine movement / risk of collision due to lack of visibility, poor sightlines	C/P/R	1	2	2						
	02b	Temporary closures of Grenfell Road to services	R	1	1	1						
Excavation, demolition	03a	Machinery – noise & vibration	C/P	3	1	3					rs to be agreed, out of hours a limited / negotiated / prohibit	
	03b	Machine collision / vehicle stability	C	2	1	2						
	03c	Risk of collapse / falls	С	1	2	2						
Scaffolding	04a	Falls from height	С	1		3					method statement required	
	04b	Falling objects	C/P/R	1	3	3				Contractors	method statement required	
	04c	Projections	C/R	1	1	1						
	04d	Tripping and slipping	C	1	1	1						
Stripping out, demolition	05a	Falls from openings	C/R	1	3	3				Contractors	method statement required	
	05b	Falling objects	C/P/R	1	2	2						
	05c	Moving objects / crushing	C/P/R	1	1	1						
Craneage	06a	Falling objects	C/P/R	1	2	2						
	06b	Moving objects / crushing	С	1	1	1						
Structural steel	07a	New lift shaft, SW corner: rises 5 levels	C/R	1	2	2						
	07b	Infill floor, SE corner, mezz & office levels	C/P/R	1	2	2						
	07c	New canopy: 4m above pedestrian traffic	P/R	1	2	2						
	07d	Handling	С	1	2	2						
	07e	Cutting, welding, hot work	C	1	1	1	Only unavoidable hot work permitted			Contractor to	institute permit system	

. Continued over

Stage D Report

Grenfell Tower Regeneration Project

RBKC Building Control Consultation - Fire Safety

A preliminary meeting with RBKC building control was held to discuss the current layouts and the proposed changes to the existing fire strategy. No major changes to planning layouts required but the discussions on the existing dry riser location and smoke ventilation introduced several services issues to be considered as part of the attached M&E section by Max Fordhams.

One of the issues was a request to extend the existing smoke extract system down through Walkway level into the proposed mezzanine level without knowing if the existing system is fit for purpose under the current building regulations.

Other issues raised to be taken into consideration are:

- Fire fighting lift location and which floors serviced to be clearly indicated on application
- Existing fire safety strategy for each floor and proposed changes to be clearly explained.

Health and Safety

Studio E's Risk Assessment is shown opposite. A full Tender Health and Safety File will need to be prepared for tender, including the phasing requirements for the building so that disruption to residents is kept to a minimum and they are not put in any danger by the building work.

Contract Site Boundary

The exact line separating works paid for under KALC and works under this project has still to be agreed. For instance is understood that the removal of the stepped ramp will fall under Grenfell project but the re-provided play area which overlaps with this area will fall under KALC. The working space available on the north side of the tower is constricted and Bouygues/Leadbitter will need to be approached to understand if there is any opportunity to move their hoarding back.

Continued								Late	streview: 26	6/10/2012	Pages: 2	
Element / Activity	No.	Potential hazard	Persons	Risk factor*			Action taken at design stage	Actioned		Possible control options (Contractor)		
			at risk*	L	s	R		Ву	Date			
Frame preparation	08a	Shot-firing or drilling injuries	C	1	2	2						
Installation of new cladding	09a	Falling / breaking glazed units	C/P	1	3	3				Contractors method statement required		
	09b	Falls from height	С	1	3	3				Contractors method statement required		
	09c	Handling	С	1	2	2						
Brick- & blockwork	10a	Handling	С	2	1	2						
Plastering	11a	Working at height	С	2	1	2						
Installation of new services	12a	Making connections to existing live services	C/R	1	3	3				Contractor t	o carry forward to M&E installer	
Decoration	13a	Working at height	С	2	1	2						
Maintenance (future)	14a	Cleaning of new external cladding windows	R	2	2	4	Horizontal 'tilt & turn' units with key- operated restrictor will now be fitted.		10/2012	Carry forwa	rd to O&M manuals	
	14b	Cleaning of new curtain wall elements	M	2	2	4				Carry forwa	rd to O&M manuals	
	14c	Cleaning of new canopy	М	2	2	4				Carry forwa	rd to O&M manuals	
	14d	Re-lamping in double- & triple-height volumes	M	1	2	3						
	14e	Lift maintenance	M/(R)	1	1	2						
Fire	15a	General means of escape: review	R/P/V	1	3	3						
	15b	Alarm system: review	R/P	1	3	3						
	15c	Fire-fighting strategy: review	R/P/V	1	3	3						
	15d	Escape strategy at mezz, ground & walkway levels - from lifts and commercial premises	R/P/V	1	3	3						
Rubbish removal	16a	Access for sanitary services: review	M/R	2	1	3						

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Key: Persons at risk: C = Contrador personnel, M = Mantenance staff, P = Public, R = Residente, V = Visitors (E = Environment)
Risk factor rating, L = Islenthood (= Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High), S = Severity (1 = Low, 2 = Medium, 3 = High), R = Risk (Lifetilinood x Severity)

- Hazards socioning a Risk factor 3 attracts special notice, Risk factor of a or more requires special intenspendent and an action plan to be agreed with the CDM co-ordinator.

5 OUTLINE SPECIFICATION

Stage D Report Grenfell Tower Regeneration Project

UNDERCROFT

Rain-screen Cladding Soffit ceiling

- Demountable 6mm HPL cladding (Trespa or similar) Unistrut sub-frame system. (colour coded surface fixings)
- New Garage Doors New gates to cycle lockup

Superstructure: Roof – Investigate source of leaks, repair if possible.

Demolition Removal of stepped ramp and planters.

TOWER EXTERIOR

- PPC Aluminium thermally broken curtain walling system including:
 - Aluminium access and fire escape doors and fixed light
 - Automatically opening vents (AoV) linked to fire alarm
 - External louvers to smoke vent system air intake
 - Toughened safety glazing below 1100mm from FFL
 - Manifestation
 - System to achieve U-value of 1.6 W/m²K
- H42 Pre-cast concrete Cladding low level columns
 Finished pre-cast concrete insulated panels fixed to
 - existing concrete columns
- PPC Aluminium thermally broken windows.
 - openable windows PPC Aluminium doubled glazed
 - Inward opening casement windows (purge panels)
 - External louvers to purge panel windows 100mm max openings Large tilt and turn casements. Lockable restrictors to
 - prevent casual opening.

 Obscure panels below 1100mm from FFL

- Opaque white insulated blanking panels between windows
- Rain-screen Cladding: Pre-patinated zinc rainscreen cladding on aluminium cladding rails with insulation fixed directly to existing concrete
 - 1mm folded metal shingles on steel substrate: Rheinzink
 - Pre-formed window surrounds (cill/jamb/head). Cills
 - angled to prevent roosting.

 Spandrel panels U-value 0.15 W/m²K (=150mm PIR)
 - Columns U-value 0.18 W/m2K (=100mm PIR)
- Decorative strips to Strips to
- Sundry Insulation / Proofing Work
 - Celotex FR5000 (100mm) to existing columns
- 60mm min Rigid PUR roof insulation over exisitng membrane. Bitumous felt roof covering dressed over aluminum flashings at roof edges.
- M22 (Plant Room external walls) External Insulated render

RECONFIGURED ENTRANCE AND OFFICE AREAS

- Stud Partitions
 - 100mm Typical C section metal framing to EMB Office & WC

Fire: Type 1

- 30min FR (2no. layers 15mm Wallboard) Security:
- 225mm Heavy Duty C section metal framing around Concierge desk (2no. layers 15mm Wallboard)

Plasterboard Ceilings

- British Gypsum 9mm plasterboard on metal uni-strut sub frame to entrance lobby
- Glazed Screens

Fire rated (FD30) glazed screens Inc. Doors between entrance lobby and existing lift core

Glazed security screens to Concierge desk.

- - Internal doors: solid core with laminate facing and hardwood lipping and beading to vision panels.
 - Automatic steel fire shutter to concierge desk.
- 1300mm High toughened glass glazed balustrade around stair and entrance lobby void adjacent to lift and staircase. 1100mm high 40mm dia. Stainless Steel handrail to follow
- Sanitary Appliances & Fittings
 - Doc M pack Disabled 'Unisex' WC
 - Lever handle taps
- N11 Domestic Kitchen Furnishings and Equipment Kitchenette
 - 850mm High worktop
 - 1200mm base unit support for sink
 - Single basin sink with drainer
 - Lever handle taps
- N10 Furnishings
 - Reception desk (Concierae) Cabinets for CCTV equipment
 - Blinds
 - Barrier matting system to main entrance
- M40 Large format regularised porcelain floor tiles to entrance lobby and ground floor lift lobby
- Carpet Tiling to EMB office Safety Vinyl to Kitchenette & WC Vinyl Flooring to Concierge and new lift lobbies Aluminium with vinyl insert nosing to stairs

M60 Painting Walls – Emulsion

Timber Skirting / trims – Vinyl Emulsion

Stage D Report

Grenfell Tower Regeneration Project

NURSERY

- Internal Partitions -100mm Typical C section metal framing
- Fire: Type 1: 30min FR (2no. layers 15mm Wallboard)
 Acoustic: Type A (52db TBC) (between Nursery / EMB)
 Overall width 150mm Staggered 100mm C sections 50
 Rockwool Insulation 2No. layers of 15mm Wallboard)
 - Plasterboard Ceilings British Gypsum 9mm plasterboard on metal furring's
- Panel Cubicles: 4no. 1100mm high children's toilet cubicles no requirements for doors
- L10 Glazed Screens
 - Glazed screens fixed light around internal Doors between entrance lobby and play spaces.
- Internal Doors
 - Solid core laminate-faced, hardwood lippings
 - Vision panels, anti-finger trap
 - Stainless steel kickplates and ironmongery
 - Electrically powered security roller shutters installed internally behind curtain walling / windows
- N10 General Fixings
 - Barrier matting system to main entrance
 - Baby change unit and storage under Roller blinds to all windows
- N11 Domestic Kitchen Furnishings and Equipment
 - 850mm High worktop
 - 1200mm base unit support for sink
 - Double basin sink with double drainer
 - (hand wash) 1no. WHB & 1no. childrens WHB
- N13 Sanitary Appliances & Fittings
 - Doc M pack Disabled 'Unisex' WC
 - 5no. children's WHB & WC
 - 2No. Belfast Sinks and worktop located within play areas

- M50 Sheet flooring
 - Vinyl Flooring throughout
 - Safety Vinyl to Kitchen, WC's & Baby change
 - Whiterock or similar splashbacks to all sinks / WHB and baby change

M60 Painting

- Walls washable satin Emulsion
- Timber Skirting / trims Eggshell

EXISTING CORE / LIFT LOBBY

Builder's work and making good associated with M&E works on relevant floors. Existing finishes to be protected throughout works.

- Plasterboard Ceilings British Gypsum 9mm plasterboard on metal furring sub frame
- P20 Pipework encasement Pendock profile or similar

NEW CORE / LIFT LOBBIES

New slab at mezzanine level. New lift openings at Mezzanine and Walkway +1. New connection to stair at Walkway +1 and openings for doors to flats, new connection to refuse chute.

- Plasterboard Ceilings British Gypsum 9mm plasterboard on metal furring sub frame Plaster on masonry
- M50 Vinyl flooring and cove skirtings
- M60 Eaashell

BOXING CLUB

Fixtures and fittings to accommodate equipment to be agreed. Existing screed to be lifted to allow space for new isolated floor build up.

- (Inner Leaf) Structural Framing System (SFS) Internal Partitions
 - 100mm Typical C section metal framing

- Fire: Type 1: 30min FR (2no. layers 15mm Wallboard) (see SEA drg. No. RE111) Acoustic: (see SEA drg. No. RE111)
- Type A (52db? TBC) (between Nursery / EMB) Overall width 150mm Staggered 100mm C sections 50 Rockwool Insulation 2No. layers of 15mm Wallboard)
- L10 Glazed Screens

Glazed screen with openable sliding light to office hatch

- L20 Vision panels / obscure glazing Lever handle, Kick and push plates
- Demountable suspended ceilings throughout. 100% RH K40 boards to be used in showers.
- M50 Raised access floor (100mm) for acoustic control within sports activity areas with safety vinyl flooring
- Vinyl flooring to office and corridor M50 Safety Vinyl Flooring to all changing, WC and Shower areas.
- N10 General Fixings To be agreed.
- N10 Sanitary Appliances & Fittings Doc M pack Disabled 'Unisex' WC Lever handle taps throughout Drinking water fountain located within sports activity area
- K37 Shower Cubicles: HPL
- Kitchen Fittings N10 850mm High worktop Single sink with drainer
- Isolated trims & Skirtings P20 100mm pencil rounded pre-finished timber skirting to base of all partitions and external wall dry lining. (see finishes) 125 x 20mm pre-finished timber cill boards (see finishes)
- N10 Furnishings

Stage D Report Grenfell Tower Regeneration Project

Window Blinds / obscure glazing panels to be confirmed

Tiled splashbacks to all sinks / WHB Tiled shower floors and walls.- full height.

M60 Water based Eggshell

NEW RESIDENTIAL FLATS - MEZZANINE & WALKWAY +1

Fixtures and fittings based on minimum needs TMO to agree on level of finishes, fit out for kitchen and furnishings to be included as part of the works.

K10

Internal Partitions: 100mm Typical C section metal framing throughout flats Fire: Type 1: 30min FR (2no. layers 15mm Wallboard) Acoustic:

- Type A (52db? TBC) (between flats) Overall width 150mm Staggered 100mm C sections 50 Rockwool Insulation 2No. layers of 15mm Wallboard)
- Type B (32db? TBC) (within flats) 100mm C section 2 layers of 12mm wallboard)
- L20

Internal Doors (Typical Flat)
FD30 to all doors leading off internal corridor spaces Additional allowance for FD30 external door to flat entrance.

K10 Plasterboard Ceilings

British Gypsum 9mm plasterboard on metal furring sub frame British Gypsum 9mm moisture resistant plasterboard to bathrooms on metal furring sub frame.

- N10 Sanitary Appliances & Fittings
- N11 Domestic Furnishings - (level of finish / storage requirements to be agreed) 850mm High worktop continuous around 2 walls 1200mm base unit support for sink Single basin sink with drainer (lever handle taps) 4 ring cooking hob Extractor hood (fan covered in M&E)

Isolated trims & Skirtings

100mm pencil rounded pre-finished timber skirting to base of all partitions and external wall SFS lining. (see finishes) 25mm square edged pre-finished timber architrave to all internal doors. (see finishes)

125 x 20mm pre-finished timber cill boards (see finishes)

Bath enclosure panel

- N10 Window Blinds (to be confirmed by TMO)
- M50 Timber laminate flooring & acoustic underlay to internal corridor, living, bedrooms and storage spaces Safety Vinyl to Kitchen, WC & Bathroom
- Wall Tiling to Kitchen splashback around extent of worktop, WHB in WC and 2no. walls in Bathroom (WHB & Bath)

Painting Walls – Emulsion M60

Timber Skirting / trims – Vinyl Emulsion

EXISTING RESIDENTIAL FLATS

Builder's work and making good associated with M&E works: replacement of radiators and new heating pipework. Existing finishes to be protected throughout. New window cill/surround required to making good around replacement windows.

Plasterboard Ceilings

British Gypsum 9mm plasterboard on metal furring sub frame

Pipework encasement Pendock profile or similar

Finished timber surround to new window head, jambs and cill along with architrave to conceal décor area disturbed by removing existing window. Finish to be left clean or agreed with existing resident

Builder's work only. Existing communal aerial cabling and receivers to be lifted above new roof and cladding. Existing ladder, roof balustrade and lantern vents to be relocated to suit overcladding.

PLANT ROOM / ROOF LEVEL

Stage D Report

Grenfell Tower Regeneration Project

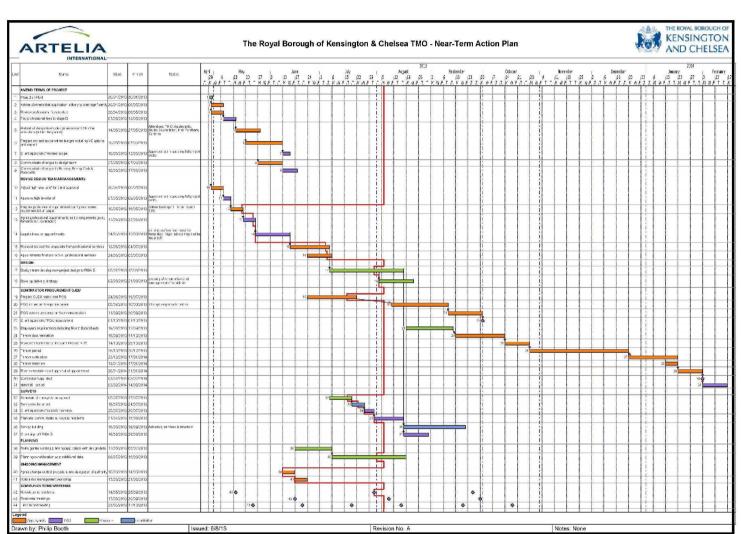
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Stage D Report Grenfell Tower Regeneration Project

6 PROJECT MANAGER AND COST

STUDIO **E** LIP



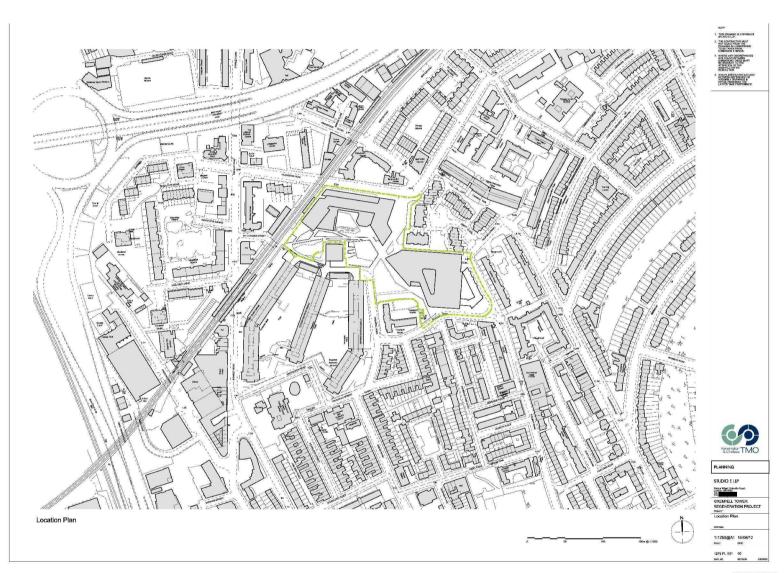
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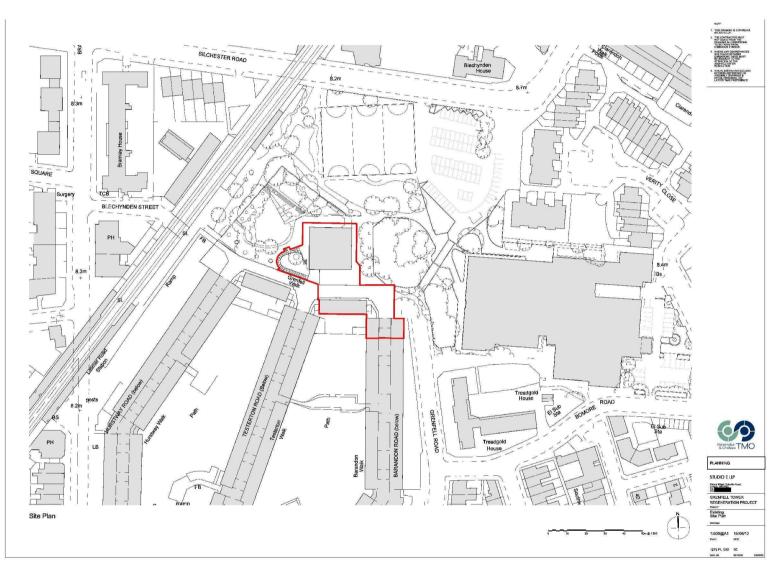
er.	Main Elements	Artelia UK (Updated o 07/8/13)
)	Refurbishment of social housing units (Mezz 3 units + Office level 4, total 7 units, Reduced from 8 units.)	888,126.76
1	Demoltion	Included in (g)
2	Super-structure (in-fit flaoring)	73,524.01
3	External well - new enclosure 132m2	£66,000,000
4	Starcase	£44,000.00
S	Internal wall, partition and doors	£110,389.00
6	Internal Wall, Floor & Ceiling finishes	£198,915.91
7	Fittings and furnishing	£86,500.00
8	Santary appliances	Inc in M&E
9	Mechanical services including above ground drainage, cold water installation, ventilation, fire alarm, BMS Excludes heating (in (i) Centra Services)	F145 208 44
-	Services Electrical including lighting and power and External lighting	£163,589,40
	Minor refurbishment works to existing 20. Storey fields and follows it is increase encesement and builthead plasterboard ceiting [120 units] including command deconations works	386,019.00
	Nursery and Meeting, Conclerge (Ground floor - 490m2)	479,251,30
	Nursery and meeting, Concierge (Ground noor - Asumz)	
	Allowance for moving nursery to temporary location, storage cost, removal company	Included in (g) £10,000.00
_		
_	Super-structure (in-fil flooring)	£19,020.00
	External wall - new enclosure	£24,760.00
	Starcase	£44,000.00
	Internal wall, partition and doors	£51,689.00
- 6	Internal Wall, Floor & Ceiling finishes	£78,680.00
-7	Fittings and furnishing	£40,762.80
	Sanitary appliances	Inc in MSE
	Mechanical services including cold water installation, ventilation, fire alarm, BMS, heating	£122,434,01
	Electrical including lighting and power	£87,908.00
1	Baseline work spaces/Garage Offices - OMITTED except Undercroft lighting and suspended ceiling (Ground floor - 280m2)	£50,000.00
11	Keep undercraft soffit, new uplighting and downlighting with new suspended ceiling cover	£60,000.00
	Boxing club (Walkway level - 460m2, with EMB office 61m2)	€475,693.73
	Demoltion	Included in (g)
2	Super-structure (in-fill flooring)	£37,020.00
	External well - new enclosure	£115,500.00
	Starcase	1
5	Internal wall, partition and doors	£63,375.00
	Internal Well, Floor & Ceiling finishes	£76 483.15
7	Eithings	£36,228,25
8	Sanitary and other appliances	Inc in M&E
8	Mechanical services including cold water installation, ventilation, fire alarm, BMS, healing	111,922.33
	Electrical including lighting and power	£35,185.00
	Public realm	223,080.00
	Removal of stepped ramp	£32,000.00
2		152,480.00
3	Trees, shrubs,	5,600.00
	Cycle stands, bollards and fencing	33,000.00
4		
4	Demolitions	182,170,00

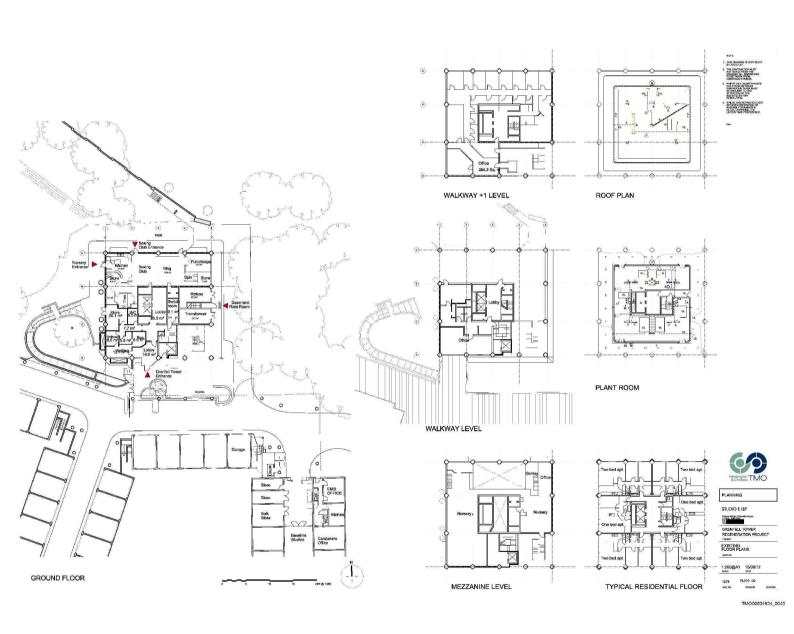
Ref	Main Elements	Artelia UK (Updated o 07/8/13)
H)	External Façade and Roof to main building	2,302,220.00
4	Remove existing and install new central pivot windows	1,020,370.00
- 2	New cladding to façade	£844,007.00
	New curtain wall	£227.250.00
	New render and brickwork	135,593,00
5	Scaffolding, skips removal, survey, design and site management Preliminaries	included above & prelim
	Remove existing cantilever canopy	£15,000.00
	Roof covering and PPC screen	00.000,003
D	Central Services	£1.933.714.70
20	Cap off existing services and remove redundant plants and pipework	599,000,00
2	* *	£1,127,069.70
-	Heating system including new gas absorption heat pump, radiators and pipework, hot and cold water to existing flats Allow a provisional sum for new extract smoke extract system	198.300.00
	Domestic Smake detectors & Carbon Monoxide (CO) detectors	£7.500.00
	Kitchen extract ventilation & WC and bathroom extract fans replacement	£128.000.00
	Allowance for extra over to existing communal satellite	£15,000,00
	Allowance for 10 New CCTV camera	£50,000,00
- 1	Anna redamin residence a record and the	2.50,000.00
8	New emergency lighting to common/lobby areas, LED lighting to underside of canopy, new lighting in common area, upgrade of existing lighting is existing 20-storey dwellings	£110,072.00
9	Builder's Work in Connection with Services	75,000.00
0	New UKPN electrical connection (allow £75,000 if require)	
1	Upgrade door entry system (option 1 as on Lancaster West 1)	£123,773.00
	Estimated Construction Cost Excluding Preliminaries and Contingency; Sub-total (A to I):	6 930 276 00
2	Preliminaries (15% of construction costs) Sub-total 1	1,039,541.40
3	Client's Contingency Allowance	7,969,817.40
	Estimated Construction Costs	765,000.00 £8,735,000.00
		£950,000,00
		£100.000.00
5		£180,000,00
3	Total professional fees and surveys Planning and Building Control Fees KCTMO/ \$106 Fees	6123 000 00
1	Contingency Estimated total overall project costs	nicaenad
	Total overall project funding from TMO	£10.068.000.00
3		
0	Difference between overall project Funding and Estimated Project Costs	£9.853.000.00

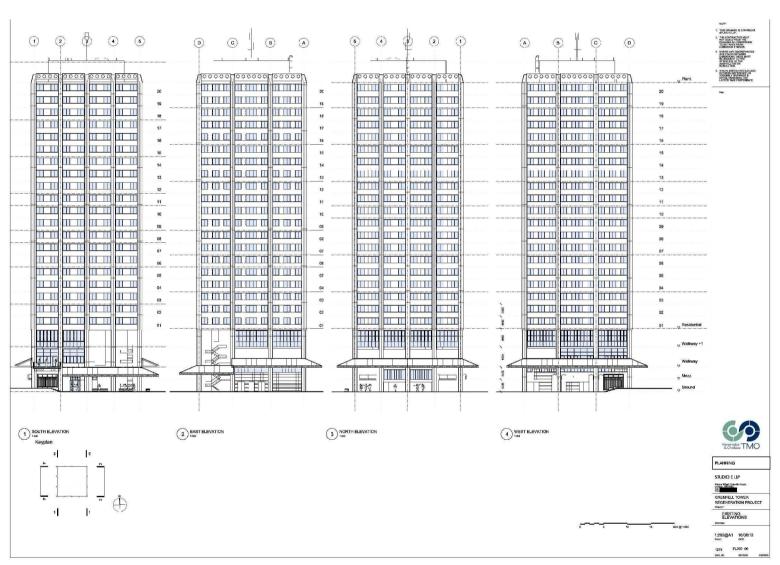
7 August 2013 P.1118/11933 - Grenfell Tower Improvement Works/Project/01 QS/Estimate/Est Stage E11833 Grenfell Regeneration Stage D Cost Plan A

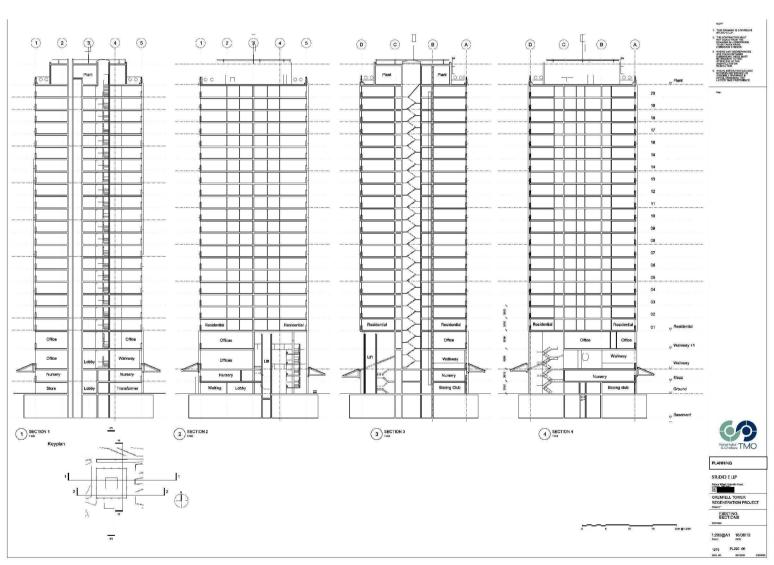
Stage D Report Grenfell Tower Regeneration Project APPENDIX A - ORIGINAL DRAWINGS STUDIO E LLP







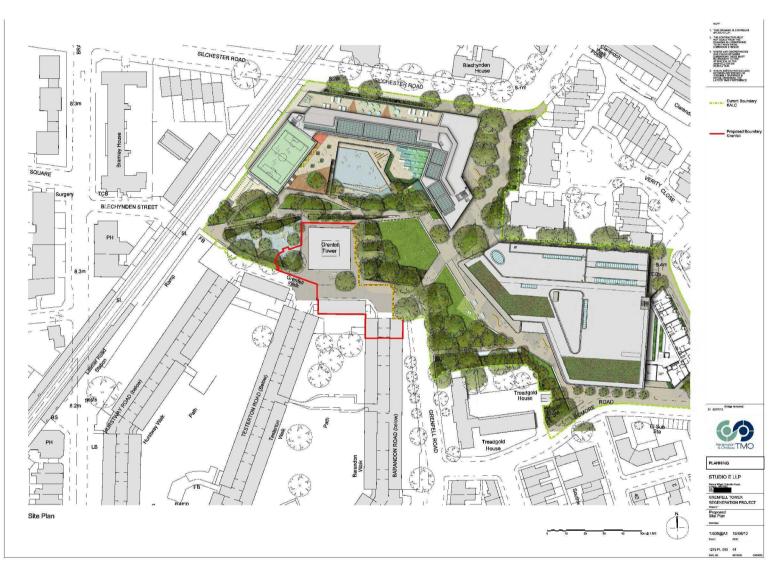




Stage D Report Grenfell Tower Regeneration Project APPENDIX B - PROPOSED DRAWINGS

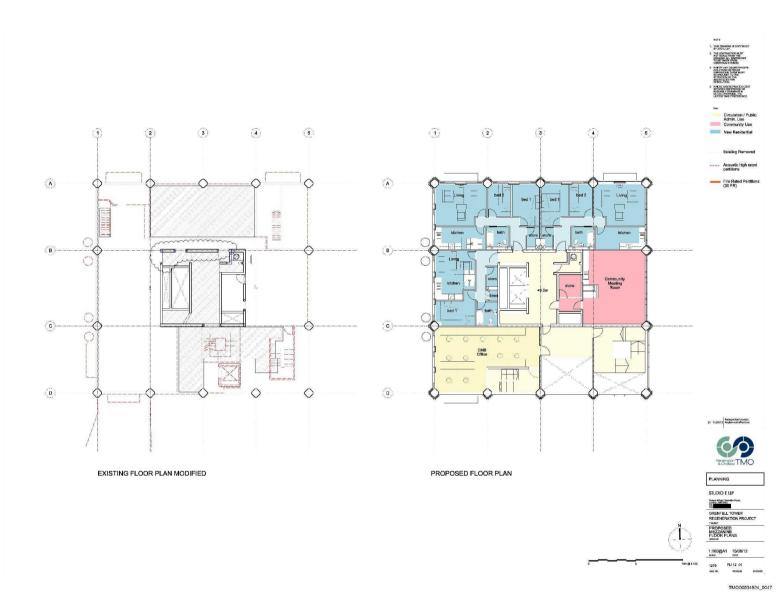
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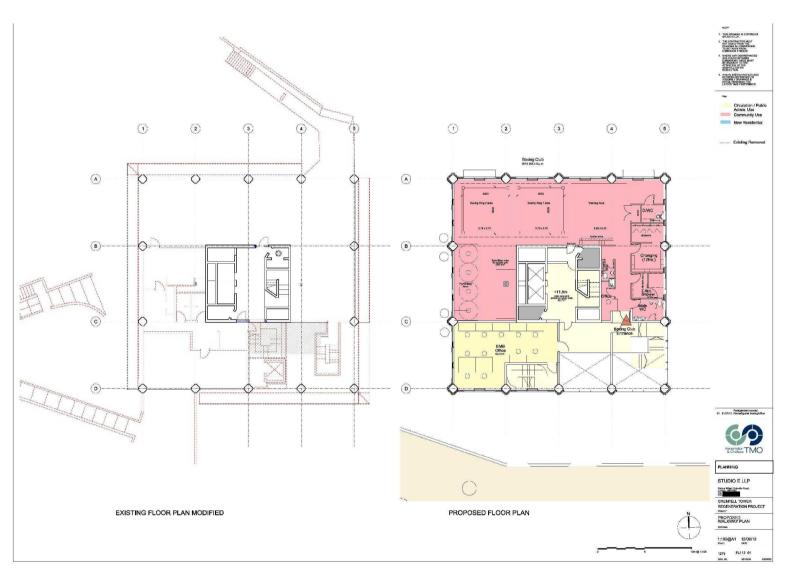
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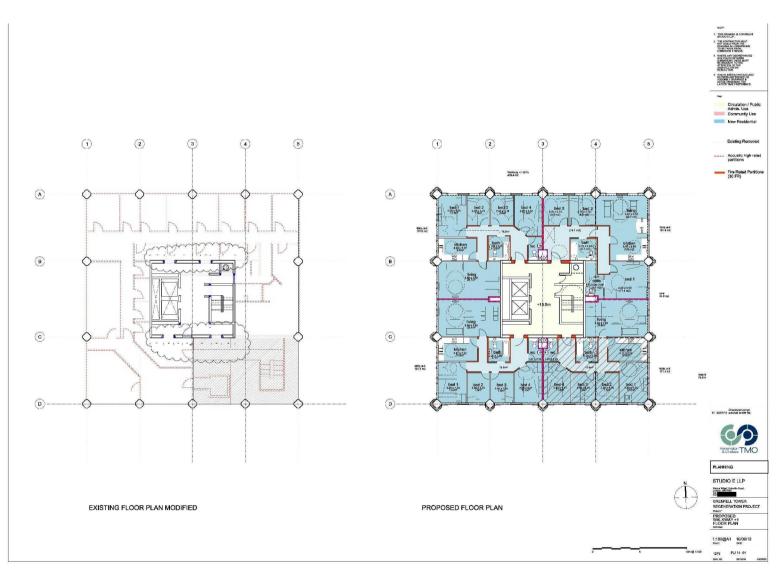


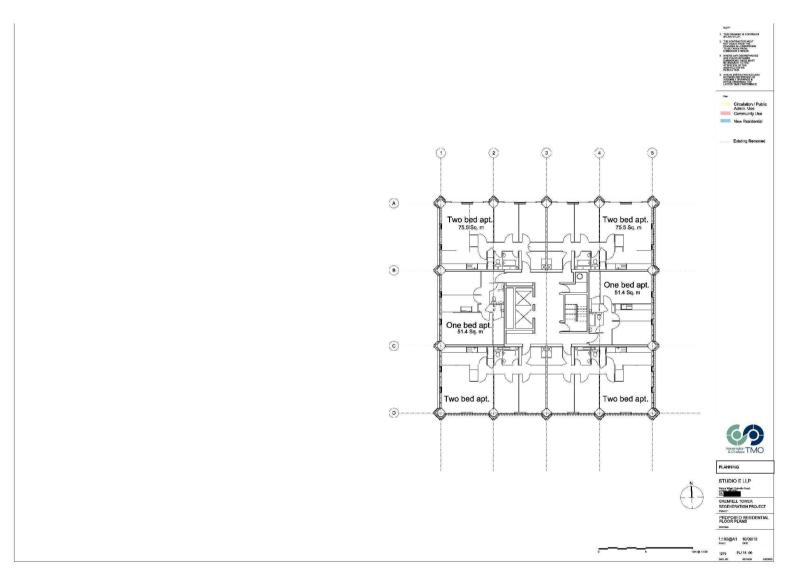


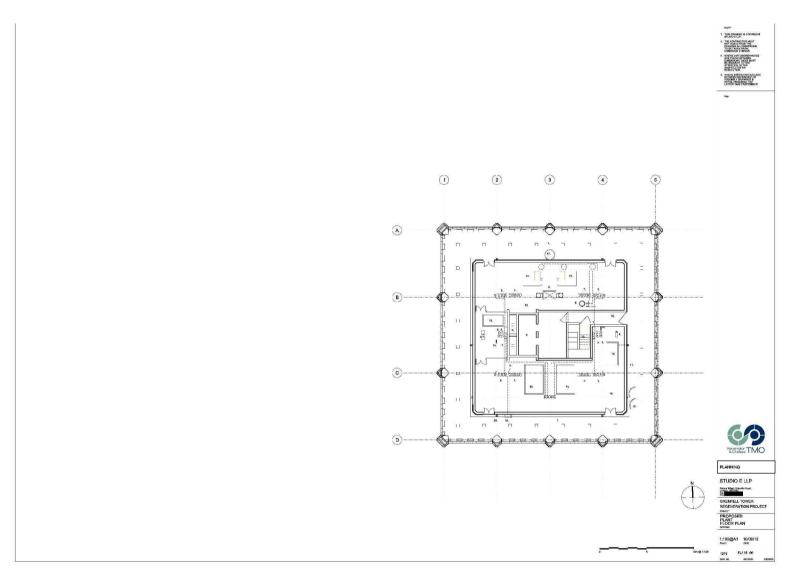


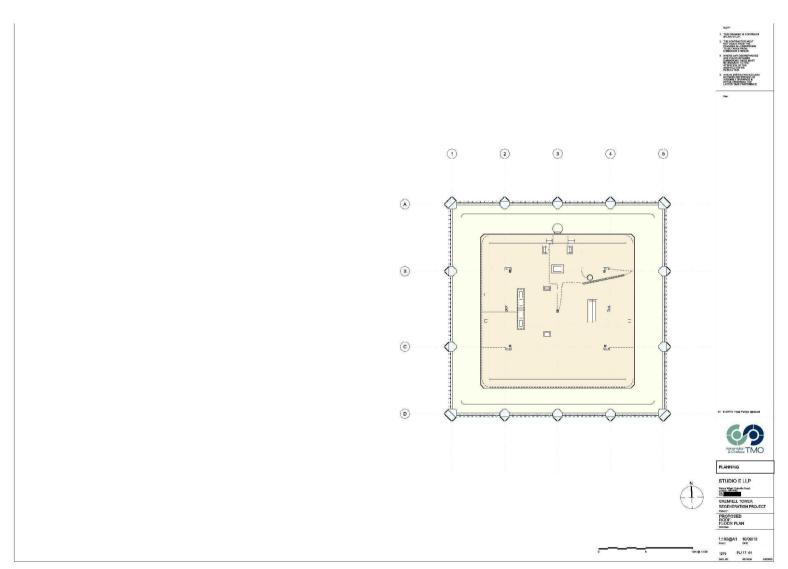




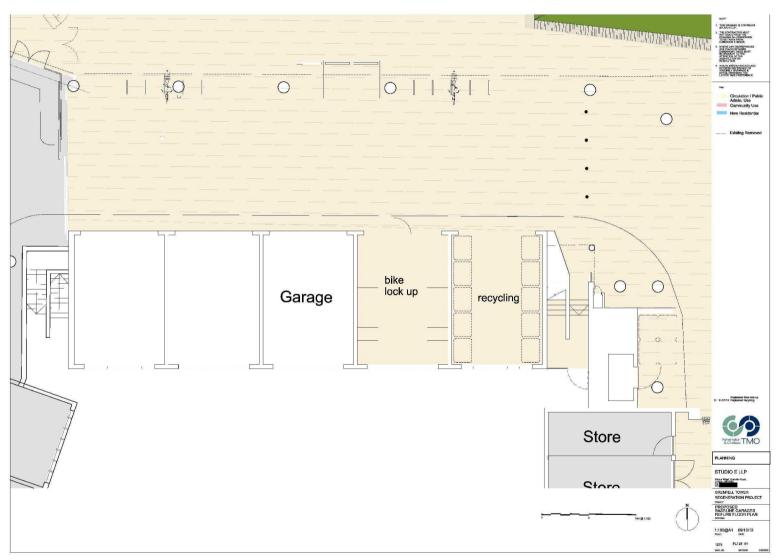


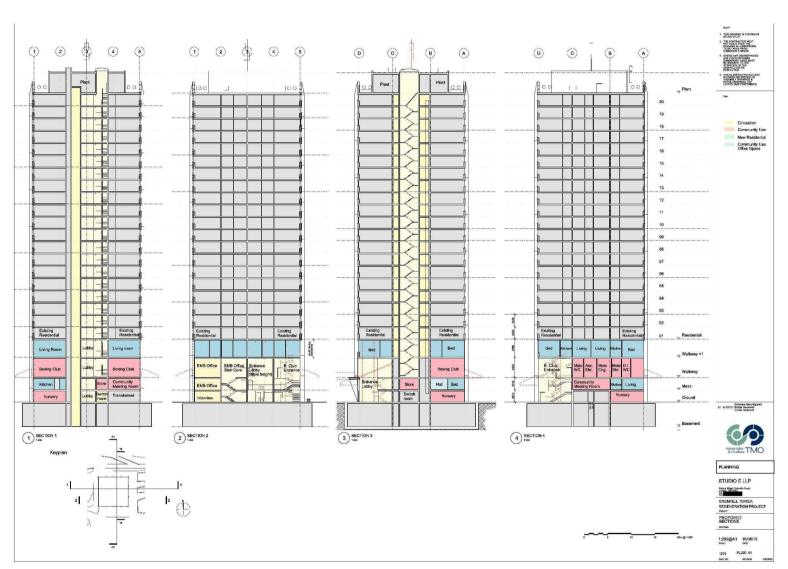










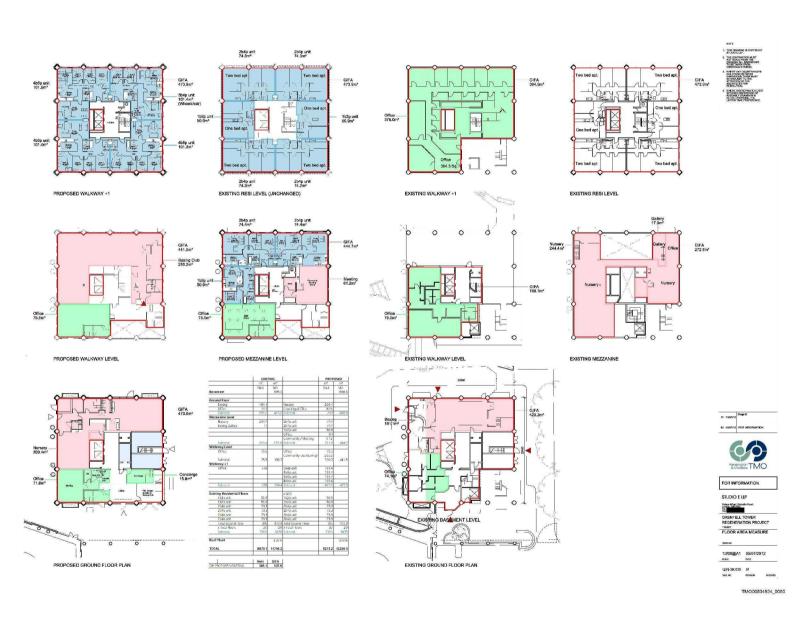




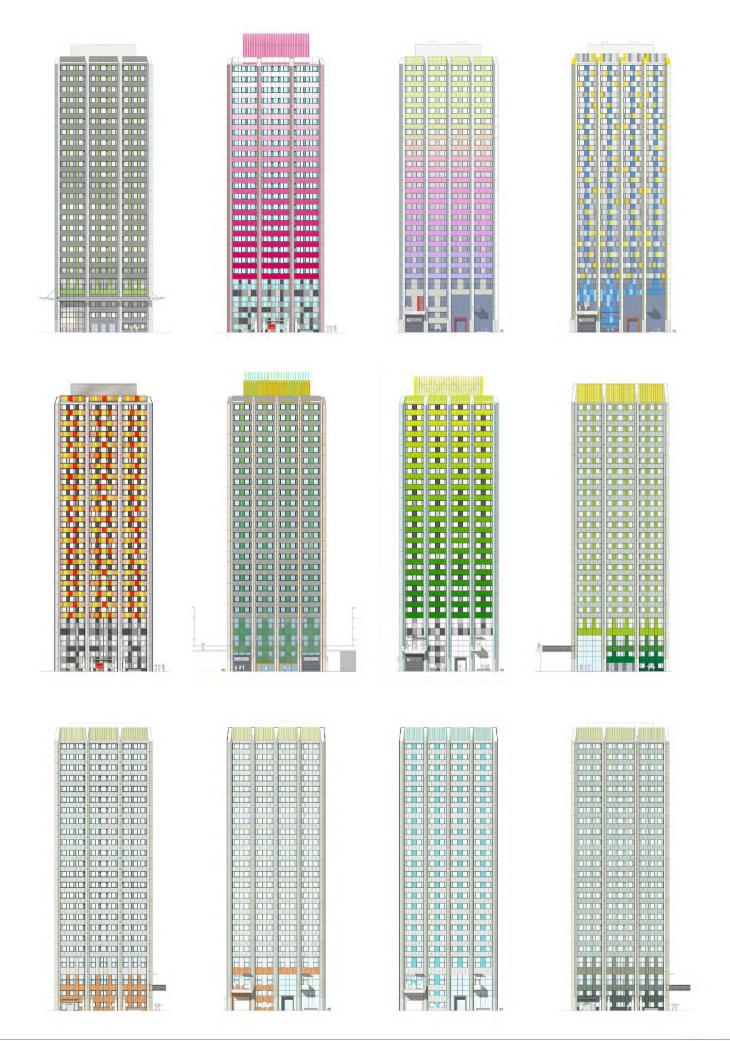


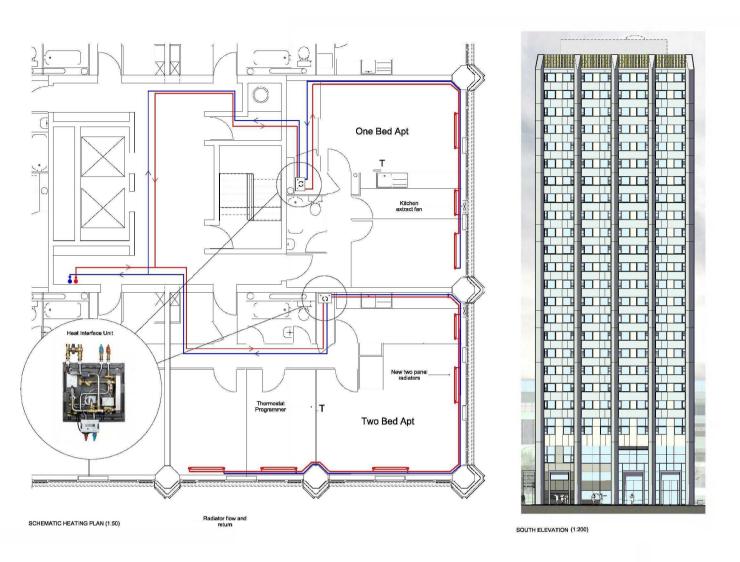


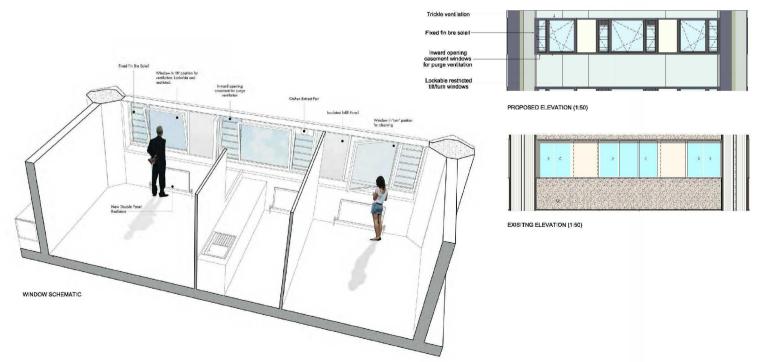








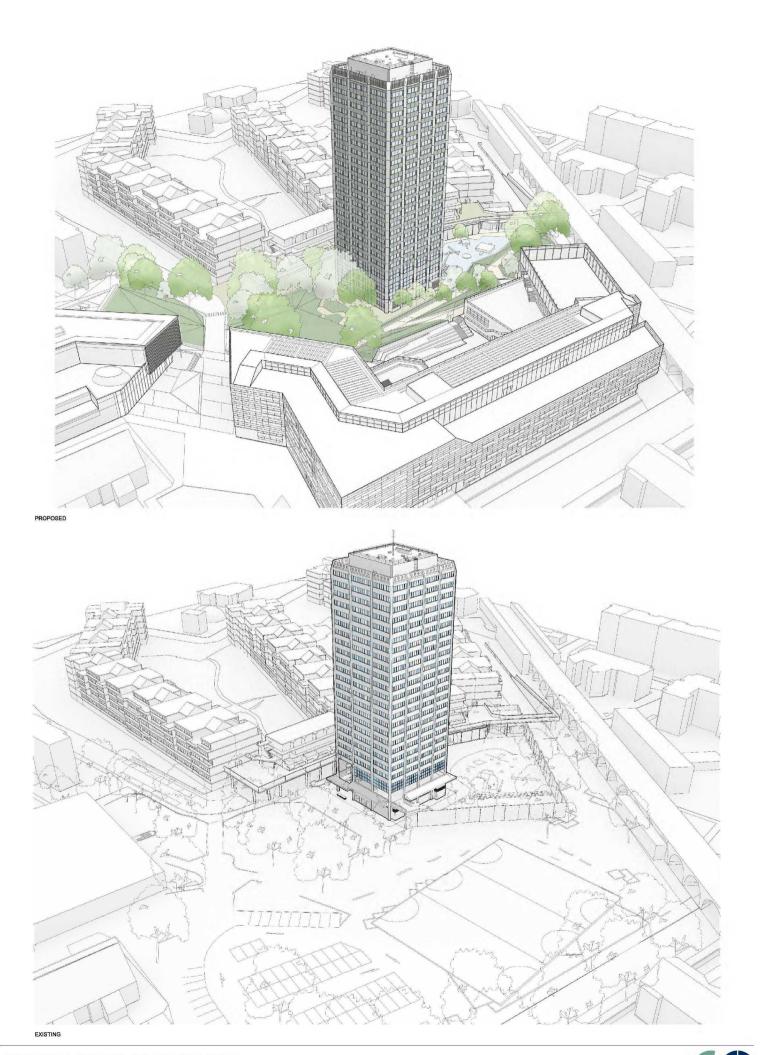












Stage D Report Grenfell Tower Regeneration Project APPENDIX C - BREEAM PRE-ASSESSMENT STUDIO E LLP TMO00834924_0067





17/10/1012 01/06/0013 00/00/0012 northgate Trusters AWARDS

1.0 Scope

This REEAM Domestic Refurbishment Pre-Assessment Estimate for Genriell Tower, a twenty three storey residential block in London, has been prepared to support the planning application for the Genriell Tower refurbishment exhema. to be submitted to the Royal borruph of Kensington & Chalesa. Also, the BREEAM pre-assessment estimate sims to provide the outline sustainability shalegy and add as a sustainability guide for the refurbishment scheme. The Pre-assessment is an estimate that sets out the nethod for which the proposed refurbishment could achieve a BREEAM raining of "Good".

This sport and estimate has been based on information provided by:

Studio Exrification

Appleyands (Project Management)

Max Fordram (Energy & M&E Consultant).

2.0 Executive Summary

Z.U Executive Summary

The Pre-Assessment Estimate shows that at by achieving the minimum standard requirements together with assumptions of good subtainable design practice
the proposed refurbishment project could whileve a EREEAM rating of "Good".

The Mechanical and Electrical specification of the building and materials used in the refurbishment of the building will be essential to the sustainable
performance of the buildings and need to be addressed at an early stage in the deskip process. This assessment together with the Sustainability and Energy
statement prepared by Max Fordham are therefore the starting point for developing the overall strategy of the building's sustainable design.

The BREEAM "Very Good" rating is a planning policy requirement as it is set out in Core Strategy Policy CPE of the Royal Bonough of Kensington & Chalses
Local Development Framework. However, BREEAM "Very Cood" rating will not be able to be achieved for this project since the mandatory requirement for
Wat Of category cannot be net. The mandatory requirement of Vista Of is not met since it falls outside the scope of the Grenfell Tower project. The reduction
in CQ, entissions is achieved by energy efficient design measures incorporated into the building fabric such as High Efficiency Qas Fited Boliers and Low U
value windows.



The BREEAM certain level benchmarks.
The BREEAM Consider Refurbshment rating benchmarks are shown on the following table:

BREEAM RATING

Outstanding

65

Excellenc

70

Very Good

65

Good

45

Page

90

Unclassified

An unclassified BREEAM rating represents performance that is non-compliant with BREEAM, in terms of failing to meet either the BREEAM minimum standards of performance for key environmental issues or the overall threshold score required for formal BREEAM certification.

Sortings Consider (3.4.2 The research, Landan Road, Hossitell, KOZ 2011

Very Good

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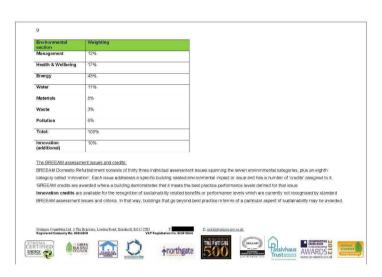
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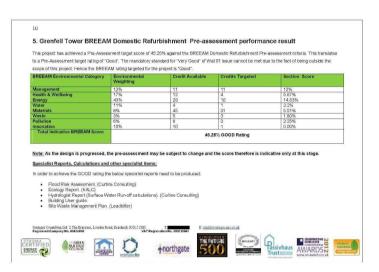
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*	Minimum standards	by BREEAM rating level			an and a second
BREEAM issue	Pass	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Outstanding
Ene 02: Energy Efficiency Rating Post Refurbishment	0.5 Credits	1.0 Credits	2 Credits	2.5 Credits	3.5 Credits
Wat 01: Internal Water use	(A)	*	1 Credit	2 Credits	3 Credits
Hea 05: Ventilation	1 Credit	1 Credit	1 Credit	1 Credit	1 Credit
Hea 06: Safety	1 Credit	1 Credit	1 Credit	1 Credit	1 Credit
Pol 03: Flooding	13/	*	e e	2 Credits	2 Credits
Mat 02: Responsible sourcing of materials	Criterion 3 only	Criterion 3 only	Criterion 3 only	Criterion 3 only	Criterion 3 only
The environmental section	on weightings :				
		ived from a combination of	consensus based weighting	gs and ranking by a panel o	f experts. Each of the
erwironmental sections of	onsists of a differing nu	mber of assessment issues	and BREEAM credits. He	nce, each individual assess	ment issue and credit varies
n terms of its contributio	n to a building's overall	score.			







BREEAM Domestic Refurbishment 2012 Pre-Assessment Estimator v0.6: Results Summary

BRFFAM

	Building Score Building Rating			
Issue	Credits Available	Indicative Credits Achieved	Weighting	Section Score

This assessment and indicative BREEAM rating is not a formal certified BREEAM assessment or rating and must not be
communicated as such. The score presented is indicative of a dwelling's potential performance and is based on a
simplified pre-formal BREEAM assessment and unverified commitments given at an early stage in the design process.

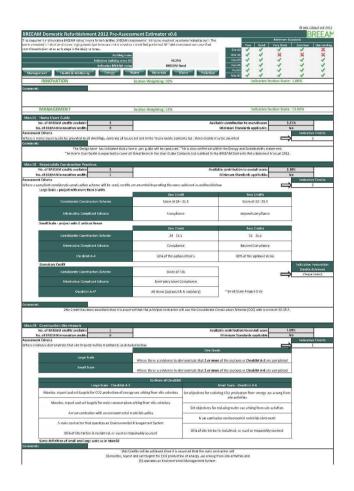
	Issue	Available	Achieved	Weighting	Section Score
	Man 01	3	3		
	Man 02	2	2		12.00%
Management	Man 03	1	1	12%	
Management	Man 04	2	2	12/4	
	Man 05	1	1		
	Man 06	2	2		
	Hea 01	2	0		
	Hea 02	4	0		

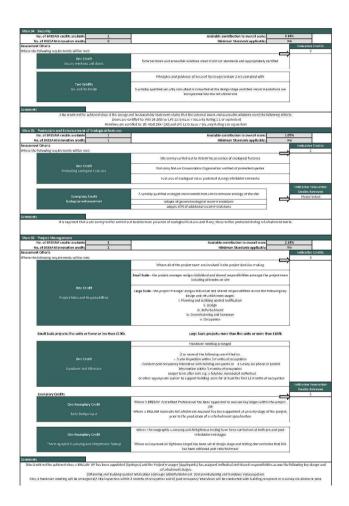
	Minimum Standards						
	Pass	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Outstanding		
Ene 02	4	4	4	1	×		
Wat 01	4	4	×	×	×		
Hea 05	1	4	4	4	4		
Hea 06	1	4	4	4	4		
Pol 03	1	4	4	4	4		
Mat 02	4	4	4	4	4		

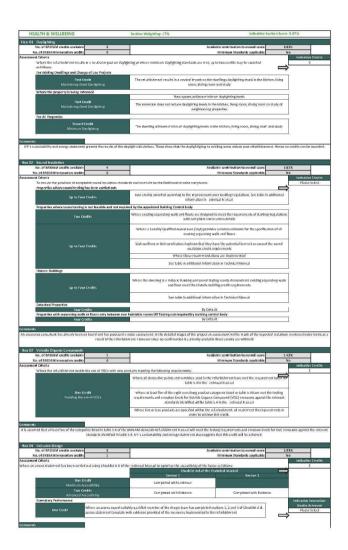
	Hea 06	1	1		
	Ene 01	6	3		
	Ene 02	4	2.5		
	Ene 03	7	4.5		
	Ene 04	2	0	43% 14.83	
Engage	Ene 05	2	0		1/1 93%
Energy Ene 06 Ene 07 Ene 08 Ene 09 Ene 10	Ene 06	1	0		14.03 /6
	Ene 07	2	0		
	Ene 08	2	0		
	Ene 09	2	0		
	Ene 10	1	0		
	100 1 04	-			

Percentage of Category Score Attained						
0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	
Management					100	
Health & Wellbeing		33%				
Energy		34%				
Water	20%					
Materials			6	69%		
Waste			60%			
Pollution		38%				

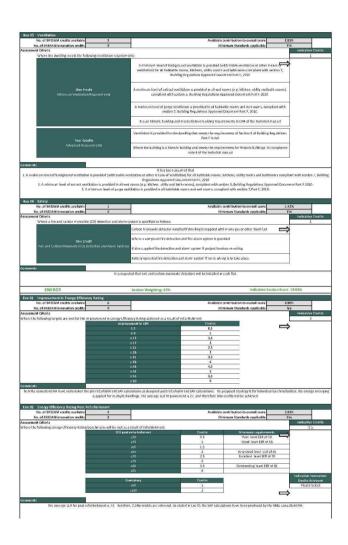
	Line ou	-			
	Ene 09	2	0		
	Ene 10	1	0		
	Wat 01	3	0		
Vater	Wat 02	1	1	11%	2.20%
	Wat 03	1	0		
Materials	Mat 01	25	19	8%	5.51%
	Mat 02	12	4		
	Mat 03	8	8		
Vaste	Was 01	2	0	3%	1.80%
vaste	Was 02	3	3	370	1.00%
	Pol 01	3	0		
ollution	Pol 02	3	1	6%	2.25%
	Pol 02	2	2		
Innovation		10	1	N/A	1.00%

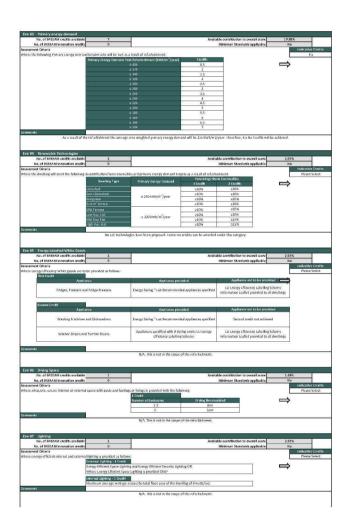


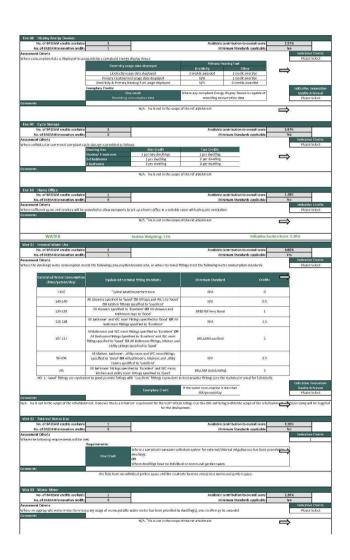


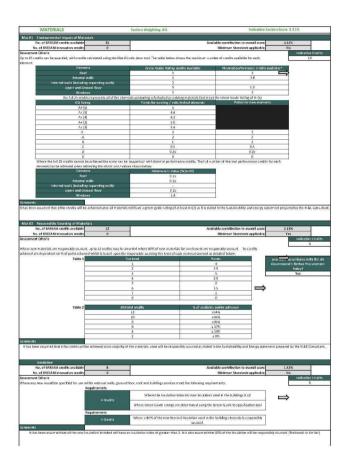


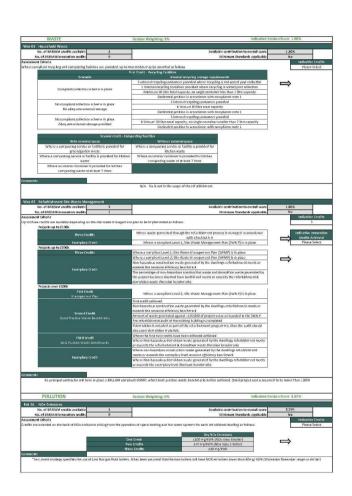
An Access statement will be produced and checkles A-S of the BREEAN' technical manual will be completed by a member of the design beam.

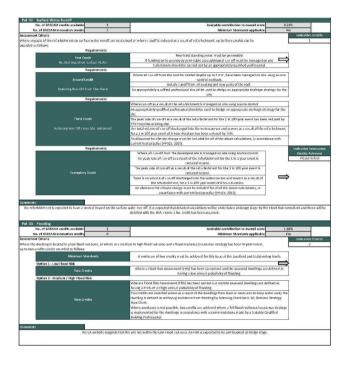












Stage D Report Grenfell Tower Regeneration Project

APPENDIX D - FIRE SAFETY REPORT

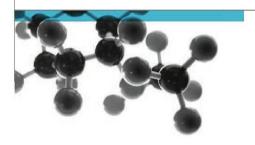
38 STUDIO **E** LLP







Grenfell Tower Outline Fire Safety Strategy



 A Report to:
 Studio E LLP

 Project No:
 301922

 Document Reference:
 MT13779R

Date: 31/10/12 Issue No: 01 Page: 1

Testing Advising Assuring

Registand Office Exona (UK), Ltd. Lochend industrial Estate Mawkindge, Middishhar E-26 8D., United Kingcom, Reg No. 90, 704.29 This report in issued in accordance with our terms and conditions, a copy of which is available on request E-E-0U-FT-26-WR-F-- 007 (st 04

Grenfell Tower Fire Safety Strategy

EXOVO
Warringtonfire

Revision History

Issue No: 01 | Issue Date: 31/10/12 | Reason for Revision: First issue

Prepared by:

Terry Aehton
Associate
(For and on behalf of Exova Warringtonfire)

Reviewed by:

Sean McEleney
Graduate Engineer
(For and on behalf of Exova Warringtonfire)

Validity

This report is formulated on the basis of the information and experience available at the time of preparation. It is applicable to the above-mentioned project only in accordance with the client's instructions. It is only valid provided nother modifications are made other than those for which a formal opinion has been sought and given by Exova Warringtonffic.

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 Friged No.
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 Issue Date:
 31/10/12

 Client:
 Studio ELLP
 Issue No.
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Grenfell Tower Fire Safety Strategy EXOVO Warringtonfire

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2.2	The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005	
2.3	London Building Acts (Amendment) Act 1939	5
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1 Introduction

The proposed development is the refurbishment of Grenfell Tower, a 24 storey residential block incorporating a boxing club at ground storey level, a nursery at mezzanine level (between the ground storey and walkway level) and office accommodation in the mezzanine level between walkway level and first storey level.

The refurbishment comprises

- The creation of a new reception area and office at ground storey level;
- The re-siting of the nursery to ground storey level;
- The creation of new residential apartments in the mezzanine over the ground storey;
- The re-siting of the boxing club to walkway level;
- The creation of a community office at walkway level;
- . The creation of new residential apartments in the mezzanine over walkway level; and
- Improvements to the building services.

This report details the applicable statutory controls in respect of fire safety and contains an outline fire safety strategy for compliance with these statutory controls.

The report is based upon discussions held with the design team and on drawings (numbers 1279 RE 110 05, 1279 RE112 04, 1279 RE113 04 and 1279 RE114 03) produced by Studio E LLP.

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2 Statutory Considerations

2.1 The Building Regulations 2010

The building work will have to be carried out in conformity with the requirements of Schedule 1 of the Regulations. To satisfy Regulation 4, it will be necessary to ensure that, where a building is altered, it is no more unsatisfactory in relation to the requirements of Schedule 1 than it was before the works were carried out.

The requirements of Schedule 1 relating to fire safety are:

- a) B1 (means of warning and escape):
- b) B2 (internal fire spread (linings));
- B3 (internal fire spread (structure));
- d) B4 (external fire spread); and
- e) B5 (access and facilities for the fire service).

Compliance with these requirements is normally achieved by meeting the standards contained in Approved Document B (ADB)¹¹ and/or BS 9991⁽²⁾.

2.2 The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005

The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order came into effect on 1 October 2006. One effect of this Order is that the owner (or the "responsible person" as defined in the Order) will have to carry out a fire risk assessment or or have a fire risk assessment carried out on his/her behalf). Compliance with the Regulatory Reform Order is normally achieved by following the guidance given in the DCLG Guide⁶⁰.

London Building Acts (Amendment) Act 1939

The building is subject to the requirements of Section 20 of the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act 1999. Under the provisions of Section 20, the Council (the Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea) may make requirements for the provision of the following:

- a) fire extinguishing appliances and installations;
- b) effective means of removing smoke in case of fire; and
- adequate means of access to the site of the building for fire brigade personnel and appliances.

The Council may also make requirements in respect of defined "special fire risk" areas in the building (such as transformer rooms, generators and boiler rooms).

Compliance with the requirements of Section 20 is normally achieved by meeting the standards contained in the LDSA Section 20 Guide⁽⁴⁾.

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Proposed Outline Fire Safety Strategy

3.1 Compliance with The Building Regulations 2010

3.1.1 Compliance with B1 (means of warning and escape)

FIRE DETECTION/ALARM SYSTEM

The nursery, the boxing club and the ground and walkway offices will all be provided with at least a Type "M" system as defined in BS 5839-1⁵⁰. Each system in these three elements will be "stand allone" but interlinked so that an outbreak of fire in one of them will be enunciated on all fire alarm control panels.

New apartments will be provided with "LD3" systems of detection and sounders as defined in BS 5839-

MEANS OF ESCAPE

NURSERY

The nursery will have at least two exits direct to the exterior.

The boxing club will have two exits: one direct to the walkway; and the other to the lift lobby of the residential tower from where access will be available to the exterior via the new stair from walkway level to ground storey level.

APARTMENTS

The new apartments in the mezzanine over walkway level will have access to the existing escape stair serving the residential tower.

The new apartments in the mezzanine over the ground storey will have access to the new stair serving the residential tower.

The new office at ground storey level and community room in the mezzanine over the ground storey will have exits direct to the new stair linking the existing stair serving the residential tower with the exit at ground storey level.

The new stair will be separated from the remainder of the accommodation at each level by construction having a standard of fire resistance to satisfy B5 (see below). The exits to this new stair from the new office at ground storey level, the community room on the mezzanine above the ground storey and from the boxing folio at walknays level will be via lobbies endosed to a standard of fire resistance to satisfy B6 (see below) incorporating self closing inner and outer doors to at least a "FD30S" standard.

Each of these lobbies will be ventilated to the exterior by an opening at least $0.4 \mathrm{m}^2$ in area which will either be direct to the exterior or via suitably protected ducts. The vents will be automatic in operation and activated by smoke detectors sited within each of the areas. As an alternative to this arrangement, the community room on the mezcanine above ground storey level will be vented direct to the exterior by an automatic opening vent $0.4 \mathrm{m}^2$ in area.

APARTMENTS

The new apartments will have protected entrance halls (i.e. entrance halls enclosed by construction having a 30 minute standard of fire resistance with the doorways therein fitted with "FD20" doors). Bathrooms and WCs will not be enclosed by fire resisting construction but where they abut other rooms, they will be separated from the latter by walls having a 30 minute standard of fire resistance.

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Grenfell Tower
Fire Safety Strategy

EXOVO
Warringtonfire

The travel distance from the apartment entrance door to the door to the furthest habitable room will not exceed 9m.

An exception to these arrangements will be the apartments on the mezzanine above the ground storey. Here, the habitable rooms will be provided with escape windows (windows with an unobstructed area of 0.33m² and at least 460mm high and 450mm wide with the bottom of the openable area not more than 1100mm above floor level).

SMOKE VENTILATION OF COMMON LOBBIES

The existing smoke extract arrangements within the common lobbies in the residential tower will be overhauled and the fresh air inlet/smoke extract shafts extended to serve the new common lobby in the mezzanina show wal

EMERGENCY LIGHTING

Where necessary, emergency lighting will be provided in the escape routes from the building designed in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5266⁽⁷⁾.

3.1.2 Compliance with B2 (internal fire spread (linings))

All new wall and ceiling linings will be the equivalent of the following:

- in circulation spaces and escape routes other than circulation spaces within the apartments Class 0 (using the UK testing methods) or Class B-s3, d2 (using the European testing methods); and
- b) elsewhere Class 1 (using the UK testing methods) or Class C-s3, d2 (using the European testing methods) although a Class 3 standard or Class D-s3, d2 could be used within rooms not exceeding 30m² in no residential accommodation or 4m² in area within the apartiments.

(NOTE) the European testing methods referred to above are the new methods developed as part of a harmonisation program for fire testing within Europe as detailed in BS EN 13501-1; 2002. Materials achieving the classifications to either the new European test method or the UK test methods are considered to be acceptable).

3.1.3 Compliance with B3 (internal fire spread (structure))

FIRE RESISTANCE OF ELEMENTS OF STRUCTURE

All new elements of structure will be constructed to have the same standard of fire resistance as that of the existing elements. This is assumed to be 120 minutes for the structural frame and 60 minutes for floors.

COMPARTMENTATION

Compartment walls and/or floors will be provided:

- a) Between apartments and other apartments;
- b) Between apartments and common areas
- Between the nursery and the remainder of the building;
 Between the boxing club and the remainder of the building; and
- e) Between the offices and the remainder of the building.

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Grenfell Tower
Fire Safety Strategy
Warringtonfire

Compartment walls and floors will have a 60 minute standard of fire resistance unless they form part of the structural frame of the building (where they will have a 120 minute standard of fire resistance). Doorways within compartment walls will be fitted with self-closing doors having a 60 minute standard of fire resistance except where a different standard will be necessary to satisfy £5 (see below).

3.1.4 Compliance with B4 (external fire spread)

It is considered that the proposed changes will have no adverse effect on the building in relation to external fire spread but this will be confirmed by an analysis in a future issue of this report.

3.1.5 Compliance with B5 (access and facilities for the fire service)

A new inlet to the existing dry rising main will be provided in a location where it will be within 18m (and in sight of) where a pumping appliance could pull up.

Access to the building for fire service personnel will either be at ground storey level or walkway level. If access is obtained at ground storey level, fire service personnel will have to proceed up the internal stair to either the mezzanine above the ground storey or to walkway level. Outlets from the dry rising main will be provided in the common lobbies at both these levels and in the mezzanine over walkway level.

The entrance hall containing the stair will be separated from all the accommodation by construction having a 120 minute standard of fire resistance. All connections to the accommodation in this enclosure (except the connections to the common lobbies will be via lobbies enclosed to the same standard of fire resistance with the openings fitted with self-closing doors of the following standard:

- To the accommodation "FD60S"; and
- To the stair "FD30S"

A stated above, these lobbies will be ventilated.

3.2 Compliance with the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005

It is considered that the fire safety measures described above will satisfy the requirements of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order.

Portable fire-fighting equipment (fire extinguishers) will be provided in the nursery, boxing club and office accommodation in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5306-8 56 .

3.3 Compliance with Section 20

It is considered that the fire safety measures described above will meet most of the objectives of Section on

Openable windows equal to 2.5% of the area of each of the altered storeys will be provided. These will, where practicable, be sited on opposing faces of the building to provide cross ventilation.



4 References

- Approved Document B. Fire safety. Volume 2 Buildings other than Dwellinghouses. Department for Communities and Local Government - TSO 2006
- 2. BS 9991; 2011. Fire safety in the design, management and use of residential buildings
- Fire Safety Risk Assessment sleeping accommodation. Department for Communities and Local Government 2006
- London District Surveyors Association Fire Safety Guide No. 1. Fire Safety in Section 20 Buildings – LDSA Publications 1998
- BS 5839-1; 2002. Fire detection and alarm systems for buildings: Part 1; Code of practice for system design, installation, commissioning and servicing
- BS 5839-6; 2004. Fire detection and alarm systems for buildings Part 8. Code of practice for the design, installation and maintenance of fire detection and fire alarm systems in dwellings.
- BS 5266: Part 1: 1999 Emergency lighting. Code of practice for emergency lighting of premises other than cinemas and certain other specified premises used for entertainment.
- BS EN 13501-1: 2002. Fire classification of construction products and building elements. Classification using data from reaction to fire tests
- BS 5308-8: 2000. Fire extinguishing installations and equipment on premises. Part 8: Selection and installation of portable fire extinguishers – Code of practice