| | | | Г | | F |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Architectural Options | Results of Structural Interpretative Desk Top Study undertaken by ARUP. | Results of Architectural Options Study undertaken by DLA Architecture. Impact Analysis: | Order of Costs for each option undertaken by EC Harris. | Keppie Massie Market Appraisal | Summary and Conclusions |
| Option4 - Retention of 86 Duke Street façade only and the vinegar | The ARUP report confirms that it there is significant structural | Positive Impact of retention of 86 Duke Street: | | Gross Development Value: £5,958,136 | In summary the retention of the façade of No. 86 Duke Street generates a greater number of negative impacts than positive and |
| warehouse and integration into a new office building. | constraints and challenges to delivering and retaining 86 Duke | Retains the status quo for the Conservation Area | | Grant Funding: £0 | creates a compromised solution in comparison with a new build proposal. |
| g. | Street façade. In summary, the report states | The space behind the retained façade is set back to create a void which allows some degree of light to penetrate the office space at the point where the floor levels of the new do not match | | ACL Interest Cover: £0 | Overall there is a reduction in the quantum of development |
| | The timber parts of the existing | with the retained façade. | | Total Revenue: £5,958,136 | achievable. |
| | buildings are in a poor state of repair having been affected by | Retains a complimentary architectural style to compliment the adjacent listed buildings which currently allows an appreciation of the historical form of the area, | | Acquisition costs: £501,187 | Whilst the potential positive benefits of maintaining an architectural style and scale complementary to its neighbours may be apparent, the significant structural constraints and cost implications for undertaking these works outweighs any perceived positive benefits of retaining the façade of No 86 Duke Street. Whilst this option would not potentially benefit from ERDF grant funding, the proposed development provides a loss that would be considered too great to qualify for grant funding assistance. There is no indication that grant funding would be available for this option. Having regard to the anticipated costs and revenues, together with the costs that have already been incurred by Langtree, this additional option provides a loss of -£4,007,391 (or -40.21% on cost) before a developer's return is accounted for. Given ACL will not be interested in taking forward this option, the yields, void periods and rent free periods have been adjusted to reflect that any such proposal would be built speculatively. |
| | water ingress leading to decay and collapse. The bresummer | decay mmer is of partly imber Decreal there is a loss of approx. 1200 square foot of rentalised Grade A space, making 40,000 | | Build cost: £7,510,000 | |
| | beam to 88 Duke Street is of particular concern as it partly | | | Professional Fees & Other cost: £922.687 | |
| | supports the façade. The timber floors, stairs and roof members | | | Marketing & Disposal Costs: £514,974 | |
| | to the frontage of the Duke Street buildings would all need | square foot a requirement of the end user, unachievable. | | Finance Costs: £519,165 | |
| | to be replaced. • Replacing the timber and | The inclusion of the retained façade restricts the access into the courtyard for vehicles and therefore there is increased risk of vehicle and pedestrian collision. | | Total Costs: £9,965,528 | |
| | designing for current loading would, most likely, lead to | Retention of the façade on 86 Duke Street would not achieve a meaningful design solution. | | Residual Profit / Return: - £4,007,391 | |
| | increased structural depth. To convert to modern office | The façade has no activity or purpose. | | Profit (as a proportion of cost): - | |
| | requirements would increase the loading, and hence structural depth, further. Fire restrictions | The retention of the existing façade would hinder the internal layout and composition and | | 40.21% | |
| | would have additional implications on any | flow of the new building. The retained façade would not relate to the building usage, floor plates, or character of the office development and would serve merely as a historical memento | | The costs and development value of this option prepared by EC Harris and | This option has several disadvantages relative to the ACL application scheme. The scheme will develop less accommodation than the ACL application scheme. |
| | refurbishment. The masonry façade to Duke | This would not therefore meet the requirements of ACL Ltd who have stipulated a | | Keppie Massie shows that this option to retain 86 Duke Street is not financially | |
| | Street would need substantial propping, stripping of much of | | | viable and will not realise any development value with a significant gap | Fundamentally this will not realise the 40,000 sq ft office space required by ACL Ltd and the ERDF gap funding application. Without |
| | the finishes to treat dry rot and to tie across cracking. | requirement for 40,000 sq. ft. Grade A Office space. | | which cannot be subsidised by gap funding. | ACL Ltd and the grant funding this development will not be realised. |
| | There is very limited information on the condition of the cellars. This is an area of risk. | In summary, it compromises the standard internal tenant commercial requirements of the ender user ACL Ltd that leads the design of the office away from an optimum solution. | | | Keppie Massie concludes that this scheme option to retain the façade of 86 Duke Street would prove unviable from both a funding and letting/investment perspective and would render the entire |
| | Several buildings are noted as being on the point of collapse, including 14 Suffolk Street and | | | | development proposal unviable. |
| | the rear and side walls of 90 Duke Street. | | | | |
| | Although the façade on Duke Street may be salvageable, ARUP's have | | | | |
| | concluded that, to convert the site for use as an office development, the | | | | |
| | buildings themselves on Duke Street would not be able to be salvaged. The cellars below the courtyard should | | | | |
| | also be demolished. This option requires substantial temporary works | | | | |
| | associated with maintaining the stability of the façade through the | | | | |
| | construction and could seriously impinge on the highway and | | | | |
| | surrounding conservation area. The existing Vinegar Works building on | | | | |
| | Henry Street has limited openings and no internal structure. This could be | | | | |
| | retained, though floor levels would not match the existing floors so that | | | | |
| | windows on the façade would not have the same relationship to floor | | | | |
| | levels that they were designed for. | | | | |