

# LONDON TALL BUILDINGS SURVEY 2026

This edition of the NLA London Tall Buildings Survey presents key insights into the latest high-rise developments across the capital. Drawing on the Greater London Authority's Planning DataHub alongside new data analysis from PriceHubble, it examines applications and approvals from 2025 and maps key changes to the market since last year's data.

The survey illustrates the impact of evolving planning and viability conditions, the vital role tall buildings play in meeting London's housing needs and the shifts and strengths of the commercial and residential markets.

Finally, this year's survey takes a closer look at the social and demographic impact of tall buildings by mapping the rental data on who is living, dwelling and working in tall buildings across the city.

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# FOREWORD

*Catherine Staniland, Chief Impact Officer, NLA*

The role that tall buildings play in meeting London's growth has been a central part of NLA's work over the past 12 years.

Since our first study in 2014 identified a significant number of tall buildings entering the planning system, questions around the sustainability of their urban form, their impact on the skyline, and who we build them for have shaped an ongoing and important debate about their place in the city.

Between 2013 and 2023, more than 270 tall buildings (defined as 20 storeys or more) were completed, contributing to a period that has redefined London's skyline. More recently, however, there has been a notable slowdown in construction starts and completions, reflecting wider market conditions and the impact of the Building Safety Act on the development pipeline.

Despite this, planning activity continues. While this year's report shows a slight downturn in applications compared to the previous year, at 46 over the year, approvals remain relatively steady, with 45 schemes gaining planning permission (the majority of schemes having been submitted to planning in 2024). We have also seen a shift in geography: where recent years pointed towards growth in outer London, this year suggests a renewed concentration in more central locations, alongside the emergence of a number of very tall schemes, including proposals in Lambeth reaching almost 70 storeys.

Southwark, Tower Hamlets, and Lambeth record the highest number of applications this year, reflecting continued activity in

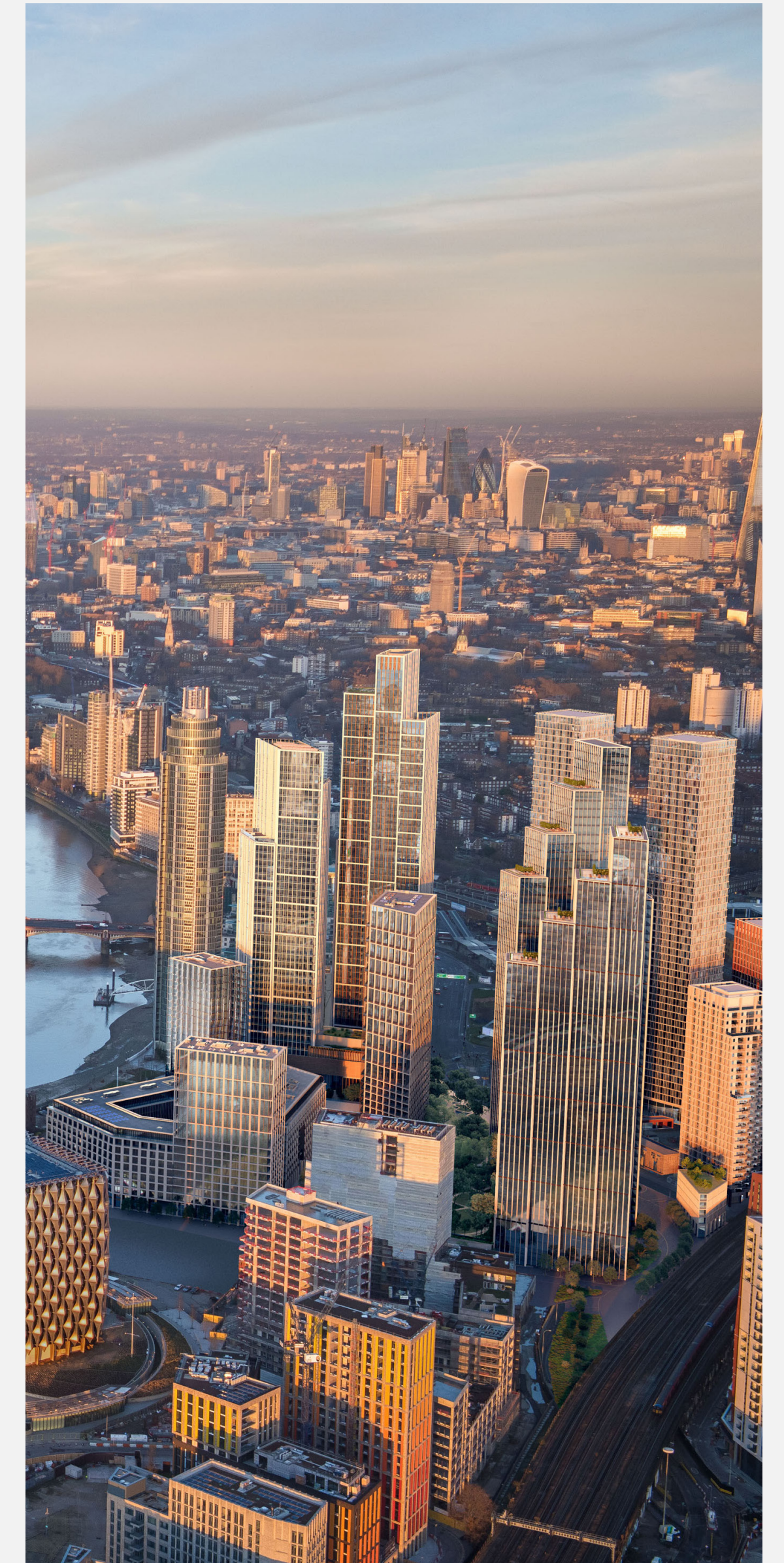
key central growth areas such as Elephant and Castle, Canary Wharf and Vauxhall Nine Elms. The City of London remains the focal point for commercial towers, with a further four schemes entering the pipeline.

Against a backdrop of historically high housebuilding targets and a new draft London Plan due this summer, this report considers in more depth the role tall buildings can play in contributing to housing delivery.

For the first time, we have partnered with PriceHubble to better understand occupancy patterns in completed schemes. Their analysis indicates that recent developments are attracting younger, higher-income residents, drawn by the amenities and connectivity these buildings can offer.

If all residential tall buildings granted permission this year were delivered within a single year, they would account for approximately 10% of London's new annual target of 88,000 homes. Their overall contribution will extend beyond this too, including through affordable housing provision and wider planning obligations, areas we intend to explore further in future studies.

These findings point to tall buildings as an important and continuing component of London's development landscape. But they also raise questions about how and whether this typology might evolve to respond to a broader range of needs, including those of families and lower-income households.



Our aim with this study has always been to create a platform for informed discussion, and I'd like to thank all those who have contributed to it, including our NLA Expert Panel on Tall Buildings, who drive our thought-leadership on this topic, identifying key trends and best practice year-round.

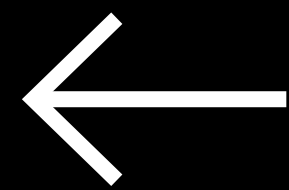
At NLA, we play a central role in shaping the conversation around London's built environment - bringing together public, private and third sectors to interrogate the data, share perspectives and debate what comes next. Taking this planning pipeline through into delivery is of course the next challenge - and over the coming year, we'll be working together to understand how we can ease their distinct viability pressures. We will also continue to push the bar on their design, sustainability, access and integration.

As pressures on housing delivery intensify, we will continue to ensure that the role of tall buildings is understood in the round, and that the built environment sector is best equipped to shape a growing city for all.



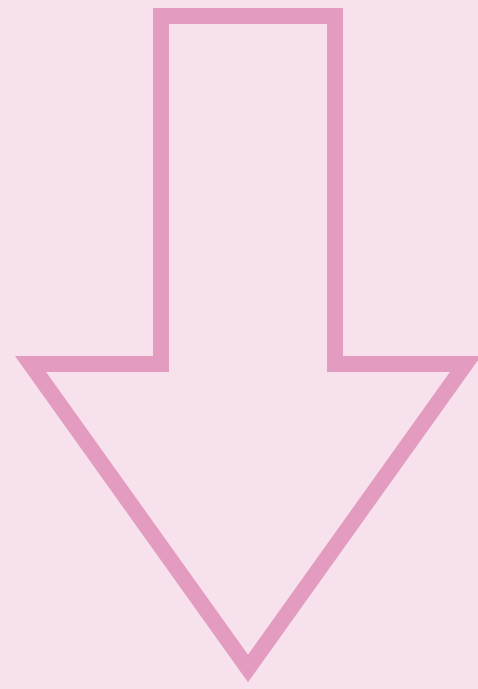
*The redevelopment of the Elephant & Castle Shopping centre and London College of Communication sites forms part of a wider transformation of the area.*

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



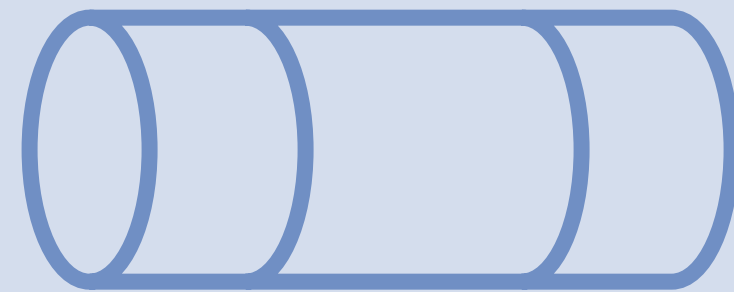
## Key Takeaways

**Applications are 28%  
down from last year**



A total of 46 applications were recorded in 2025, compared with 64 in 2024 and 53 in 2023, indicating a slight slowdown in submissions.

**Approvals are down  
from last year, but  
overall pipeline  
remains strong**



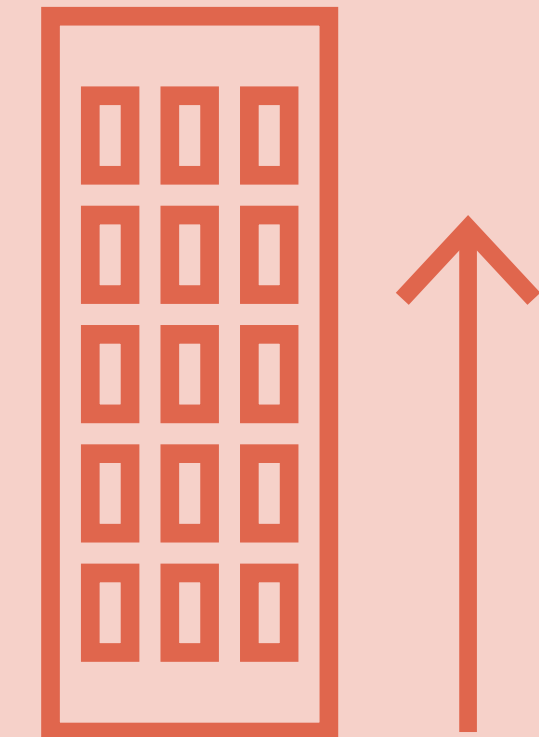
Approvals are down to 45 in 2025 (58 in 2024, 47 in 2023). Despite this decline, the overall development pipeline remains robust, with 87 schemes progressing through various stages.

**Tall building Location**



Central and East London continue to dominate tall building activity, accounting for 80% of applications in 2025. The top 3 boroughs with the most applications are: London Borough of Southwark (10), Tower Hamlets (8), and Lambeth (5).

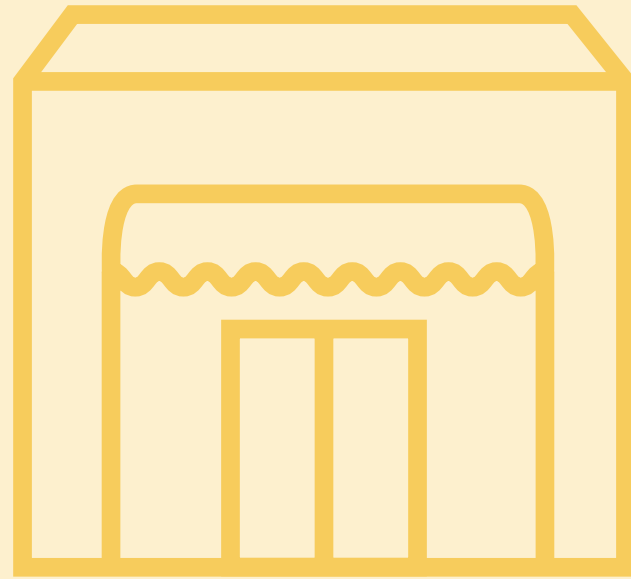
**Tall building height**



Super tall buildings are concentrated in Lambeth, City of London and Tower Hamlets. In Lambeth tall buildings are stretching higher than the London tall building average (30 storeys) with an average height of just over 50 storeys on applications this year, centred around Vauxhall and Nine Elm borders.

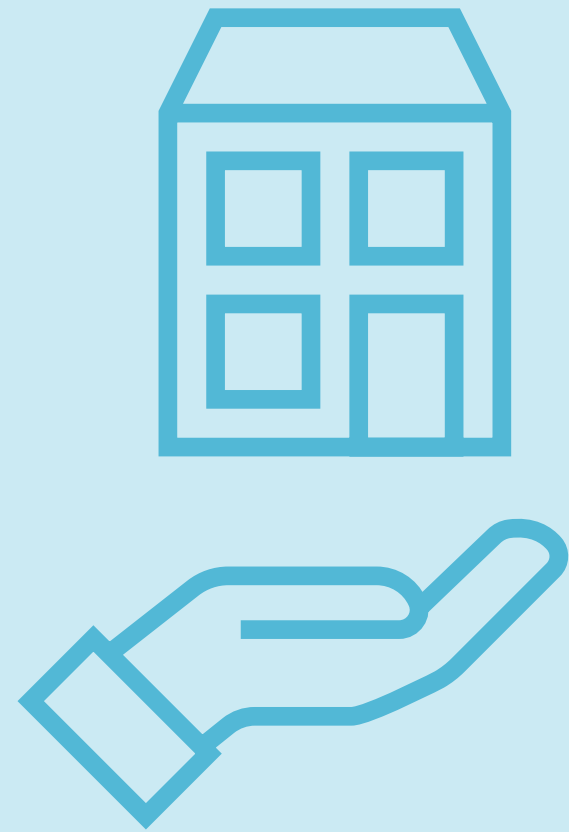
## Key Takeaways

### Commercial vs residential



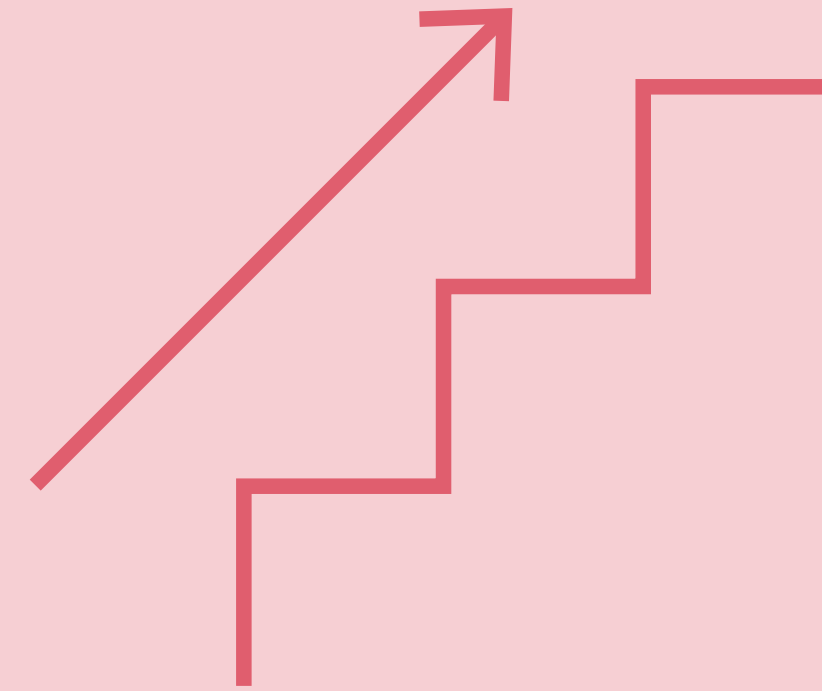
Across the dataset, there is a clear shift toward residential and mixed-use tall building schemes, which increase from 88% of projects in 2023 to 91% in both 2024 and 2025. As mixed-use developments often incorporate office space, this trend reflects a move away from single-use office buildings rather than a decline in office provision overall. This is reinforced by 2025 figures, where office schemes account for 16% of approvals but only 9% of applications submitted.

### Housing contribution



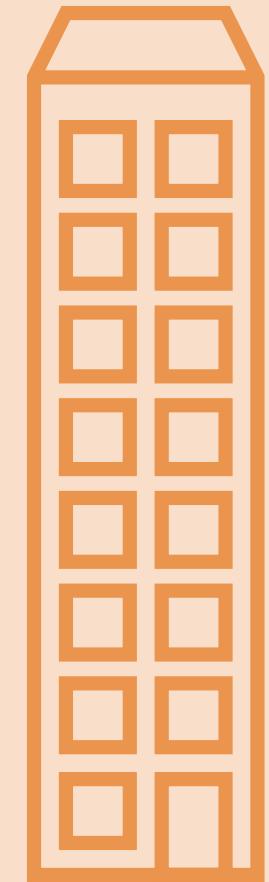
If delivered in one year, all approved residential tall buildings in 2025 would contribute to 10% of the Greater London Authority's annual housing target, underlining the sector's critical role in meeting London's housing demand.

### Challenges to delivery



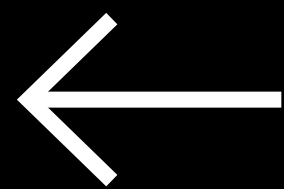
Progressing schemes into delivery remains a key challenge, driven by viability pressures, funding constraints and high construction costs. While Gateway 1 is improving early-stage clarity, unlocking delivery will depend on stronger market confidence and financial feasibility.

### The lived experience



For the first time, we have partnered with PriceHubble to better understand occupancy patterns in completed schemes. Their analysis indicates that recent developments are attracting younger, higher-income residents, drawn by the amenities and connectivity these buildings can offer.

# DATA ANALYSIS



# How tall is tall?

## → NLA definition

Since launching in 2014, NLA's London Tall Buildings Survey has defined tall buildings as those of **20 storeys or above**.

## → The London Plan – Policy D9 tall buildings

The London Plan gives a requirement for Local Plans to define tall buildings. It set a default height of **18 metres to the floor level of the top storey or six storeys** as a 'tall building' but decreed that it was up to local councils to set height limitations that were appropriate for their area and zones setting out where tall buildings would be allowed, as part of local development plans. The idea was that local debates would take place when Local Plans were being drawn up, enabling a smoother journey through planning at application stage.

## → Londoners' perception

For the majority of Londoners, people who work or live in London, a tall building is **'a building that is substantially higher than its surroundings.'** Source: *'Attitudes towards tall buildings'* survey conducted by CT group, February 2024.

## → Tall buildings within same scheme counted separately

For the purpose of this analysis, tall buildings are recorded separately. For example, if a scheme has three tall buildings within it, it is recorded as three entries. (This has been applied across the data from 2023,2024).

A mixed-use office tower at 85 Gracechurch Street in the City of London

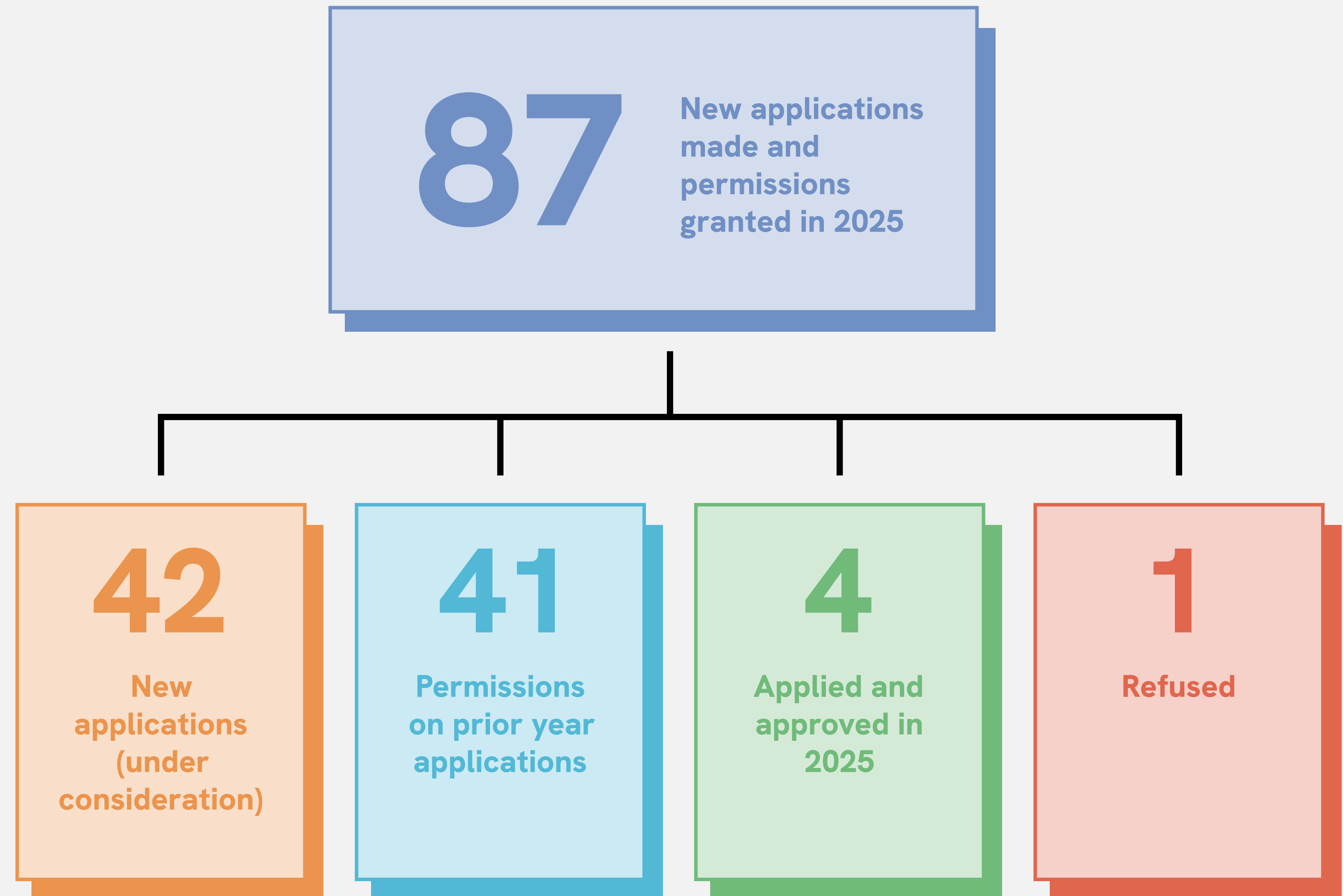


## Tall buildings: applications and permissions in 2025

This annual survey examines GLA planning data to determine trends in tall building delivery across London boroughs.

Part of this reporting looks at new activity each year in terms of new planning applications received. There were a total of 46 new applications in 2025 of which most are still in the planning system (42 under consideration) but 4 of these tall buildings have already gained planning approval.

Additionally, the reporting also tracks the number of planning permissions granted over the course of the year. For 2025, this was 45 (including the 4 that applied and gained planning within the year).



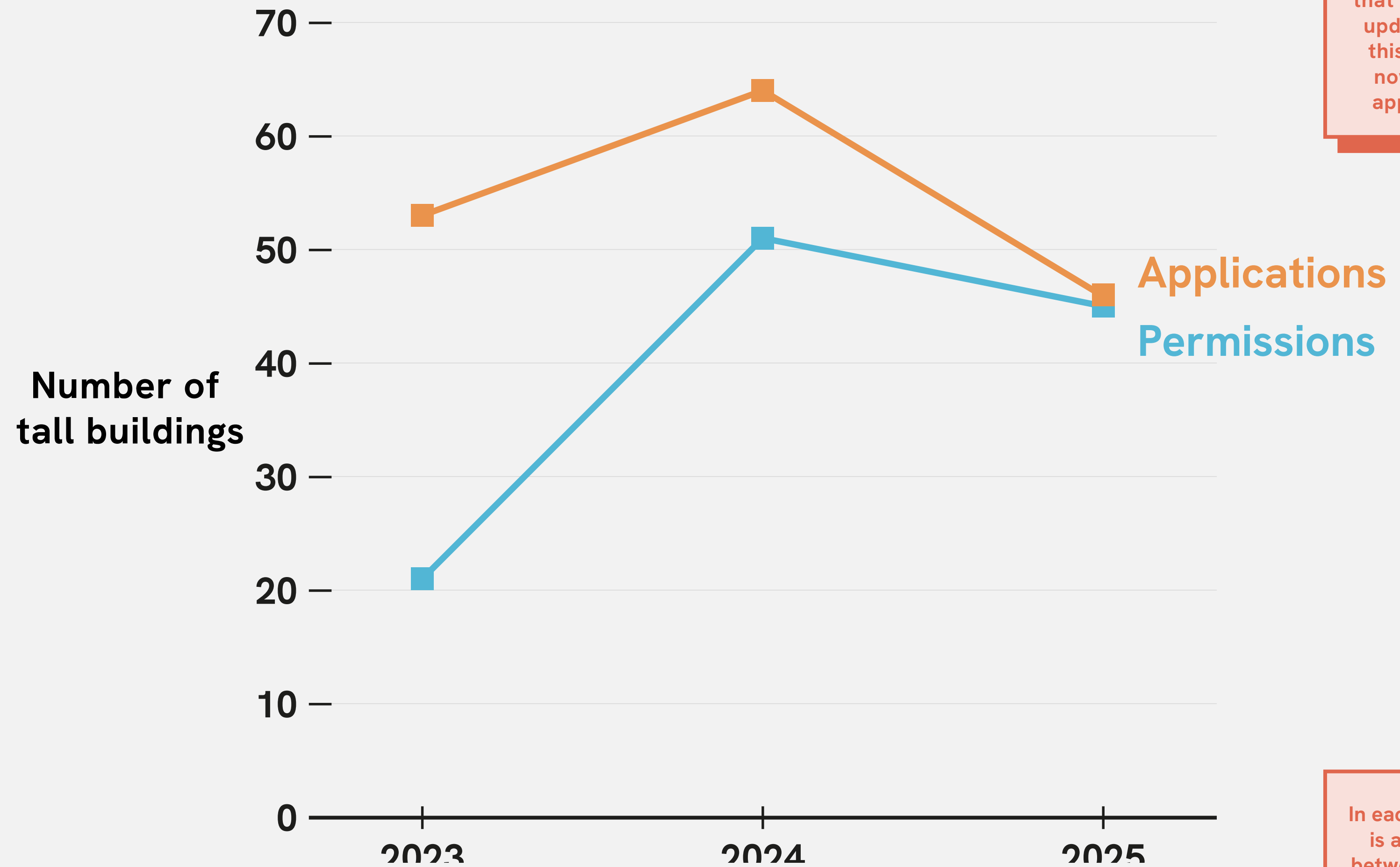
# Tall building pipeline

There has been a moderation in the number of applications received in the latest year (46 in 2025) compared to the last couple of years. 64 were submitted in 2024 and 53 in 2023.

Tighter regulation and ongoing viability challenges are likely to have dampened developers' appetite for tall building projects. However, with 46 applications activity remains relatively high, particularly alongside a strong level of permissions granted, meaning the overall pipeline of tall building development continues to be robust.

Tall buildings clearly represent more complicated planning than most. It is therefore often the case that permissions granted in 2025 are from applications submitted in prior years (chiefly 2024). Only 4 applications submitted in 2025 were also approved in the same year.

### Historic perspective: New Planning Applications and permissions 2023–2025



Approval figures used in previous NLA reports (2024, 2023) only relate to applications made that year, hence the updated figures in this report which now apply to all approvals given.

In each of these there is a small overlap between applications and permission for those applied and granted within a year.

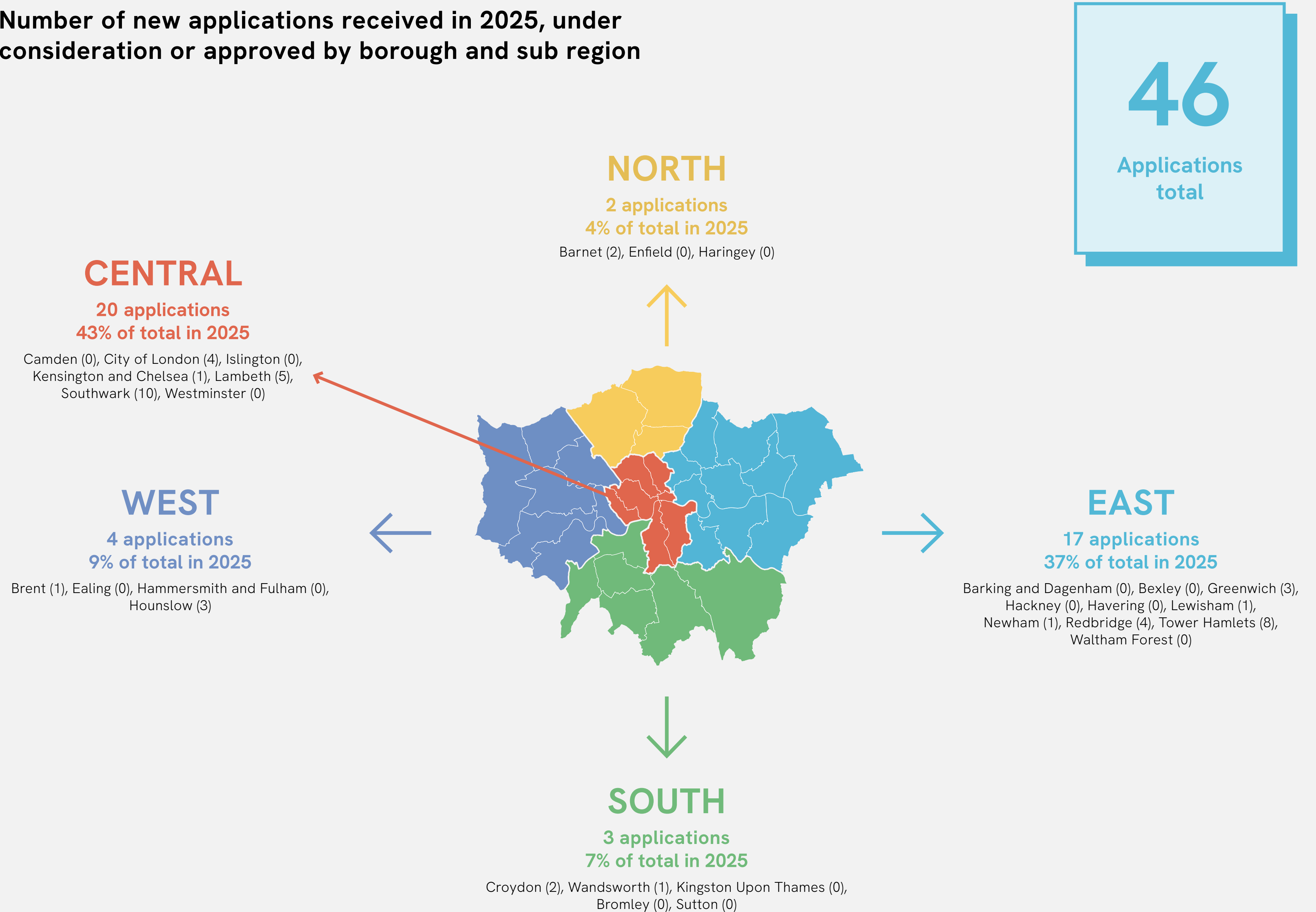
# Region trends: new applications

Central and East London continue to dominate the drive towards tall buildings collectively representing 80% of the applications in the survey in 2025. This very much reflects the regional trend from 2024 when Central and East also dominated application activity (73% of applications).

For Central, the key focus for tall building applications is Southwark (representing ongoing regeneration of Elephant & Castle), plus ongoing activity in the City (of which all of the applications were for offices) and Lambeth (with planning applications centred around Vauxhall and Nine Elm borders).

For East London the focus of planning applications remains strongly clustered in Tower Hamlets with many of these in and around Canary Wharf. Also in East London there was a notable 4 applications for Redbridge.

## Number of new applications received in 2025, under consideration or approved by borough and sub region



# Inner versus outer London: new applications

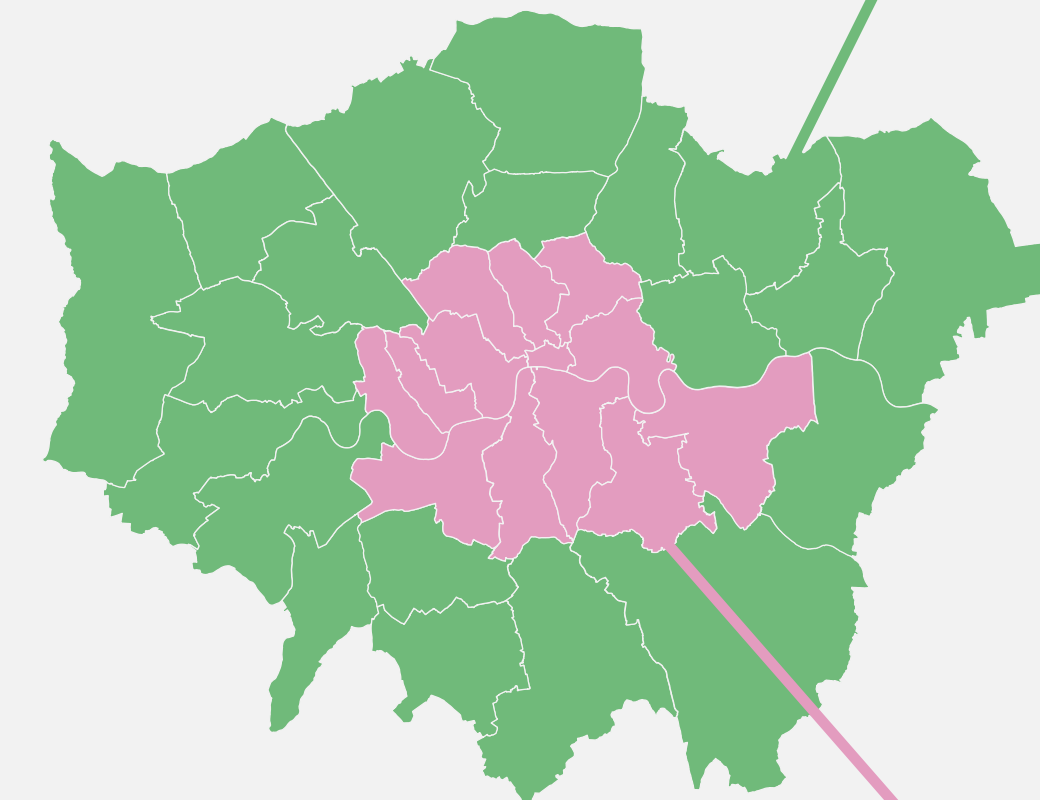
Inner London has consistently represented the larger share of tall building applications. In 2024 the proportion for Inner London increased and this was maintained in the 2025 data (72% of the applications were for Inner London).

The data from 2021 onwards demonstrates that while inner London has always had a greater share of tall building applications, since 2024 this has become more pronounced, with almost 3 quarters of this years applications focused within these 14 boroughs with tall building density. Overall, this shows a shift back towards inner London for high rise development.

(Note on definitions: for historic consistency Newham is counted as Outer London, under updated GLA Planning Policy it is now counted as Inner London).

## New applications in Inner and Outer London boroughs in 2025

	2023	2024	2025
<b>Inner</b>	60% 	78% 	72% 
<b>Outer</b>	40% 	22% 	28% 
<b>Total applications in the year</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>46</b>



*Outer*  
**28%**  
of applications  
**13**  
Applications

*Inner*  
**72%**  
of applications  
**33**  
Applications

# Heights of tall buildings: new applications

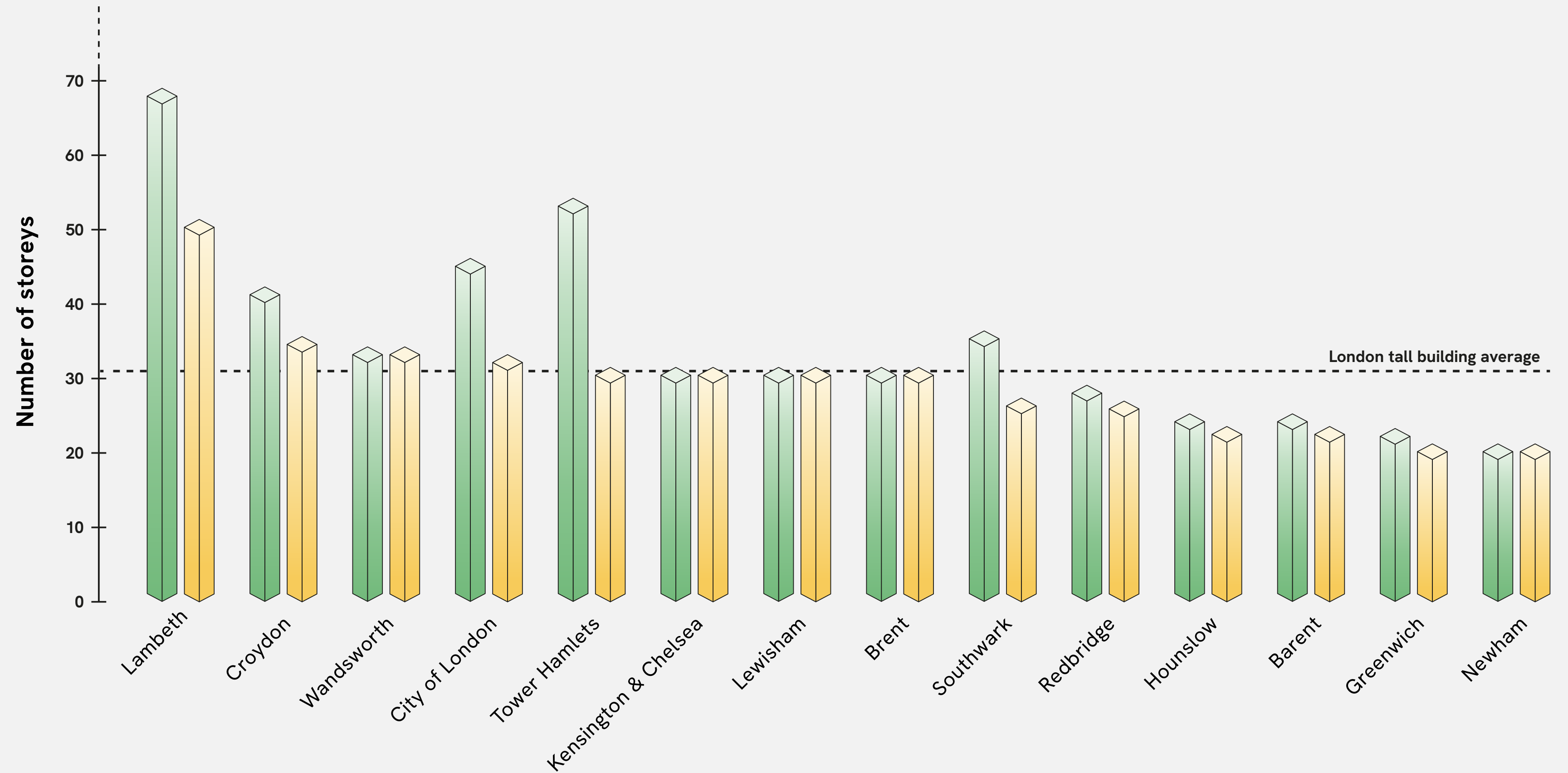
There are three main locations where the super tall buildings are concentrated Lambeth, City of London and Tower Hamlets.

In Lambeth tall buildings are stretching much higher than the London tall building average (31 storeys) with an average height of just over 50 storeys on applications this year and a max height of just under 70 storeys. These tall applications are centred around Vauxhall and Nine Elm borders.

All the applications for the City this year were for offices with an average height just nudging ahead of the London tall building average.

Tower Hamlets has one of the tallest applications this year. Tall buildings are of course already a regular feature of the Canary Wharf skyline and surrounds.

## Storeys: new applications in Inner and Outer London boroughs in 2025 (ranked on average number of storeys)



# Contribution to London's housing need

Tall buildings can make a significant contribution to the overall housing delivery across London.

The number of housing units which gained approval in tall buildings in 2025, would represent a significant contribution to London's housing needs. (10% of the GLA's overall housing target if delivered in one year).

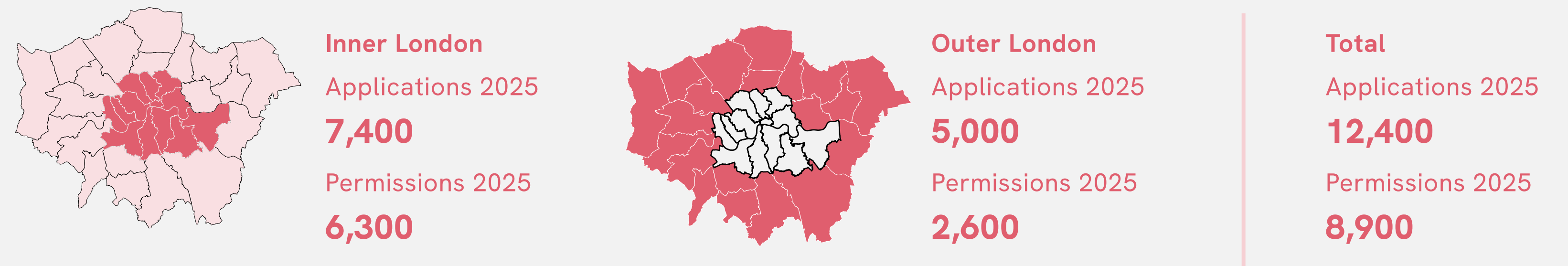
Given viability challenges not all these schemes which gained approval will get taken forward. NLA prior analysis over the 10 years to 2024 found that an estimated annual rate of 5,800 housing units within tall buildings were completed.

## Tall Buildings: contribution to overall London housing



Where the housing gain is unknown an estimate of 8 units per storey is used. Apartment hotels, student accommodation and offices excluded from this analysis. Note not all schemes will necessarily get taken forward and these scheme would likely be staggered over several years. Relative to GLA's current housing target of 88,000 a year.

## Tall Towers: estimated number of housing units

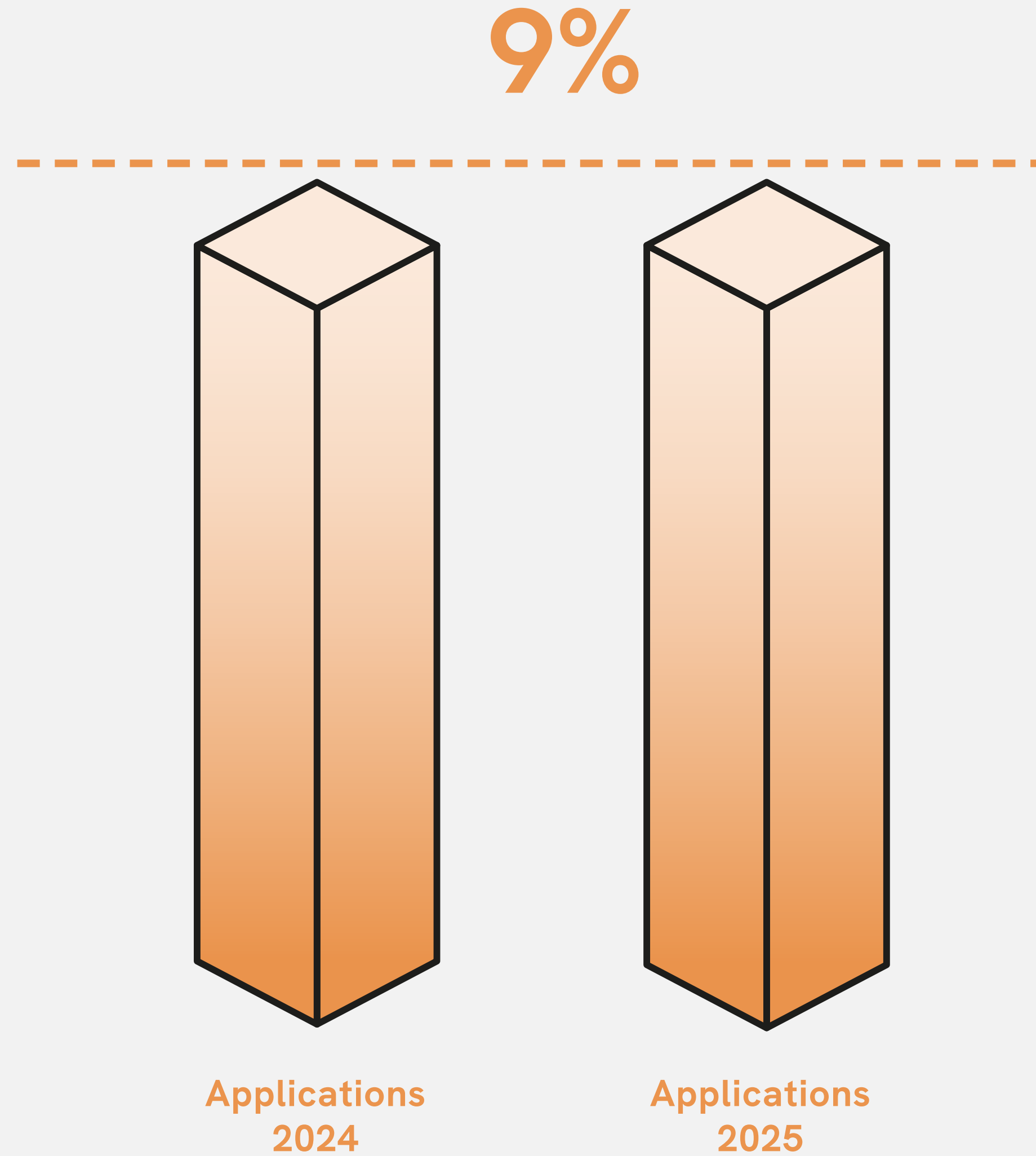


# Offices

Matching the same trend as evident in the 2024 data, offices represented 9% of applications for tall buildings submitted in 2025. All of these were in the City of London.

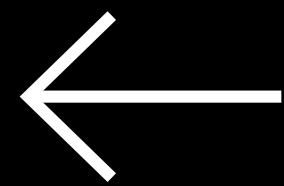
Looking at the proportion of offices that were approved in 2025, then this proportion rises to 16%. Again, all these were in the City.

## Tall Buildings: proportion of office applications stays consistent



↑  
Offices represent a higher proportion of approvals  
**16%**  
of Tall Buildings approved in 2025

# THE LIVED EXPERIENCE



## New data

This new section of the NLA London Tall Buildings Survey, informed and led by PriceHubble's latest data and analysis, examines the resident profiles who occupy the city's tall buildings, and how they are shaping communities and responding to London's evolving needs.

### Introduction

Modern tall buildings are often assumed to attract well paid young professionals seeking proximity to work, a lifestyle choice aligned with a particular life stage. This analysis examines that proposition using evidence from London's modern high rise rental market.

The focus is on contemporary residential buildings of more than 20 storeys, as identified in the annual NLA London Tall Buildings Survey and largely completed within the last 10 years. These developments typically combine dense urban locations with extensive amenities co-working space, gyms, cinema rooms and concierge services designed to appeal to a mobile, well paid, service sector workforce.

The sample comprises renters only and is weighted towards boroughs where such new tall buildings are concentrated, notably parts of Inner London and regeneration corridors in the east. The analysis compares renters in these tall buildings with those in the wider private rented sector (PRS), distinguishing between Inner and Outer London.



London's modern tall buildings cater to a distinct segment of the rental market: younger, higher earning and internationally mobile. Residents pay a clear rental premium, but one aligned with income and preference rather than necessity.

Height, it seems, is not just about spectacle but a about choice: proximity to work, access to amenities and participation in urban life. For many renters, particular the young and globally mobile, vertical living is actively selected. Looking at renters in particular lends itself to the more mobile part of London's international workforce, a different aspect would perhaps come to the fore if the research had examined owner-occupiers.

**Sandra Jones, PriceHubble**

## Rental premium: aspirational choice

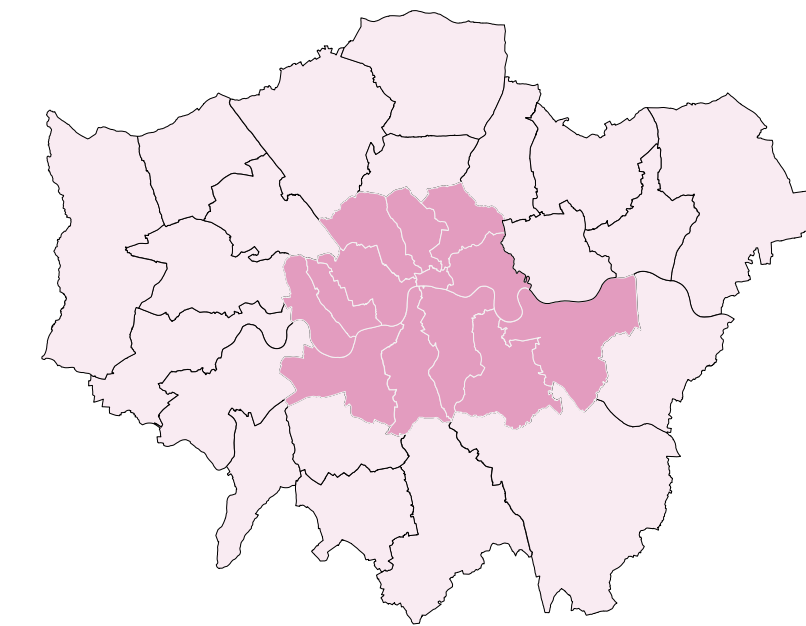
Tall towers command a clear rental premium. In Inner London, rents in tall buildings are 29% higher than the local PRS average; in Outer London, the premium rises to 38%. Much of this is likely attributed to the modern spec on the tall buildings in this sample and all added amenity and service offering that often goes hand in hand with this type of building.

This is not incidental. Outer London tower renters, in particular, would have different choices, they are paying more than the average Inner London rent in order to live in a high rise scheme beyond the centre of London. The data suggests an active preference, that they have prioritised a new build tower over location.

### Higher incomes, deliberate choices

Residents of tall buildings earn markedly more than their peers. Across both Inner and Outer London, median earnings among these tall building renters are more than 50% higher than those in the wider PRS.

Higher incomes temper affordability pressures. The percentage of earnings spent on rent is very similar in towers and the rest of the PRS despite earnings being significantly higher for tower renters. In other words, these renters have other choices and are choosing to pay a premium to live in towers.



#### Inner London

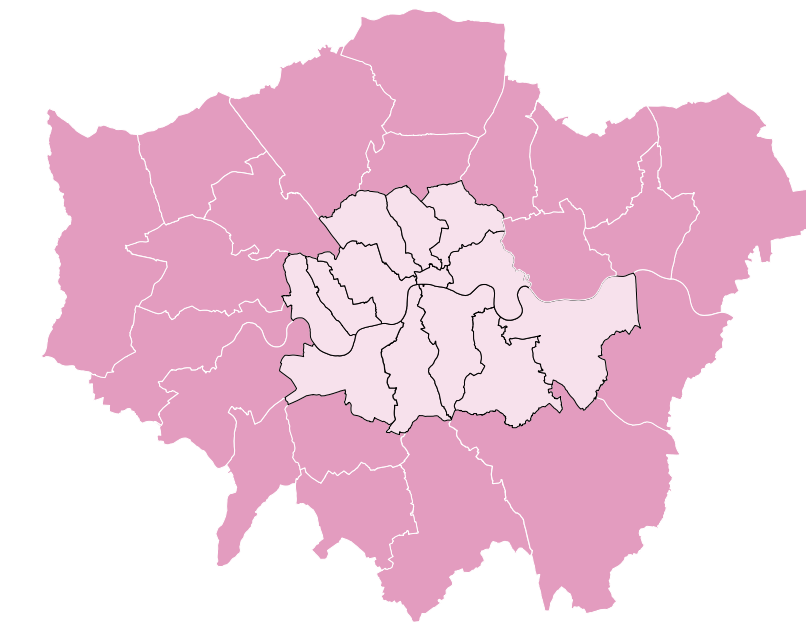
Rental premiums

**+29%**

Inner London tall building renter incomes

**£70,000**

(versus £46,000 rest of PRS)



#### Outer London

Rental premiums

**+38%**

Outer London tall building renter incomes

**£60,000**

(versus £37,000 rest of PRS)

# Proximity to work



34%

of Inner London tall building renters live within 2 miles of work

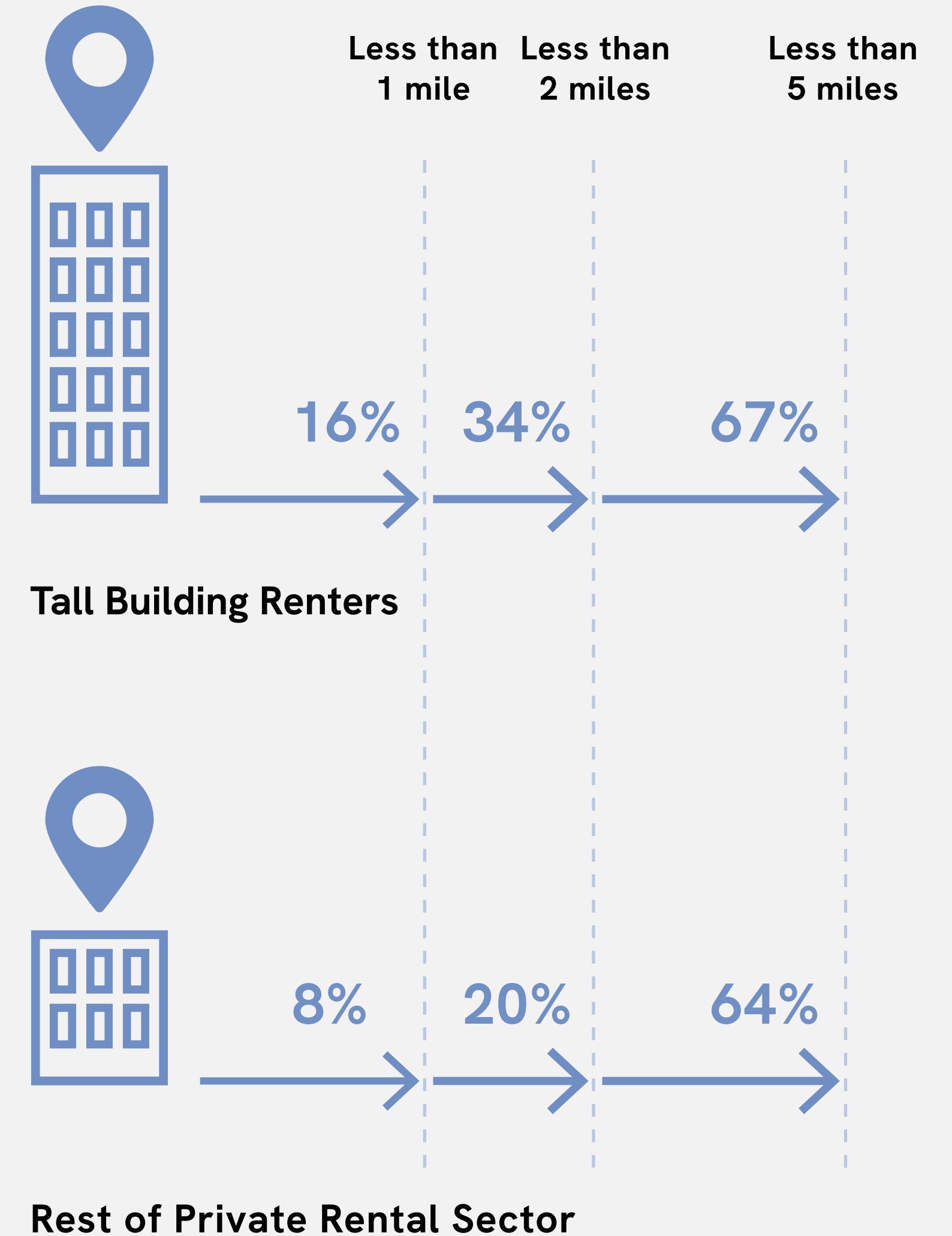
One attraction of these tall buildings is their location. Tall buildings are typically clustered in dense, well connected districts, and their residents live closer to work than other renters.

In Inner London, 67% of these tall building renters live within five miles of their workplace, compared with 64% in the wider PRS. In Outer London the gap is wider with more living in closer proximity to work than within the wider PRS: 50% within five miles versus 33% in the wider PRS.

Regeneration in areas such as the London Borough of Newham, which have witnessed strong development activity, illustrate the pattern. New high rise clusters provide swift access to employment hubs including Canary Wharf and the City of London.

For a notable minority, proximity verges on immediacy. In Inner London, 16% of tall building renters live within one mile of their workplace, a walkable commute; a further 18% live within one to two miles.

## Tall building renters in Inner London benefit from living closer to their workplace



# A student stronghold



**34%**

**of inner London renters are students**

**and 47% of outer London renters**

Students form a substantial share of tall building residents. In Inner London they account for 34% of tower renters, compared with 14% in the wider PRS. In Outer London the contrast is starker still: 47% versus 6%.

Overseas students comprise a significant component of this cohort, identified by a last recorded address abroad. Among student renters in Inner London towers, 39% fall into this category; in Outer London the figure rises to 45%. Many are likely to be pursuing postgraduate study. Chinese nationals represent the largest single group in the dataset.

## Nationality influences housing preference

Renters arriving from dense, high rise cities particularly in mainland China and Hong Kong are disproportionately represented in tall buildings, suggesting familiarity with vertical living as well as a preference for new, amenity rich developments.



## Tall buildings attract globally mobile young residents: higher proportion whose last address is overseas



### Tall building renters

**30%**

**overseas movers (inner London)**

**26%**

**overseas movers (outer London)**

### Rest of PRS

**13%**

**overseas movers (inner London)**

**4%**

**overseas movers (outer London)**

# Younger renters in tall buildings

## Youthful and transient

Tall building renters are conspicuously young. In Inner London, 72% are under 30, compared with 65% across the wider PRS. In Outer London the divergence is sharper: 75% are under 30 versus 42% in the wider PRS. They are also less likely to be families. Most are single occupants, couples or sharers rental households at an early and mobile stage of life.

## Service sector orientated employment

Modern tall buildings are often assumed to attract well paid young professionals seeking proximity to work, the research shown here supports this. Renters in Tall buildings across both Inner and Outer London are more likely to work in well paid sectors like finance, insurance, tech and other professional and scientific. Across these three segments, then this accounts for 58% of tall building rents in Inner London (versus 42% wider PRS) and 46% in Outer London (versus 26% wider PRS), a significant proportion.

Age	Inner London		Outer London	
	Tall building renters	Rest of PRS	Tall building renters	Rest of PRS
Up to 19	10%	2%	10%	4%
20–29	65%	41%	62%	61%
30–39	19%	33%	19%	24%
40–49	4%	15%	5%	7%
50–59	1%	7%	3%	3%
60+	1%	3%	2%	1%

Top employment sectors for tall building renters



# About the data

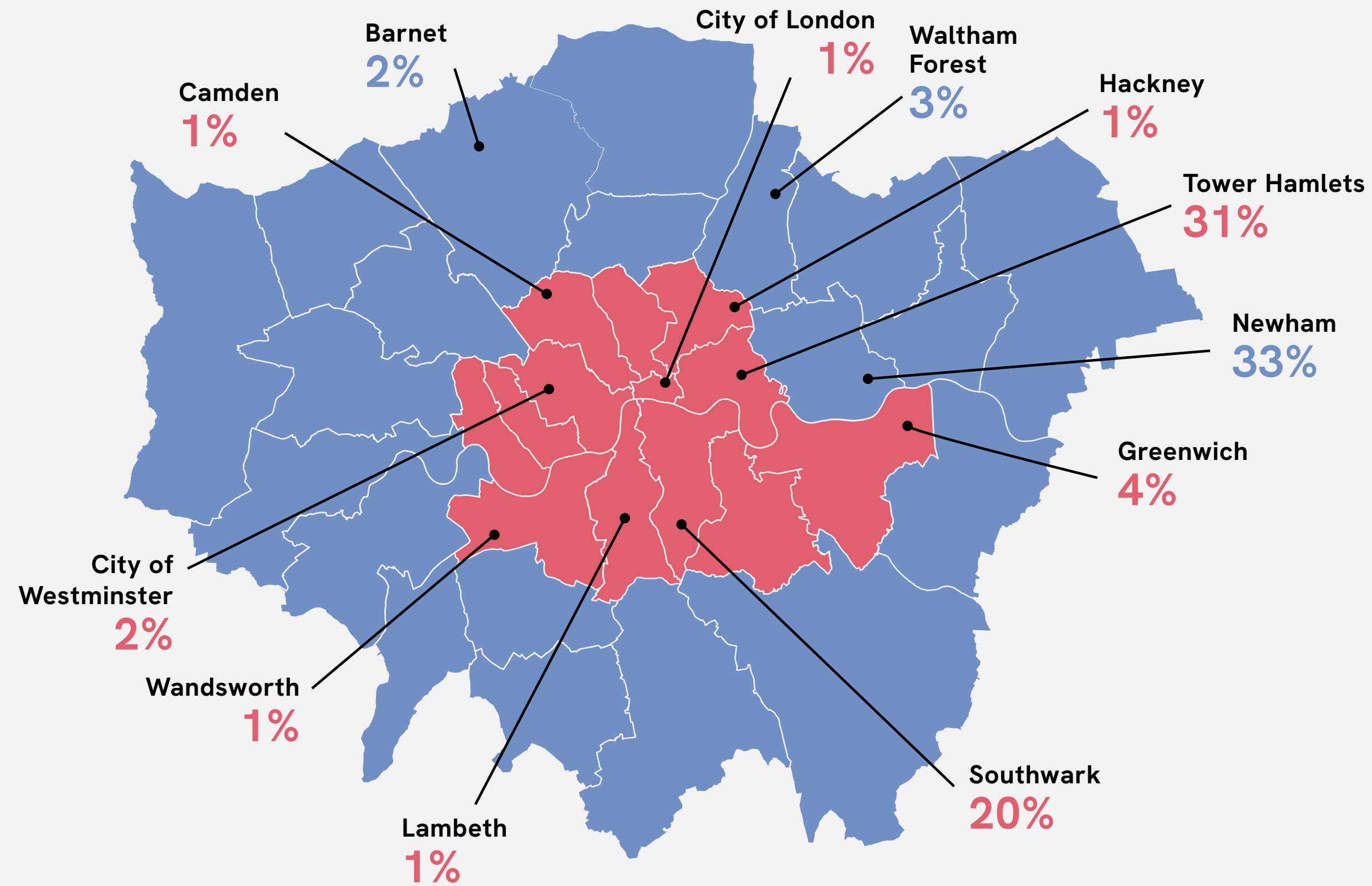
## Methodology and data:

The PriceHubble dataset is the UK's most comprehensive single source of achieved rents and renter demographics. The dataset has over 7.8 million lines of data and over 100 million data points. New lets are added each month, so it is a very timely representation of rental market data and demographics.

For this research purpose, PriceHubble matched their rental dataset to the NLA Tall Building Project Directory to find evidence of renters living in Tall Buildings and their lived experience characteristics.

The research achieved a sample size of 1,400 renters across 30 tall modern buildings. The characteristics of these renters were compared with other renters in the wider Private Rental Sector (sample size of 256,000). All of the data was for new tenancies started in 2025.

The sample is weighted towards boroughs where such new tall buildings are concentrated, notably parts of Inner London and regeneration corridors in the east.



Inner London total

64%

Outer London total

38%

**Note on definitions: for historic NLA reporting consistency Newham is counted as Outer London, under updated GLA Planning Policy it is now counted as Inner London**

### Distribution of rental sample for tall buildings:

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For over twelve years, NLA has tracked the evolution of London's tall buildings. Our project directory maps this journey, highlighting completed developments and those currently in the pipeline. Explore the latest projects via the link below, and visit the NLA website to discover upcoming events and more.

[nla.london/projects](https://nla.london/projects)



70 Gracechurch Street



WB04 Building Earls Court



Wood Wharf - Canary Wharf

## Industry Quotes



The City will remain the epicentre for tall office building development, with consented schemes poised to transform London's skyline. Recent barriers, including viability challenges, construction cost inflation, and funding constraints, have limited development, with notable exceptions like 50 Fenchurch Street and 2 Finsbury Avenue. However, recent site acquisitions, rebased entry pricing, and positive rental growth are likely to overcome previous viability issues and unlock multiple developments needed to satisfy London's healthy occupational demand."

**Fraser Campbell-Wilson**  
Director – Central London Markets  
JLL



Demand for high quality space, strategically located, is continuing to drive the speculation of tall buildings within increasingly challenging city locations. The challenges are providing exciting opportunities to deliver creative solutions. Getting out of the ground is key to reducing program, and ground risk. We are seeing more schemes looking to maximise foundation re-use and minimise the number of basements. This can have a big impact on the viability of tall tower schemes. Increasing availability of data from buildings in-operation is also helping to shape and optimise future building designs."

**James O'Donnell**  
London Property Business Leader  
Arup



The distinctive tower skyline underscores London's status as a thriving global city. The fact that almost all the new planning applications submitted in 2025 were for predominantly residential use (91% of the total, including some mixed use elements) and only 9% for office use, is a stark reminder of how the balance of activity has shifted."

**Sandra Jones**  
Managing Director  
PriceHubble



This year's data clearly highlights the growing gap between planning activity and delivery. While the pipeline remains strong on paper, viability pressures, funding constraints, regulatory change and construction cost inflation continue to challenge progress on site. The findings reinforce the need for greater certainty earlier in the process, combining realistic design, robust technical assurance and collaborative delivery models, if we are to unlock schemes and manage risk more effectively."

**Callum Tuckett**  
Director  
Multiplex

## Company Profiles

# Brookfield Properties

Brookfield Properties is a leading global developer and operator of high-quality real estate assets. We are active in nearly all real estate sectors, including office, retail, multifamily, hospitality, and logistics, operating more than 1000 properties and over 380 million square feet of real estate in gateway markets on behalf of Brookfield Asset Management, one of the largest asset managers in the world. With a focus on sustainability, a commitment to excellence, and the drive for relentless innovation in the planning, development, and management of buildings and their surroundings, Brookfield Properties is reimagining real estate from the ground up.

[brookfieldproperties.com/en/](https://brookfieldproperties.com/en/)

# MULTIPLY

Multiplex is a leading international contractor with a focus on sustainable growth and a presence in Europe, Canada and Australia. They have been bringing large-scale, complex structures to life for over 60 years. Established in the United Kingdom in 1999, Multiplex has a proven track record of delivering high quality, iconic projects. They have built a reputation in the marketplace for their collaborative, flexible approach—starting with the end in mind, working in partnership with their clients, and maintaining a shared focus on the final goal. Their current workbook across a diverse range of sectors reflects their strong reputation, which has resulted in a high proportion of repeat business. Multiplex is backed by the financial stability and global relationships of their parent company, Brookfield, which supports their continued growth.

[multiplex.global/uk/](https://multiplex.global/uk/)

# OTIS

Otis gives people freedom to connect and thrive in a taller, faster, smarter world. The global leader in the manufacture, installation and servicing of elevators and escalators, we move 2 billion people a day and maintain more than 2 million customer units worldwide—the industry's largest Service portfolio.

You'll find us in the world's most iconic structures, as well as residential and commercial buildings, transportation hubs and everywhere people are on the move.

Otis is 69,000 people strong, including 40,000 field professionals, all committed to meeting the diverse needs of our customers and passengers in more than 200 countries and territories.

[otis.co.uk](https://otis.co.uk)

## Company Profiles



With heritage going back over 150 years, we have an unsurpassed legacy of creating façades for iconic buildings worldwide—from The Shard and One World Trade Center to Taipei 101 and Sydney Opera House. Our designers, engineers, production teams and installation experts constantly push the boundaries of the possible, delivering bespoke, advanced technical solutions. Our end-to-end approach embodies innovation, quality, sustainability and safety—from concept through to completion.

We pride ourselves on putting together the best possible team from across our regional talent pool to meet the needs of each unique project in the capital. We are fortunate to count some of Europe's finest project managers, façade designers, engineers and production experts as colleagues, while our London-based installation specialists ensure safe, efficient and high-quality delivery on site. We also have a growing FaçadeCare team in the city, which specialises in the maintenance and refurbishment of buildings.

[permasteelisagroup.com/](https://permasteelisagroup.com/)



We are a London-based architecture practice that is driven by the exploration of new ideas, technologies and our commitment to sustainability.

In the practice's 75-year history, Sheppard Robson has delivered acclaimed architecture, interior design and masterplanning projects across a breadth of sectors, including offices, education, residential, healthcare, science and retail. Linking this unusually broad portfolio across eight decades is a spirit of innovation that pushes to improve the way our buildings work, whether that be commercially, socially or environmentally.

For us, sustainability is not an adjunct or buzzword. The practice's approach is underpinned by fully integrating a sustainable design methodology that balances efficiency and performance with form.

Our 350-strong team - based in London, Manchester and Glasgow - is currently working on two significant mixed-use projects, Fitzroy Place (which is under construction in central London) and Barts Square in the City of London, as well as several major schemes for London Business School.

[sheppardrobson.com](https://sheppardrobson.com)

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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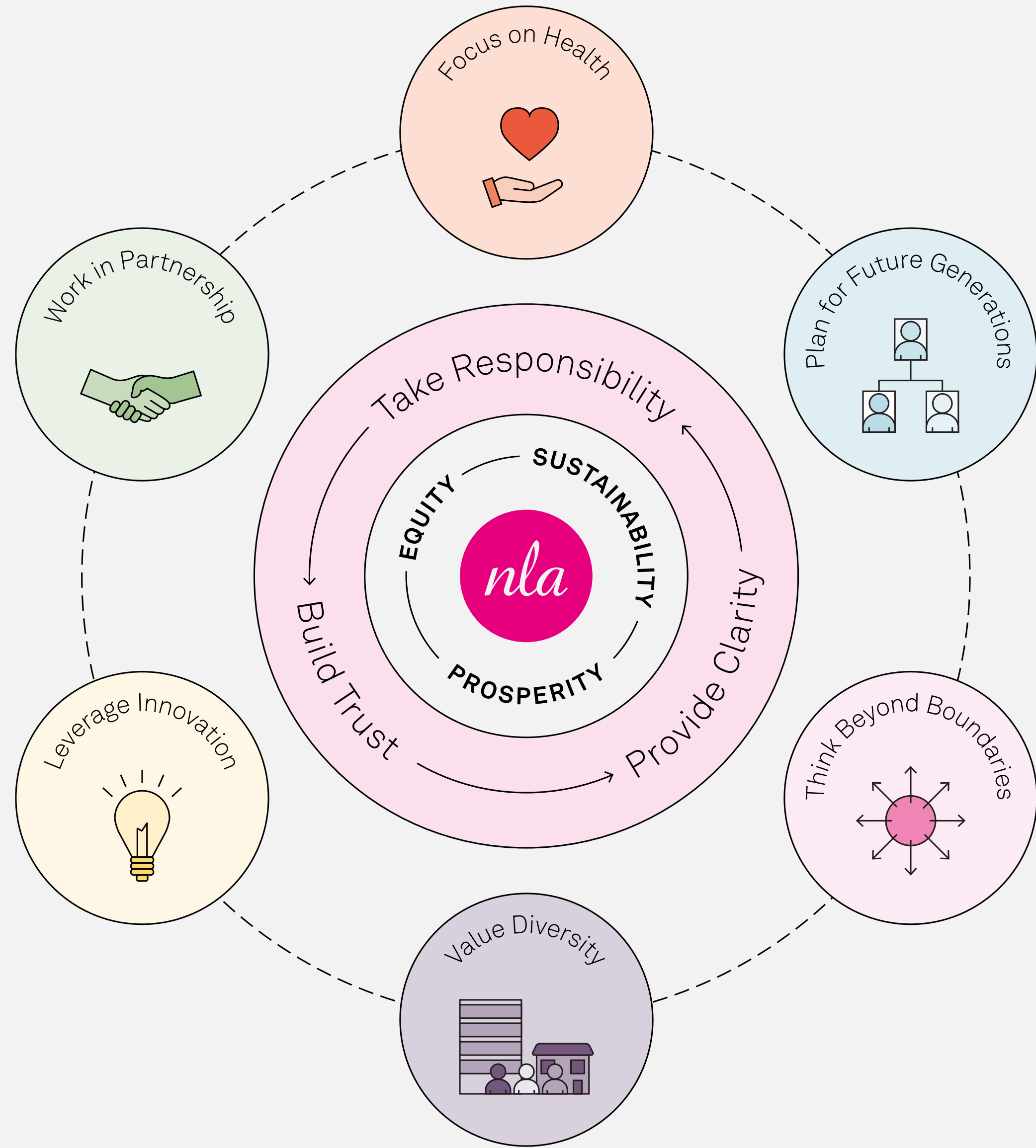
Finally, thanks to the GLA Planning London DataHub team and Pricehubble

Editorial team: **Florence Maschietto**

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As part of NLA's mission of shaping a better city, we introduced the New London Agenda. Developed from 18 years of experience in placemaking and input from over 400 stakeholders, this framework sets the stage for equitable, sustainable, and prosperous city-making. With values like Taking Responsibility, Providing Clarity, and Building Trust, and guided by the 'Six Pillars of Placemaking,' this agenda ensures London's built environment community works together to shape a better city. And with the capital embarking on a new 30-year development cycle, it is more crucial than ever to learn from and reimagine the contribution of tall buildings to London.





NLA is the membership organisation for London's built environment sector. We build relationships, develop skills and champion our community, guided by the New London Agenda. We act locally and collaborate globally, welcoming visitors from around the world to our home at The London Centre.

**Together, we shape better cities**

## **NLA**

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