100 Liverpool Street

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London, EC2M 2RH

WIRED CERTIFIED PLATINUM

Carriers

Carrier	Cable Type	Installation Status
Colt	Fibre	Letter of Intent
Hyperoptic	Fibre	Letter of Intent

Key Features of Connectivity

Infrastructure

- Multiple diverse points of entry will provide the option of full redundancy
- Two universal communications chambers will allow for faster telecommunications installations
- Multiple dedicated telecommunications rooms will be temperature controlled and secure to host telecommunications equipment
- Two diverse telecommunications risers will support redundancy and protect against potential disruption
- Conduits and containment throughout the building will be sized appropriately to ensure that the building is future proofed to meet tenant connectivity needs

Power

- There will be a backup generator available for telecommunications equipment

Wireless Network Infrastructure

- The building will provide free WiFi in common areas
- There will be space on the roof for occupiers to install telecommunications equipment
- A Distributed Antennae System will be installed to maximize mobile phone signal throughout the building

Connectivity

- The Landlord has a Standard Wayleave Agreement to help streamline future installations for new service providers
- Colt and Hyperoptic have provided letters of intent to install fibre connectivity in the building on request

Wired Certification for Development & Redevelopment Fact Sheet Glossary

Infrastructure

Description	Definition
Points of Entry (POE)	It's advantageous to have dual intake locations with a separation of more than 7 metres to help avoid the risk of localised digging severing both intakes. Buildings should contain at least 2 x 100 mm conduits for cabling entering from the street. To maximise the diversity of the intakes it's advisable to have them enter from different sides of the building. Often local road works can dig along one street. Having intakes on different streets should circumvent this risk.
Horizontal Containment	Containment should be provided from the intake locations to the Telecoms rooms, from the Telecoms rooms to the riser/s and within the riser space. Where traywork is used it should be in a protected environment - at a high level or underfloor, it should be sized accordingly.
Riser Topology	It's advantageous to have the risers stacked and not offset to simplify installations. Buildings should contain a riser that transcends the entire building from the lowest floor to the roof. Riser cupboards on each floor should be clear of any debris and be secure. Best practice is to have a diverse riser location with a separation of more than 7 metres to avoid damage from localised fire or flooding.
Telecom Room Space	Buildings should have designated space for the placement of ISP (Internet Service Provider) equipment. It should not be in a publicly accessible location and should not be shared with other facilities. Best practice would be to ensure the room is above the floodplain, has a raised floor or flood drains and is secure.

Power

Building Power	It's advantageous to have a back-up generator present with capabilities to supply emergency power to occupier and telecom feeds. In lieu of a generator, a Generator Tap Box hook up should be planned for to ensure that the building can receive power from a mobile generator. It's advantageous to have a building supplied by diverse power feeds. Best practice would have both feeds being supplied from different power stations.

Wireless Network Infrastructure

In Building Wireless Planning	Radio Frequency (RF) testing should be considered for any new construction. This will confirm the mobile signal available. RF testing often occurs late in the development process so should be budgeted for as needed. Buildings 100,000 - 500,000 SF should plan for inclusion of in-building wireless support systems, allocating space for the future placement of DAS (Distributed Antenna System) or small cell equipment, and exploring ways to ensure quality mobile service. Buildings over 500,000 SF or with LEED or BREEAM Certification are required to contain plans to incorporate DAS or small cell infrastructure. Minimum of 300 SF of floor space along with 2 - 100 mm conduits or 200mm tray capacity from head end to top of building are required.

Connectivity

Standard Wayleave Agreement	Standard Wayleave Agreements for telecommunications describe the landlord's rules for installing, maintaining and removing telecom equipment. Existence of these pro-actively developed terms & conditions help ensure there is a streamlined process in place to allow new providers to supply service to the building. **Standard Wayleave should include:** 1. A description of the telecoms 'permitted apparatus', including wires and ducts. 2. Terms dealing with the supply in advance of drawings and specifications of the telecoms/apparatus installation. 3. Details of the obligations of all parties regarding avoidance of nuisance, installation, maintenance, improvement, alteration and removal of the apparatus. 4. Arrangements for alterations of the apparatus. 5. Provisions regarding assignment and termination.
Coordination With Carriers	Serviceability confirmation from multiple high-quality carriers delivering copper, coaxial, fibre to the cabinet, direct fibre, and fixed wireless by providing one of the following: 1. Planned service delivery letter. 2. Letters of intent to provide service if requested by occupier 3 .Price quotations to future occupiers.