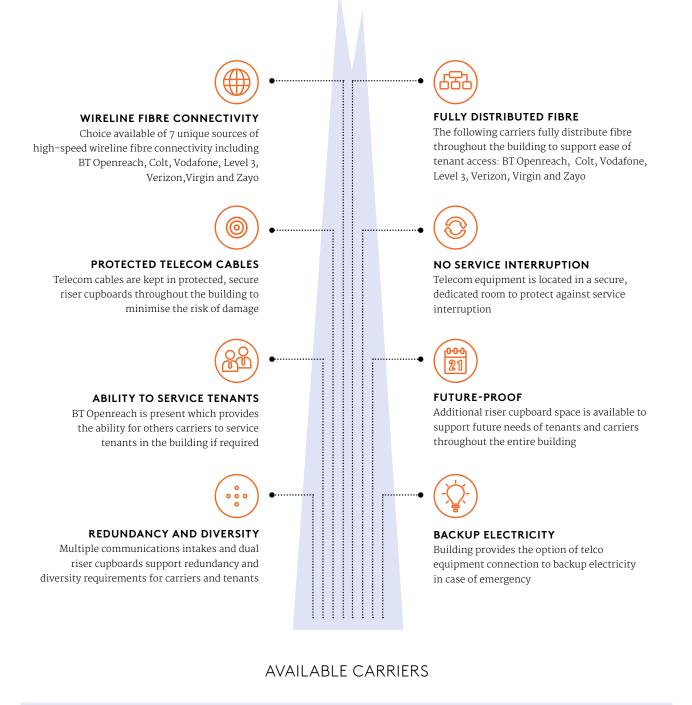


THE SHARD

KEY FEATURES OF CONNECTIVITY





WIRED CERTIFICATION FACT SHEET

CABLING TYPE	SPEED	USE
Copper	20 Mbps Down 1 Mbps Up	Used in older Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL) networks, these networks use copper telephone lines to provide internet access to customers.
Coaxial	152 Mbps Down 20 Mbps Up	Used in most cable provider networks. Coax cable is used to provide shared internet access which is not a dependable connection.
Fixed Wireless	1,000 Mbps (1 Gig) Down and Up	Rooftop based antenna networks are used for both primary and secondary forms of connectivity. Top choice for redundant connection because it doesn't rely on existing wireline cabling into a building.
Fibre	10,000 Mbps (10 Gig) Down and Up	Most technologically advanced form of cabling used in buildings. Direct fibre provides dedicated high speed connections with equal download and upload speeds.
DISTRIBUTION TYPE		DEFINITION
Direct to Occupier Space Only		The standard cable distribution method in the UK. A carrier will run fibre from their equipment in the telecom room directly to the occupier. Each time a new occupier needs services, a new fibre will be connected to that occupier.
Full Distribution		Full distribution means that multiple fibres are pre-run throughout the building to make connections to occupiers faster. Fibre will be run from the basement to top floor and will have accessible termination points every 4 floors (or fewer). This set-up drastically reduces the time it takes for occupiers to receive a new service.
OTHER ITEMS		DEFINITION
BT Openreach		Openreach is an infrastructure platform open to over 500 secondary providers. These providers can lease fibre and copper from Openreach to provide service to occupiers.
Backup Electricity		Internet services are provided over equipment that is powered by electricity. Having backup electricity mitigates the risk of a power failure disrupting internet service.
Standard Wayleave		Standard Wayleave agreements describe the landlord's rules for installing, maintaining, and removing telecom equipment. Presence of these proactively developed terms and conditions help to ensure there is a streamlined process in place to allow new and existing providers to supply service to occupiers within the building.