



A2Dominion

Bicester Eco Development

Energy Strategy Implementation Plan

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# 1 Introduction

This Energy Strategy Implementation plan is provided as a continuation and update to the Exemplar Sustainable Energy Strategy submitted in March 2011 and in addition, the Updated Zero Carbon Calculation Memorandum submitted in July 2011 relative to the NW Bicester eco development planning application; and in direct response to planning condition No. 4 which states:

*“That full details of the measures to achieve zero carbon energy use as defined in PPS 1: Eco Towns, through on site solutions, shall be submitted for approval prior to the commencement of development. Should it be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the local planning authority that it is not possible to achieve zero carbon on site, a scheme for off site mitigation in Bicester shall be provided, prior to the first residential occupation, for that portion of the energy use that cannot be met on site.”*

This Energy Strategy Implementation Plan includes updated energy model showing the carbon balance for the development. This approach is in keeping with the definition of zero carbon as specified in the PPS1 eco-towns supplement; which states in paragraph ET 7.1:

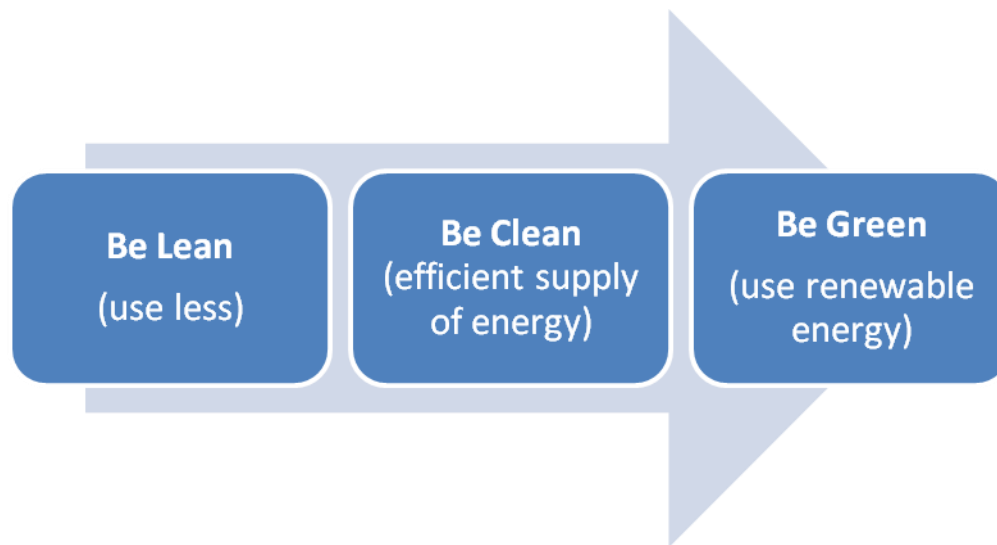
*“The definition of zero carbon in eco-towns is that over a year the net carbon dioxide emissions from all energy use within the buildings on the eco-town development as a whole are zero or below. The initial planning application and all subsequent planning applications for the development of the eco-town demonstrate how this is to be achieved.”*

It is clarified in the PPS1 eco-towns supplement that the *“definition of zero carbon applies solely in the context of eco-towns, and applies to the whole development rather than to individual buildings.”*

## 2 Energy Strategy

This Energy Implementation Plan should be read in conjunction with the original Exemplar Sustainable Energy Strategy submitted in March 2011 and in addition, the Updated Zero Carbon Calculation Memorandum submitted in July 2011.

The zero carbon energy strategy remains unchanged from that originally proposed; following the energy hierarchy of reducing demand through exemplar fabric energy efficiency (designed to meet CfSH level 5/6) and efficient mechanical and electrical systems, followed by using low and zero carbon technology including a district heat network and building mounted photovoltaics.



However, a number of detailed changes have resulted from the direct involvement of the preferred ESCo operator (SSE Utility Solutions) and their specialist subcontractors (Vital Energi) who are engaged by A2Dominion at a group level. The key drivers for implementation of the changes are the need to optimise the ESCo operation, reduce operational and financial risk, facilitate a further reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and improve the fiscal performance of the scheme.

The following sections identify the progression of the energy strategy and how it will be implemented to the scheme



## 2.1 Updates to Energy Strategy

As mentioned above; a number of detailed changes have occurred during the continued building design including updated SAP analysis and through the involvement of the preferred ESCo operator. These changes are identified in the table 2.1 below

Table 2.1 Updates to Energy Strategy

Ref.	Energy Strategy Aspect	Original Strategy	Changes to Strategy
1	Domestic floor areas	The average dwelling floor area used in the original submitted version of zero carbon modelling was 110.12 m <sup>2</sup> .	The dwelling floor areas have been reduced during detailed design. The calculated dwelling floor area used in the updated zero carbon model is based on the weighted average floor areas of all dwelling types. The calculated dwelling floor area used in the updated energy model is 95.24 m <sup>2</sup> .
2	Fabric Energy Efficiency	Original strategy specified the following FEE standards (U values Wm2K): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground floor; 0.15</li> <li>• External wall: 0.15</li> <li>• Roof; 0.13</li> <li>• Windows: 0.8</li> <li>• Front door:0.8</li> <li>• Air perm: 3 m3/(hr.m2)</li> <li>• 0.04 y-value</li> </ul>	There is very little change to the proposed FEE standards, as shown below (only front door which will have minimal effect): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground floor; 0.15</li> <li>• External wall: 0.15</li> <li>• Roof; 0.13</li> <li>• Windows: 0.8</li> <li>• Front door:1.1</li> <li>• Air perm: 3 m3/(hr.m2)</li> <li>• 0.04 y-value</li> </ul>
3	District heating – biomass boiler	The submitted energy strategy proposed installation of a biomass boiler and gas CHP (back up by gas boilers).	The proposed changes omit the biomass boiler due to potential operational issues. These include concerns regarding the uncertainty of biomass quality, costs and security of supply. The ESCo operator has proposed an approach which achieves the carbon savings through use of a more efficient CHP engine (see item 3 below)
4	District heating – CHP engine	The submitted energy strategy proposed installation of a CHP engine sized to meet all the required thermal energy demand between June and September without the need to operate the	The proposed changes suggest a larger and more efficient CHP engine to supply 90% of the total annual heat demand. The remaining 10% heat demand will be supplied by the gas-fired top-up/back-up boilers. The 38.5% electrical and 39.5%

Ref.	Energy Strategy Aspect	Original Strategy	Changes to Strategy
		biomass boiler or the gas-fired top-up/back-up boilers. The 33% electrical and 52% thermal CHP engine efficiencies were used in the zero carbon modelling.	thermal CHP engine efficiencies are used in the updated zero carbon model; which are based on the efficiencies of the 844 kWe Janbacher CHP engine (see Appendix 1 data sheet) or similar engine.
5	District heating – Gas boilers	The submitted zero carbon modelling assumed 90% energy efficient boilers.	The updated zero carbon model uses gas boiler efficiency of 90%. This was based on weighted efficiency of the proposed condensing and non-condensing boilers, taking into account their heat supply contribution.
6	District heating losses	The submitted zero carbon modelling assumed 20% district heating system losses.	The updated zero carbon model uses 28% district heating system losses. The 28% loss figure relates to the Logstor Conti Series 2 pipework specified for the project. The heat loss figure is provided by Logstor using their online calculation tools.
7	Domestic buildings energy benchmarks	The energy benchmark relating to the domestic buildings was derived from the initial sample SAP assessments of the proposed 9 dwelling types.	<p>The design stage SAP assessments have been provided by PRP Architects. These updated figures take into account the building fabric efficiency, changes in floor areas and the changes in ventilation strategy (see item 3 below). Table 2 in Appendix 2 present the SAP results.</p> <p>It is estimated that under the current proposal, the average space heating demand, water heating demand (Box 45) for each dwelling are 28.12 kWh/year and 16.48 kWh/year respectively.</p>
8	Ventilation strategy	Original strategy assumed the use of MVHR throughout all dwellings.	<p>The figures included in the design stage SAP assessment take into account the use of MEV system, with trickle vents, for private tenure and shared ownership dwellings and the use of MVHR for rented dwellings.</p> <p>This will enable a direct comparison of the differing ventilation strategies available, Monitoring of the performance of each ventilation strategy, including occupant surveys relative to use and comfort.</p>
9	Energy savings – appliances energy efficiency	The submitted energy strategy assumed energy efficient appliances (white goods and induction hobs) in all private,	The current proposals suggest the installation of energy efficient white goods (A++ rated fridges, freezers, washing machines and ovens and A+ rated ovens)

Ref.	Energy Strategy Aspect	Original Strategy	Changes to Strategy
		<p>shared ownership and rented dwellings.</p> <p>It was estimated that the energy efficient white goods may reduce the total energy demand associated with lighting and appliances by circa 18%. It was also estimated that use of induction hob technology would further reduce the total electric demand associated with cooking by 33%.</p>	<p>in private and shared ownership dwellings;</p> <p>A2D will launch a promotion of energy efficiency white goods and financial incentive scheme to all rented dwellings (meeting CSH requirements).</p> <p>However, as a conservative approach the energy model now assumes that no additional efficiency savings will be generated from the rented dwellings. It is estimated that under the current proposal, the energy efficient white goods will reduce the total energy demand associated with lighting and appliances by circa 13%.</p>
10	Gas cooking	The submitted proposals assumed gas cooking only for the eco pub / restaurant under the non-domestic buildings category.	The current proposals assume gas cooking for the eco pub / restaurant and for the school.
11	Electric cooking	<p>The submitted proposals assumed electric cooking for all dwellings.</p> <p>It was estimated that the use of induction hobs could reduce the total electric demand associated with cooking by 33%.</p>	<p>The current proposals assume the installation of electric cooking using induction hobs in private and shared ownership tenure dwellings; and the promotion of energy efficiency electric hobs to rented tenure dwellings.</p> <p>It is estimated that under the current proposal, the use of induction hobs can reduce the total electric demand associated with cooking by circa 25%.</p>
12	Domestic and non-domestic roof areas available for PV installation	<p>South facing roof area of each dwelling used in the zero carbon modelling was calculated based on the architectural drawings provided by Farrells.</p> <p>It was estimated that school has circa 2,520 m<sup>2</sup> of roof area of which 60% was available to PV. All other non-domestic buildings estimated to have a total roof area of circa 3,602 m<sup>2</sup> of which 70% was available to PV.</p>	<p>South facing roof areas provided by PRP Architects for the Phase 1 dwellings indicate that there is marginal difference between the previous and current total roof areas available to PV (see Appendix 2).</p> <p>Design of roof areas for dwellings post Phase 1 are yet to be finalised by PRP Architects. However, based on the Phase 1 roof area it is anticipated that the differences between the original and updated roof areas will be marginal.</p> <p>It is estimated that the dwellings have circa 15,902 m<sup>2</sup> of total south facing roof area. It is estimated that of this total roof area a maximum of 10,385 m<sup>2</sup> (65% of the total</p>

Ref.	Energy Strategy Aspect	Original Strategy	Changes to Strategy
			<p>south facing roof area) will be available for PV installation due to the estimated 500mm clearance between the PV panels and the edge of the roofs. However, to balance the carbon model only 9,700 m<sup>2</sup> will be utilised for PV installation (61% of the total south facing roof area).</p> <p>The west/south/east facing roof areas of the school and the other non-domestic buildings remain as previously estimated based on the outline designs. However, current proposal assumes that only 60% of the non domestic roof area and 35% of the school roof area will either be available for or be installed with PV.</p>
13	PV Strategy	<p>The submitted proposals assumed a PV peak output of 1.25 kWp and an average annual PV output per 1kWp of 850 kWh/year for all buildings.</p>	<p>The current proposal takes into consideration the use of four types of PV panels for the dwellings with an average of 1.41 kWp per 10m<sup>2</sup> based on proposed distribution of PV types across the units. The average PV peak output per 10m<sup>2</sup> has been based on the use of the following PV panels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type A:1.26 kWp per 10m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Types B, C and D: 1.47 kWp per 10m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> <p>This average PV peak output has been applied to calculate the dwellings and the non-domestic buildings total annual output from PV respectively.</p> <p>The PV peak output for the school remains as previously estimated based on the outline design.</p>
14	Overshadowing	<p>The overshadowing effect caused by adjoining roofs and buildings was taken into consideration during monthly solar energy output calculations.</p> <p>Some roofs were overshadowed for a short period of time in the winter months, the effect was minimal on the solar panels as the solar flux intensity during this period is low. For the rest of the year the roofs were clear of</p>	<p>The current proposal takes into consideration the impact on PV output from overshadowing. As a conservative approach the energy model assumes, from year 1, the predicted shade cast by the trees when they reach maturity (20 years). The tree shadows cast have been calculated at monthly intervals throughout the year and at 12:00 pm when the sun is between 14° and 62° in elevation. Each monthly figure has then been analysed to show which area of will be in shadow throughout the day.</p> <p>Overshadowing of gables and saw tooth</p>

Ref.	Energy Strategy Aspect	Original Strategy	Changes to Strategy
		<p>shadows.</p> <p>The overshadowing study showed a 4% overshadowing effect reduction on the total annual energy production.</p>	<p>roofs has also been considered, as has the dwelling orientation and roof angle. It is estimated that circa 20% of the roof area available to PV of dwellings with gables and saw tooth will be overshadowed.</p> <p>The orientations of the residential dwellings have been measured from CAD drawings and applied on intervals of 15° (west/south/east). The roofs angles have been provided by PRP Architects.</p> <p>An overshadowing reduction of 5.28% on average from maximum annual PV output installed (based on building roof types and tree overshadowing, building orientation and roof inclination) is currently estimated.</p> <p>The energy centre is not affected by tree or other building shadow – but may be slightly affected by the flue.</p>

The updated zero carbon model shows a reduction in the total electricity demand and an increment on total heat demand. This is primarily due to a reduction in the floor area of the dwellings and improved accuracy in the SAP calculations derived from using site specific unit type data; as opposed to generic data.

The updated zero carbon model shows an improvement in the district heating system carbon balance. This is primarily achieved through changes to the heat generation strategy, which omits the biomass boiler and utilises a larger CHP engine with greater electrical efficiency. The above strategy will also assist in eliminating the risks associated with operation of the biomass boiler, improve financial viability of the ESCo model and reduce charges to residents associated with the heat supply.

The total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to be offset by PV has reduced; primarily due to reduction in the total energy demand. The detailed design, sizing and CO<sub>2</sub> reduction modelling of the PV systems is being completed by Willmott Dixon Housing. Final confirmation of achieving zero carbon target will only be possible once the PV system design has been finalised with accompanying CO<sub>2</sub> reduction modelling.

However, a reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions derived the modelled total energy demand; due to changes to the dwelling specification and DHN, indicate that the development is able to accommodate a sufficient amount of PV panels to offset the remaining CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

This means that the zero carbon target can still be achieved through on-site measures. The updated zero carbon calculations are provided in a series of tables which are attached in Appendix 3. These include:

- Table 1 – Baseline energy demand
- Table 2 – Results of SAP analysis

- Table 3 – Advance Practice Energy Efficiency (APEE) demand
- Table 4 – Energy demand profiles
- Table 5 – Energy Strategy – carbon balance
- Table 6 – Solar PV

### 3 Exemplar Energy Centre Implementation Plan

The District Heating (DH) scheme has been based around a gas fired CHP selected for lowest CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The low emissions are achieved through efficient conversion of gas to electricity. Heat is a by product of this process and the CHP installation is designed to recover the maximum amount of heat, eg condensing heat recovery from the flue gases.

The operating philosophy is for the CHP to operate at times of highest electricity price to maximise the CHP economics. All heat<sup>1</sup> from the CHP is either used immediately by the heat loads on the DH network or is stored in the thermal stores. When the CHP is not operating the DH heat loads are served by heat stored in the thermal stores. When the thermal stores are empty the CHP is restarted to supply the DH heat loads and to replenish the thermal stores. In this way the CHP can provide 90% of the total heat demand. Gas boilers provide the other 10% of heat and operate when the heat demands exceed the capacity of the CHP and thermal stores to provide and when the CHP is off for maintenance and repair. A gas engine CHP is expected to have an annual availability of 93% ie it will be unavailable for operation 3-4weeks per year. The design strategy allow for this CHP down time.

The installed plant will be:

CHP 800 - 850kWe gross electrical efficiency of over 38% Heat efficiency over 40%

Boilers - 1600kW condensing boiler gross efficiency up to 97%

Back up Shell and tube boiler of 1600kW gross efficiency of 84%

80m<sup>3</sup> of thermal storage

The district heating design use high quality steel and Aluflex pipe. The pipe selection has higher than standard insulation levels with additional elements within the construction to ensure continued long term maintenance of the as manufactured insulation performance. The steel pipe and jointing design, post construction testing and alarm system will ensure a long 60 year + design life. Aluflex is hybrid PEX / Aluminum preinsulated pipe which at the Bicester Exemplar operating temperature and pressures should be expect to have a similar life as for the steel DH pipe. Aluflex is used on the final connect to houses where the flexibility and availability of long continuous lengths of pipe reduce installation costs and removes the need for any pipe joining under the houses.

A water treatment system will continually monitor and adjust the pH and levels of inhibitor of the water in the DH system to ensure longest life of the plant and DH pipe. Continual fine filtration of the DH water assists in the maintenance of good water quality and prevention of the build up of larger particles within the flow that could impact upon the operation of energy centre plant or HIUs in houses.

The energy centre plant will be controlled by a BMS (Building Management System – in this case just controlling Energy Centre plant). The BMS controls pumps, boiler, and operation of CHP. The BMS monitors fire alarms, gas alarms, all plant and DH operating parameters. The BMS notes alarms and faults and relays this information in real time to maintenance staff via text message / email. The BMS allows remote access to all this information so many plant

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<sup>1</sup> Some heat from the CHP intercooler circuit at 40C is rejected – this is too low a temperature to be utilised in the DH network. The CHP heat recovery design has reduced this heat rejection to below the usual amount.

control actions can be acted on remotely to address any fault arising. Remote access is possible via any internet connected PC. The BMS is programmed to automatically operate back up plant should there be an alarm/fault on operating plant. This level of automation and remote monitoring and control allow the Energy Centre to operate in the main as an un manned site.

## 3.1 Energy Centre and DHN details

The energy centre will be designed to be fuelled by natural gas and comprise of all the necessary equipment to control, monitor and operate the system to generate the LTHW heat and distribute it around the district heating circuit to allow operation of the HIUs at each point.

Equipment will be positioned to allow for maintenance and access.

### 3.1.1 Energy Centre Equipment and Phasing

The energy centre (EC) will consist of the following main equipment:

- a) 1 No (1600kW) gas fired LTHW shell and tube boiler - **Phase 1**
- b) 2 No (1600kW) gas fired LTHW shell and tube boilers - **Phase 2**
- c) 2 No (800Kw) gas fired condensing LTHW boilers - **Phase 1**
- d) 1No (~800kWe) gas CHP for LV generation - **Phase 1**
- e) 2 x No 40000ltr Thermal Stores (80,000ltr Total) - **Phase 1**
- f) New Flue/Chimney System - **Phase 1**
- g) Main Pressurisation Unit, water softener and chemical dosing equipment and all ancillary plant equipment for the system - **Phase 1**
- h) Supply, installation and commissioning of gas distribution system within the Energy Centre for the CHP and gas fired boilers - **Phase 1**
- i) Building management system (BMS) - **Phase 1**
- j) LV electrical supplies and controls to the new boilers and ancillaries from the LV switchboard / BMS panels and field wiring of all plant items and equipment within the boundary of the Energy Centre. - **Phase 1**
- k) LV transformer Installation and associated containment and cabling - **Phase 1**
- l) Small power and lighting within the energy centre - **Phase 1**
- m) Fire and gas alarms within the energy centre - **Phase 1**
- n) Ventilation system within the energy centre - **Phase 1**

### 3.1.2 Shell & Tube Boilers

The shell and tube boilers will have their own 3 port control valve and single shunt pump. Each boiler will also have its own expansion vessel and expansion relief valve. Each boiler will have its own separate flue.

Boiler/Burner shall be single fuel Natural Gas designed to generate low temperature hot water. This boiler system shall include all equipment to allow safe generation of the hot water. The boiler will be low NOx emissions.

The Equipment which forms the boiler system will generally comprise of:

- Boiler (Shell and connections) - pre-insulated
- Modulating Gas Burner with control panel
- A Boiler Control panel with appropriate control sensors that communicates with the burner panel.



- Double High pressure and temperature switches connected to the boiler panel to allow compliance with BSEN 12828
- Low Pressure and Low water switches wired direct to the boiler/burner panel for protection of the boiler
- Temperature Gauges and Pressure gauges.
- Safety valve/s rated for the System design pressure. All Safety Devices shall comply with BS5978

Boiler shall be of three pass type design for high efficiency and designed to BS2790/BSEN 12953,

The boilers shall be of the following specification at least:

- Minimum number of Units: 1 unit for phase 1 (1600Kw) and 2 x (1600Kw) Phase 2
- Total Thermal Output: equal to or exceeding the design peak load for the district heating system
- Minimum thermal efficiency (NCV basis): 90%
- Test pressure: 1.5 x design pressure
- Fuel type: mains natural gas
- Water quality: treated to BS6880
- Burner turndown ration: minimum 2:1
- Maximum NOx emissions: between 60 -115mg/kwh
- Maximum noise emissions: 72dB(A) at 1m
- Boiler/Burner shall be single fuel Natural Gas designed to generate low temperature hot water.

## Shell and tube Boiler Flue

A new flue will be constructed taking the exhaust gas from the boiler and releasing it outside in a safe and environmentally friendly manner. Flues will be of twin walled insulated, stainless steel design. They will be manufactured to BSEN1856-1 and Building regulations Document J. The flues will pass through the boiler house and run vertical externally. They will form a single flue run, supported internally and locally (from wall and/or ground). The chimney will be an extended part of the flue and form a three flue supported system fixed to the building. The flue shall be rated to a max temperature 200°C.

## Boiler Shunt Pumps and Control valve

The shunt pumps will be variable speed pumps with a built in inverter, controlled from the BMS the back end protection three port valve will be a spring return electric valve powered and modulated from the BMS panel.

### 3.1.3 Condensing Boiler Specification

This boiler system shall include all equipment to allow safe generation of the hot water. Boiler will be low NOx.

The Equipment which forms the boiler system will generally comprise of:

- Boiler - pre-insulated
- Modulating Gas Burner with control panel
- A Boiler Control panel with appropriate control sensors that communicates with the burner panel.
- Double High pressure and temperature switches connected to the boiler panel to allow compliance with BSEN 12828
- Low Pressure and Low water switches wired direct to the boiler/burner panel for protection of the boiler
- Temperature Gauges and Pressure gauges.
- Safety valve/s rated for the System design pressure. All Safety Devices shall comply with BS5978

Boiler shall be of condensing type design for high efficiency and designed to BS2790/BSEN 12953. The boilers shall be of the following specification at least:

- Minimum number of Units: 2 unit for phase 1 (800Kw)
- Total Thermal Output: equal to or exceeding the design peak load for the district heating system
- Minimum thermal efficiency (NCV basis): 105%
- Test pressure: 1.5 x design pressure
- Fuel type: mains natural gas 20 mbar
- Water quality: treated to BS6880
- Burner turndown ration: minimum 5:1
- Maximum NOx emissions: 40mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> approx
- Maximum noise emissions: 72dB(A) at 1m
- Boiler/Burner shall be single fuel Natural Gas designed to generate low temperature hot water.

### Boiler Shunt Pumps and Control valve

The shunt pumps will be variable speed pumps with a built in inverter, controlled from the BMS  
The back end protection three port valve will be a spring return electric valve powered and modulated from the BMS panel.

## 3.1.4 Pumps

### Boiler Shunt Pumps

Each boiler has its own single shunt pump designed for full flow rate through the boiler. The pumps are inline and with inbuilt inverters to allow external modulation of the pump speed.

Pumps will include necessary equipment to minimise vibration (where required), this possibly includes inertia base and flexible or special pumps designed for pipe-mounting.

## DH Pumps

Inverter driven distribution pumps, with a standby facility fitted with appropriate strainer, check valves and isolation.

Phase 1 - 2 pumps duty stand by

Phase 2 - extra pump fitted and then duty / assist / standby

The pumps will have a differential pressure switch and sensor fitted across them for monitoring. Pumps will include necessary equipment to minimise vibration (where required), this possibly includes inertia base and flexible or special pumps designed for pipe-mounting.

## CHP System

Overall there will be no permanent HT dump facility for the engine and when the thermal store is fully charged the CHP will switch off.

The CHP system comprises all elements for control and operation of the CHP engine and alternator.

The system will allow generation of Low Voltage electricity, recovery of the LTHW heat and disposal of low temperature intercooler heat. The CHP is fitted with an exhaust exchanger to allow recovery exhaust gas to the LTHW circuit along with Jacket water. The CHP is to have a flue gas heat recovery heat exchanger; this is recover the heat from the exhaust system of the CHP.

The CHP acoustic enclosure is to be designed and manufactured to maintain a noise level of 65dBA at 1m from the unit.

CHP Engine and Alternator The engine shall be designed for high efficiency. Engine will be located on a bedplate to accommodate flexibly coupled engine/alternator

Complete with 24 DC starter Motor. CHP is not designed for island mode or black start

**Alternator:** 50Hz, synchronous, IP23, Class H insulation, Class F temperature rises.

Unit to be suitable to be connected to mains distribution via appropriate G59 protection

CHP Enclosure The CHP engine shall be installed in an acoustic enclosure with the required ventilation, designed to reduce the overall noise level to less than 65 dB(A) measured at 1m from the enclosure and ventilation inlet/outlet louvers.

Lifting beam/s shall be installed in the enclosure to accommodate maintenance of the CHP (Note: if required)

The enclosure will be designed to allow for access around the engine.

The CHP enclosure will have maintenance access to enable safe replacement of the air inlet filters and maintenance of the ventilation inlet fan.

The enclosure will be fitted with a fire and natural gas detection system. The system will comply with IGE UP 3.

**Enclosure Ventilation:** To supply combustion and ventilation air to maintain a maximum working temperature of about 40dgc for the engine.

This will consist of an inlet duct taking air from external, fan and attenuator located near to the enclosure. The fan will operate to maintain temperature. The outlet duct will come from a separate connection positioned to allow flow across the engine. It will exit via attenuator/s to ducting taking the air to external

**Inter Cooler Circuit:** A cooler circuit is required to remove the heat from the CHP intercooler and will operate continuously during CHP operation. The circuit will be filled with a glycol/additive mix to allow operation in sub-zero temperatures and through the engine.

The cooler circuit will consist of single circulation pump suitable for operation with glycol mix fluid, three port electric control valve, dry air cooler and associated pipe-work and ancillaries. Pipe-work and ancillaries will be of the same type specified in the previous section.

**Dry Air Coolers:** The LT dry air cooler will be positioned outside the energy centre. It will remove the heat for the Low temperature cooling circuit for the engine.

The cooler will be an air blast radiator type and shall be designed and constructed such that the genset shall operate when there is an ambient temperature of 30-35dgc and the circuit contains glycol mix for operation in potential freezing ambient conditions. The fans will be inverter controlled to help limit maximum noise level and give better temperature control. These will be controlled from the CHP system.

**HT Cooler :** The CHP shall incorporate an connection for a high temperature cooler, the connection for the high temperature cooler shall be incorporated at commissioning stage only. This is to get the CHP to operate, using potential load.

HT Cooling Circuit Engine cooling that can accept DH System return temperatures is to be utilised within the district heating system. This will mainly consist of the jacket water cooling, lube oil and HT intercooler. This circuit will be filled with a glycol/additive to operate through the engine.

The Circuit will include circulation shunt pump, electric heater for start-up water heating, expansion vessel and plate heat exchanger.

**Electric Heater:** Fitted on the return of the engine to limit low temperatures entering engine on start up.

**Expansion:** System will be a closed circuit so a single expansion vessel is fitted with relief valve.

**Plate Heat Exchanger:** The plate heat exchanger will act as interface between the CHP cooling circuit and the CHP LTHW circuit which is connected directly in to the energy centre/DH circuit. This allows the CHP cooling circuit pressure and fluid to be independent from the main circuit. This then allows higher pressures and fluids to be distributed without the limitations of the CHP.

The Plate heat exchangers will be sized to allow full transfer of heat based for the appropriate worse case temperatures (lowest LMTD)

**Engine Exhaust Exchanger:** The engine will be supplied with a specifically designed and manufactured (by CHP manufacturer) waste heat exchanger (exhaust gas to LTHW). Unit will be designed for direct connection into the LTHW energy centre circuit. Controls will be

integrated into the CHP for safe operation. It will be fitted appropriately sized and rated. Exchanger will be fully insulated

**Exhaust System:** The exhaust system will exit the engine with stainless steel flue section and enter the exhaust exchanger positioned locally to the CHP. After the exchanger the flue duct will enter a silencer. The silencer will be designed to limit noise output from the engine exhaust. The engine will be connected to the exhaust flue by flexible bellows to remove vibration.

Between the engine and exhaust exchanger will be fitted a purge system and explosion relief.

**Purge system:** If required an air purged system will be designed to IGE UP 3 requirements. However due to the low output of the engine and location close to the chimney, this would possibly not be required.

This would consist of high temperature damper, purge fan, duct work and controls. It will allow full purging of the CHP line before start-up.

**Flue Gas Condensing Heat Exchanger:** The CHP shall incorporate a flue gas condensing heat exchanger, this is to recover heat from the flue, and input the recover LTHW from the flue gas and introduce them into the system. The flue gas condensing heat exchanger shall incorporate sufficient vent and drain lines, to make a correct operation occurs of the flue gas condensing occurs.

**Exhaust Flue Duct:** Before Exhaust Exchanger - The exhaust ducting shall be sized to minimum pressure drop, and will be capable of handling exhaust gases up to a temperature of 500°C continuous running this will be supplied as part of the CHP package.

The exhaust silencer and ductwork to exchanger will be fully insulated and clad. Insulation will be designed for three purposes; to limit heat gain/lost into the area, protection of personnel from injury and sound reduction for duct work prior to silencer (only where duct works is external to acoustic enclosure).

After Exchanger and Flue Stack - Due to the reduced temperatures the duct work will be thin walled stainless steel suitable for use expected temperatures and pressures. The flue duct will run from the silencer to the new individual chimney

**Explosion relief:** An explosion relief will be fitted on the duct work after the engine to relieve pressure due to explosion should it occur. This shall be of the re-settable valve type.

**Lubrication Oil System:** Dirty and Clean oil tanks are to be supplied connected to the CHP system as part of the CHP automatic and manual maintenance procedures. They are fitted with oil pump and solenoids linked into the CHP control system. The lubricating oil tanks shall be located local to the CHP system and close together and both banded. The tanks will be sized to allow for engine operation change over and maintenance cycles.

A fill cabinet shall be installed for safe filling by oil suppliers. Final operation of fill system to be determined at detailed design. A separate oil pump will be connected on the dirty oil tank and control linked to the fill cabinet to allow the tank to emptied.

## CHP Control System:

The CHP will consist of a control suite consisting of three main sections. These include:

**Engine Manufacturers generator:** control system designed to control and regulate all engine functions which are required for a safe and reliable operation of the genset,

Power section housing the main 3 pole withdrawable synchronising breaker, CTs for monitoring the generator load current and circuit breaker. Metering and external power connection

**Auxiliary Power and Control Section:** Includes for additional control and I/Os for the auxiliary equipment surrounding the engine, pumps, fans control valve, external monitoring. It will also include all power supplies for the auxiliary equipment plus any extra external communication equipment. The auxiliary power is fed direct from the Power Section.

These will be fitted in a panel or panels to form the control suite for full CHP system operation, monitoring synchronising and ancillaries' control. A graphical interface will be fitted to allow interrogation and monitoring of the system.

The panels will be positioned local to the engine with easy access for operation. Final panel supply will depend on detailed design and alterations in CHP design and operation

**Power and Control Cabling:** All power and control cabling for the CHP will be completed for operation of the CHP system. The power cable will terminate within the Switch board.

**Gas System:** A CHP specific safety shut-off valve shall be fitted in the branch off line to the CHP. This will be In addition to the main building gas isolation valve. The CHP will come complete with low pressure gas booster, to boost the gas up the required level for the CHP

The engine is supplied by the manufacturer with its own gas train system. 80Mbar is required, the CHP system will come with a gas booster to achieve this.

**Condensing LTHW Circuit** This circuit will transfer the heat from the HT Cooling exchanger and Exhaust Heat Exchanger to the thermal store. It will run from the thermal store return connection to the plate heat exchanger and then to the Exhaust heat Exchanger. It will consist of circulating pump & three port control valve to limit minimum return to the HT heat exchanger.

**Circulating Pumps (LT, HT cooling and LTHW Circuit):** Single fixed speed pump designed to transfer heat from the HT Cooling circuit of the engine to the Plate Heat Exchanger/System CHP LTHW Circuit.

Pumps will include necessary equipment to minimise vibration where required, this possibly includes inertia base and flexible or special pumps designed for pipe-mounting.

### 3.1.5 Thermal Store

A total of 80m<sup>3</sup> of thermal store volume will be supplied; comprising 2 x 40m<sup>3</sup> thermal stores will be installed.

Standard thermal stores are low pressure vessels vented to atmosphere. The thermals stores are at the DH system operating pressures. The water within the thermal store (stored water) will be heated by a CHP unit utilising surplus heat from electrical generation.

Thermal Stores are fully PED compliant and designed generally to BS853 or equivalent design code. The vessel will have a suitably sized man way as per the design code. It will be fitted with sensors for monitoring and pressure gauge for operational indication. All vessels will be fitted with a relief valve.

The unit will be fully insulated and clad. The thickness of the insulation shall be in keeping with BS 5970 Code of Practice and materials used in accordance with BS EN 13163:2001. Minimum insulation thickness to be 200mm. Insulation shall be water resistant. Cladding shall be resistant against corrosion and weathering and the exterior appearance shall be as agreed with the local planning authority and shown in the approved plans.

### 3.1.6 Chimney

The chimney will consist of 5 runs of flues for the boilers for phase 1 & 2 and 1 flue stack for the CHP. In the initial phase 1 there will be 3 x flues installed for the boilers 1 x flue installed for the CHP. In phase 2 there will be 2 x flues installed for the boilers. All of the flues will connect to a chimney which will rise to 12m approx from ground level.

Access points for emissions monitoring (Particulates and Nitrous oxides) will be provided in straight, vertical flue sections for the insertion of monitoring probes.

### 3.1.7 Ventilation

Appropriately sized and located ventilation will be installed within the building to supply air for cooling and combustion. At this stage it is envisaged that the ventilation will be a natural ventilation strategy.

Following the guidance in BS 6644 for naturally ventilated plant rooms the required free area would be 2.95 m<sup>2</sup> at low level and 2.22 m<sup>2</sup> at high level for boilers and 2.50 m<sup>2</sup> at inlet and 6.25 m<sup>2</sup> at outlet for CHP.

Louvres should have mullions into which blades are fitted and designed to withstand wind loads. Louvres shall provide suitable resistance to rain ingress.

**Steel Construction:** Casing of 1.5mm galvanised steel. Galvanised louvre blades of aerodynamic section set at approximately 45° on 150mm pitches. A raised lip shall be incorporated at the rear of each blade to minimise rain ingress. The bird screen shall consist of 12mm x 12mm x 1mm galvanised after manufacture wire mesh.

**Aluminium Construction:** Casing of 1.5mm aluminium. Aluminium louvre blades of aerodynamic section set at approximately 45°, on 150mm pitches. A raised lip shall be incorporated at the rear of each blade to minimise rain ingress. The bird screen shall consist of 12mm x 12mm x 1mm galvanised after manufacture core mesh.

**Finishes:** The louvres shall be polyester powder painted to a suitable BS 4800 or RAL colour agreed with the architect/client.

### 3.1.8 Water Softener

An appropriate sized water softener will be fitted in the feed line to the pressurisation unit. This will be of the duplex type to allow operation during charging. It will be supplied with Brine tank. The control of the water softener will be automatic, recharging on volume used. The softener will be sized for make up only and will sit on the cold feed make up line.

### 3.1.9 Side Stream Filter and Dosing

A side stream filter will be fitted on the flow side of the Distribution system prior to the main DH pump. It will be fitted with its own pump to generate the flow across it



### 3.1.10 De-aerator and Dirt Separator

A De-aerator is to be fitted in high level pipe-work on the Flow side prior to the pumps. The unit will be fitted with automatic air vent piped to low level.

A dirt separator will be fitted on the return leg of the district heating line. The unit will be of the demountable type for easy maintenance. As the system will be new the unit will not require a magnet.

### 3.1.11 Pressurisation and Expansion

This will be a Open spill type system to minimise floor area.

The unit will be supplied with electronic level control to allow correct operation of the water softener. Feed pumps will be duty/standby with pressure switches and electronic controller. The control will include hard wired pressure switches for alarm indication

The spill tank will have level indication on the outside and come complete with overflow and low level detection. The unit will have a suitably sized expansion/control vessel to limit spill valve operation during normal operation pressure changes. The unit will also include an expansion relief valve discharging back to the spill tank.

The make up valves will be solenoid fully open/close type to maintain a constant flow during filling

### 3.1.12 Electrical systems

To accommodate the CHP generated power 800kWe a HV connection is required back to the HV supply. A transformer is to be installed in the switch room for connection back to the DNO HV supply connection point (to be confirmed after application).

An LV switchboard will be installed to feed the essential services control panel, BMS control panel and the various items of Plant in the energy centre. Including the Boilers, DH Pumps and Shunt pumps

The Essential Services Distribution Board will supply power to the internal and external lighting, energy centre small power, gas & fire detection systems, CCTV and intruder alarm (Gas & Fire, CCTV and Intruder by others) .

Final confirmation of panels, distribution, connections and configuration shall be determined at detail design stage

The power supply requirements will be 3 Phase and Neutral 400V @ 50Hz, with single Phase and neutral 230V for some small equipment and panels. Where possible the control voltages will be 24Vac except for the gas isolation valve which will 230V to enable possible link to safety circuits.

The new BMS control panel will be supplied power from the LV Switchboard. This will Monitor and control the various equipment within the plant room and allow full control of the energy centre as detailed in the operating and control philosophies. The panel will allow local and remote monitoring with the use of relevant software.



DH Monitoring: The District Heating is monitored by a leak detection system within the pipe linking to a local monitoring system in the energy centre and linked to the BMS controller for remote alarms.

Small power internal / external lighting and equipotential bonding / earthing will be installed by VE within the boiler house area. Lighting will be installed to achieve generally 250Lux. Emergency lighting will be fitted to achieve approximately 2Lux.

All power and connections will be designed and installed in accordance with BS7671:2008 Requirements for Electrical Installations

Emergency Stops: An Emergency stop will be located on the main BMS Panel. Emergency Stops will be located near the motor equipment, and pumps. Gas Isolation Buttons will be located at appropriate exits. A full assessment to be carried out at detailed design stage

## 3.2 Operational Regime of Energy Centre

The DH scheme has been based around a gas fired CHP selected for lowest CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The low emissions are achieved through efficient conversion of gas to electricity. Heat is a by product of this process and the CHP installation is designed to recover the maximum amount of heat, eg condensing heat recovery from the flue gases.

The operating philosophy is for the CHP to operate at times of highest electricity price to maximise the CHP economics. All heat from the CHP is either used immediately by the heat loads on the DH network or is stored in the thermal stores. When the CHP is not operating the DH heat loads are served by heat stored in the thermal stores. When the thermal stores are empty the CHP is restarted to supply the DH heat loads and to replenish the thermal stores. In this way the CHP can provide 90% of the total heat demand. Gas boilers provide the other 10% of heat and operate when the heat demands exceed the capacity of the CHP and thermal stores to provide and when the CHP is off for maintenance and repair. A gas engine CHP is expected to have an annual availability of 93% ie it will be unavailable for operation 3-4weeks per year. The design strategy allow for this CHP down time.

Some heat from the CHP intercooler circuit at 40C is rejected – this is too low a temperature to be utilised in the DH network. The CHP heat recovery design has reduced this heat rejection to below the usual amount.

The energy centre plant is controlled by a BMS (Building Management System – in this case just controlling Energy Centre plant). The BMS controls pumps, boiler, and operation of CHP. The BMS monitors fire alarms, gas alarms, all plant and DH operating parameters. The BMS notes alarms and faults and relays this information in real time to maintenance staff via text message / email. The BMS allows remote access to all this information so many plant control actions can be acted on remotely to address any fault arising. Remote access is possible via any internet connected PC. The BMS is programmed to automatically operate back up plant should there be an alarm/fault on operating plant. This level of automation and remote monitoring and control allow the Energy Centre to operate in the main as an un manned site.

## 3.3 District Heating Network Operation, Efficiency & Installation

The district heating design use high quality steel and Aluflex pipe. The pipe selection has higher than standard insulation levels with additional elements within the construction to ensure continued long term maintenance of the as manufactured insulation performance. The steel pipe and jointing design, post construction testing and alarm system will ensure a long 60 year + design life. Aluflex is hybrid PEX / Aluminum pre-insulated pipe which at the Bicester Exemplar operating temperature and pressures should be expect to have a similar life as for the steel DH pipe. Aluflex is used on the final connect to houses where the flexibility and availability of long continuous lengths of pipe reduce installation costs and removes the need for any pipe joining under the houses.

A water treatment system will continually monitor and adjust the pH and levels of inhibitor of the water in the DH system to ensure longest life of the plant and DH pipe. Continual fine filtration of the DH water assists in the maintenance of good water quality and prevention of the build up of larger particles within the flow that could impact upon the operation of energy centre plant or HIUs in houses.

Below are the design parameters of the district heating network.

### 3.3.1 District Heating Design Parameters

#### Primary District Heating

The design conditions of the District Heating (DH) system are:

Flow Temperature in winter (normal)	85C
Return Temperature in winter (normal)	40C
Maximum flow temperature	90C
Maximum working pressure	6 bar g
Minimum working pressure	0.7 bar g
Test pressure	9 bar g
Maximum differential pressure	3.5 bar
Minimum differential pressure	0.5 bar

The minimum flow temperature in summer shall be used when sizing the plate heat exchanger for domestic hot water production

#### Heating Circuit

It is required that the heating system in houses and that non domestic heat connections are designed to the following parameters:

Flow Temperature in winter (normal)	70C
Return temperature in winter (normal)	40C

Maximum working pressure	6 bar g
Test pressure	9 bar g

## Domestic Hot Water Service

The domestic hot water service (DHWS) shall be designed to the following parameters:

Minimum DH flow temperature	75C
DH return temperature at maximum hot water supply	25C
DHWS maximum required flow rate	0.3 litres/sec
DHWS design cold feed temperature	10C
DHWS supply temperature	48C
DHWS supply temperature (non domestic connections)	55C
Minimum cold water supply pressure	0.5 bar
Maximum cold water supply pressure	3.0 bar

Note: Where cold water supply pressures are found to be less than the minimum required by the HIU, a solution for operating the HIU shall be and agreed with SSE/Vital. Pressure-reducing valves shall be installed where supply pressures are observed or likely to be in excess of the maximum for the HIU. The Supplier shall provide the solution for low and high pressure situations.

It is import that these parameters of the district heating network are adhered to, as a change to these parameters will affect the thermal efficiency of the system. If the system is to operate at a higher temperature, this generates more heat losses in the distribution system, this then decreases the thermal efficiency of the system, as the equipment used to produce the energy within the network has to increase in terms of hours of operation, to produce the energy required for the increased heat losses on the network.

At present the network is proposed to operate at the following parameters:

Flow Temperature in winter (normal)	85C
Return Temperature in winter (normal)	40C
Maximum flow temperature	90C

This would at present give 28% (approx.) thermal losses on the network. This is based on using a district heating design use high quality steel and Aluflex pipe. The DH pipe has increased insulation thickness (Series 2) and a vapour barrier over insulation to ensure long term maintenance of the thermal performance of the pipe insulation.

## 3.4 District Heating Pipework Installation

The district heating network is typically installed using the following procedures

- 1 A trench is dug using the parameters set out below
- 2 Pipework is welded/jointed together above trench using the parameters set out below
- 3 Pipework is then lowered into trench using the parameters set out below
- 4 Trench is then back filled using the parameters set out below

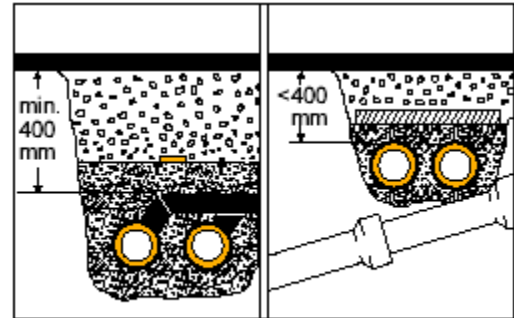
The min. dimensions, stone less sand layer, distance between the outer casings and the cover of the pipes, required for a correct system function, appear from the trench profile.

The minimum cover of 400 mm allows a maximum surface load of 800-900 kPa (0.8-0.9N/mm<sup>2</sup>). In areas with heavy traffic 400 mm are measured from the top of the pipes to the bottom of the road layer.

In areas with no traffic 400 mm are measured to the top of the area (1).

In connection with pipe dimensions larger than  $\varnothing$  609.6/780 mm the necessary installation depth and pipe distance are determined in each case.

At branches the 400 mm are measured from the top of the branch pipe.



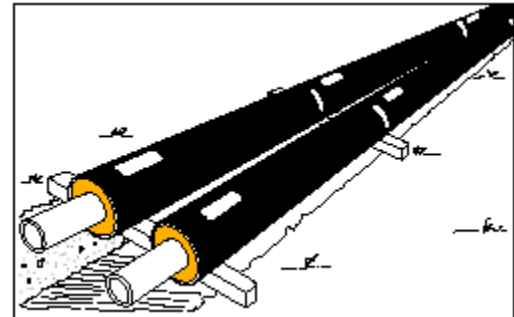
If the cover is less than 400 mm the pipes must be secured against overloading - e.g. by means of a reinforced concrete plate.

Excavation of trench: The Contractor pipes are installed in trenches in accordance with the minimum dimensions appearing from the table.

## Installation in trench

The pipes can be installed in the trench, supported by cushions of sand or sleepers which are removed before the trench is filled with sand.

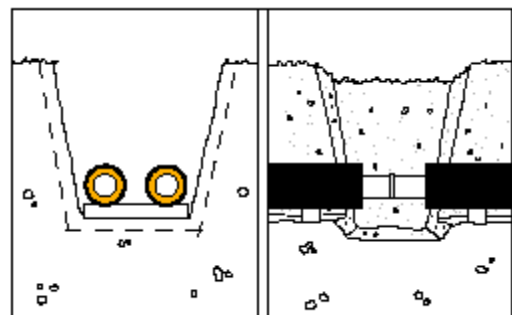
In case of joints it is recommended to increase the trench width and depth to 250-300 mm to ensure good space for welding and installation of the muffs.



## Connection above trench

A simple and quick installation is achieved by connecting several pipes above or alongside the trench.

Support the pipes by sleepers, made from square timber e.g. 100 x 100 mm, with suitable distance between them.



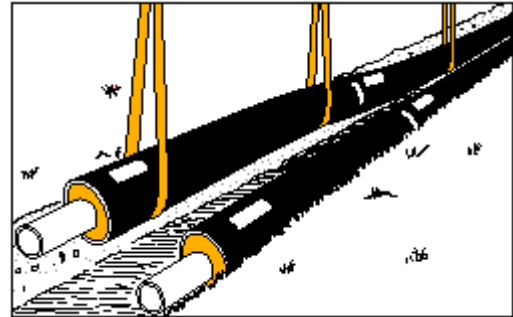
Sleepers must also be used, if several pipe lengths are installed alongside the edge of the trench.

When installing pipes with built-in surveillance system place the pipes so that there is only one label at each joint.

This is necessary for the surveillance system to function.

## Lowering into trench

When a pipe length has been welded together, the pressure test has been carried out and the muffs installed and insulated, lower the section into the trench with wide straps by means of cranes. The number of straps and cranes depends on the length and dimension of the pipe section. When utilizing this installation technique, it is important to keep the pressure limitation of max. 300 kPa on the outer casing. Deflections may not result in tensile stresses > 200 kPa, corresponding to a material strain of approx. 0.1%. See curved pipes, section 2, elastic radius.

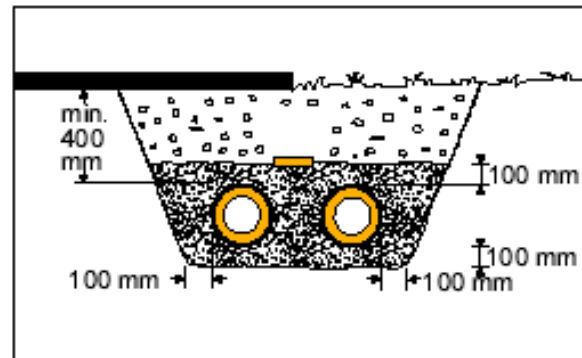


## Backfilling

Level the bottom of the trench with a min. 100 mm stone free sand layer which is compacted.

Remove all sleepers after installation of the pipes and cover with 100 mm stone free sand.

Place the warning tapes on the sand surface and make final backfilling with an optional stone free material.



The sand surrounding the pipes is important - not just to protect the pipes, but also to ensure the friction between the outer casings and the sand which restrains the expansion of the pipes as provided in the installation rules.



Appendix 1

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## CHP Engine Specification







08/2012

## Technical Description

### Cogeneration Unit

# JMS 412 GS-N.L

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## For Information

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**Electrical output** **844 kW el.**

**Thermal output** **865 kW**

### Emission values

NOx < 500 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> (5% O<sub>2</sub>)



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## 0.01 Technical Data (at module)

Data at:			Full	Part Load	
			load	75%	50%
Fuel gas LHV		kWh/Nm <sup>3</sup>	9.5		
			100%	75%	50%
Energy input		kW	[2] 1,977	1,525	1,074
Gas volume		Nm <sup>3</sup> /h	*) 208	161	113
Mechanical output		kW	[1] 871	653	435
Electrical output		kW el.	[4] 844	631	418
Recoverable thermal output					
~ Intercooler 1st stage		kW	164	83	24
~ Lube oil		kW	110	95	79
~ Jacket water		kW	217	188	158
~ Exhaust gas cooled to 120 °C		kW	374	311	234
Total recoverable thermal output		kW	[5] 865	677	495
Total output generated		kW total	1,709	1,308	912
Heat to be dissipated					
~ Intercooler 2nd stage		kW	53	44	29
~ Lube oil		kW	~	~	~
~ Surface heat	ca.	kW	[7] 69	61	55
Spec. fuel consumption of engine		kWh/kWh	[2] 2.27	2.34	2.47
Lube oil consumption	ca.	kg/h	[3] 0.26	~	~
Electrical efficiency		%	42.7%	41.4%	38.9%
Thermal efficiency		%	43.8%	44.4%	46.0%
Total efficiency		%	[6] 86.4%	85.8%	84.9%
Hot water circuit:					
Forward temperature		°C	90.0	85.7	81.4
Return temperature		°C	70.0	70.0	70.0
Hot water flow rate		m <sup>3</sup> /h	37.1	37.1	37.1

\*) approximate value for pipework dimensioning

[ ] Explanations: see 0.10 - Technical parameters

All heat data is based on standard conditions according to attachment 0.10. Deviations from the standard conditions can result in a change of values within the heat balance, and must be taken into consideration in the layout of the cooling circuit/equipment (intercooler; emergency cooling; ...). In the specifications in addition to the general tolerance of +/- 8% on the thermal output a further reserve of 10% is recommended for the dimensioning of the cooling requirements.



### Main dimensions and weights (at module)

Length	mm	~ 6,000
Width	mm	~ 1,800
Height	mm	~ 2,200
Weight empty	kg	~ 14,200
Weight filled	kg	~ 14,900

### Connections

Hot water inlet and outlet	DN/PN	80/10
Exhaust gas outlet	DN/PN	300/10
Fuel gas (at gas train)	DN/PN	125/16
Fuel Gas (at module)	DN/PN	125/10
Water drain ISO 228	G	½"
Condensate drain	DN/PN	50/10
Safety valve - jacket water ISO 228	DN/PN	1½"/2,5
Safety valve - hot water	DN/PN	40/16
Lube oil replenishing (pipe)	mm	28
Lube oil drain (pipe)	mm	28
Jacket water - filling (flex pipe)	mm	13
Intercooler water-Inlet/Outlet 1st stage	DN/PN	80/10
Intercooler water-Inlet/Outlet 2nd stage	DN/PN	65/10

### Output / fuel consumption

ISO standard fuel stop power ICFN	kW	871
Mean effe. press. at stand. power and nom. speed	bar	19.00
Fuel gas type		Natural gas
Based on methane number Min. methane number	MZ d)	94 70
Compression ratio	Epsilon	12.50
Min./Max. fuel gas pressure at inlet to gas train	mbar	80 - 200 c)
Allowed Fluctuation of fuel gas pressure	%	± 10
Max. rate of gas pressure fluctuation	mbar/sec	10
Maximum Intercooler 2nd stage inlet water temperature	°C	40
Spec. fuel consumption of engine	kWh/kWh	2.27
Specific lube oil consumption	g/kWh	0.30
Max. Oil temperature	°C	85
Jacket-water temperature max.	°C	95
Filling capacity lube oil (refill)	lit	~ 315

c) Lower gas pressures upon inquiry

d) based on methane number calculation software AVL 3.1 (calculated without N2 and CO2)



## 0.02 Technical data of engine

Manufacturer		GE Jenbacher
Engine type		J 412 GS-B05
Working principle		4-Stroke
Configuration		V 70°
No. of cylinders		12
Bore	mm	145
Stroke	mm	185
Piston displacement	lit	36.66
Nominal speed	rpm	1,500
Mean piston speed	m/s	9.25
Length	mm	3,200
Width	mm	1,495
Height	mm	2,085
Weight dry	kg	5,200
Weight filled	kg	5,695
Moment of inertia	kgm <sup>2</sup>	9.42
Direction of rotation (from flywheel view)		left
Radio interference level to VDE 0875		N
Starter motor output	kW	7
Starter motor voltage	V	24

### Thermal energy balance

Energy input	kW	1,977
Intercooler	kW	217
Lube oil	kW	110
Jacket water	kW	217
Exhaust gas total	kW	501
Exhaust gas cooled to 180 °C	kW	293
Exhaust gas cooled to 100 °C	kW	401
Surface heat	kW	42

### Exhaust gas data

Exhaust gas temperature at full load	°C [8]	390
Exhaust gas temperature at bmep= 14.3 [bar]	°C	~ 412
Exhaust gas temperature at bmep= 9.5 [bar]	°C	~ 435
Exhaust gas mass flow rate, wet	kg/h	4,494
Exhaust gas mass flow rate, dry	kg/h	4,175
Exhaust gas volume, wet	Nm <sup>3</sup> /h	3,551
Exhaust gas volume, dry	Nm <sup>3</sup> /h	3,167
Max.admissible exhaust back pressure after engine	mbar	60

### Combustion air data

Combustion air mass flow rate	kg/h	4,352
Combustion air volume	Nm <sup>3</sup> /h	3,367
Max. admissible pressure drop at air-intake filter	mbar	10



### Sound pressure level

Aggregate b)		dB(A) re 20µPa	95
31,5	Hz	dB	87
63	Hz	dB	88
125	Hz	dB	95
250	Hz	dB	95
500	Hz	dB	94
1000	Hz	dB	90
2000	Hz	dB	86
4000	Hz	dB	84
8000	Hz	dB	86
Exhaust gas a)		dB(A) re 20µPa	117
31,5	Hz	dB	105
63	Hz	dB	120
125	Hz	dB	115
250	Hz	dB	113
500	Hz	dB	113
1000	Hz	dB	111
2000	Hz	dB	108
4000	Hz	dB	109
8000	Hz	dB	107

### Sound power level

Aggregate		dB(A) re 1pW	115
Measurement surface		m <sup>2</sup>	95
Exhaust gas		dB(A) re 1pW	125
Measurement surface		m <sup>2</sup>	6.28

a) average sound pressure level on measurement surface in a distance of 1m according to DIN 45635, precision class 2.

b) average sound pressure level on measurement surface in a distance of 1m (converted to free field) according to DIN 45635, precision class 3.

The spectra are valid for aggregates up to bmep=19 bar. (for higher bmep add safety margin of 1dB to all values per increase of 1 bar pressure).

For operation with 1200 rpm see above values, for operation with 1800 rpm add 3 dB to the above values.

Engine tolerance ± 3 dB



### 0.03 Technical data of generator

Manufacturer		STAMFORD e)
Type		PE 734 B e)
Type rating	kVA	1,305
Driving power	kW	871
Ratings at p.f. = 1,0	kW	844
Ratings at p.f. = 0.8	kW	835
Rated output at p.f. = 0.8	kVA	1,044
Rated current at p.f. = 0.8	A	1,453
Frequency	Hz	50
Voltage	V	415
Speed	rpm	1,500
Permissible overspeed	rpm	2,250
Power factor lagging		0,8 - 1,0
Efficiency at p.f. = 1,0	%	96.9%
Efficiency at p.f. = 0.8	%	95.9%
Moment of inertia	kgm <sup>2</sup>	31.75
Mass	kg	2,710
Radio interference level to VDE 0875		N
Construction		B3/B14
Protection Class		IP 23
Insulation class		H
Temperature (rise at driving power)		F
Maximum ambient temperature	°C	40
Total harmonic distortion	%	1.5

#### Reactance and time constants (saturated)

xd direct axis synchronous reactance	p.u.	2.25
xd' direct axis transient reactance	p.u.	0.14
xd'' direct axis sub transient reactance	p.u.	0.10
Td'' sub transient reactance time constant	ms	10
Ta Time constant direct-current	ms	20
Tdo' open circuit field time constant	s	2.14

e) GE Jenbacher reserves the right to change the generator supplier and the generator type. The contractual data of the generator may thereby change slightly. The contractual produced electrical power will not change.



## 0.04 Technical data of heat recovery

### General data - Hot water circuit

Total recoverable thermal output	kW	865
Return temperature	°C	70.0
Forward temperature	°C	90.0
Hot water flow rate	m³/h	37.1
Nominal pressure of hot water / (operating pressure)	PN / (bar)	10 / (6)
Pressure drop hot water circuit	bar	0.90
Maximum Variation in return temperature	°C	+0/-20
Max. rate of return temperature fluctuation	°C/min	10

### Mixture Intercooler (1st stage)

Type	gilled pipes	
Nominal pressure of hot water / (operating pressure)	PN / (bar)	10 / (6)
Pressure drop hot water circuit	bar	0.30
Hot water connection	DN/PN	80/10

### Mixture Intercooler (2nd stage) (Intercooler separate)

Type	gilled pipes	
Nominal pressure of hot water / (operating pressure)	PN / (bar)	10 / (6)
Pressure drop hot water circuit	bar	0.80
Hot water connection	DN/PN	65/10

### Heat exchanger lube oil

Type	plate heat exchanger	
Nominal pressure of hot water / (operating pressure)	PN / (bar)	10 / (6)
Pressure drop hot water circuit	bar	0.20
Hot water connection	DN/PN	80/10

### Heat exchanger engine jacket water

Type	plate heat exchanger	
Nominal pressure of hot water / (operating pressure)	PN / (bar)	10 / (6)
Pressure drop hot water circuit	bar	0.20
Hot water connection	DN/PN	80/10

### Exhaust gas heat exchanger

Type	shell-and-tube	
PRIMARY:		
Exhaust gas pressure drop approx	bar	0.02
Exhaust gas connection	DN/PN	300/10
SECONDARY:		
Nominal pressure of hot water / (operating pressure)	PN / (bar)	10 / (6)
Pressure drop hot water circuit	bar	0.20
Hot water connection	DN/PN	80/10



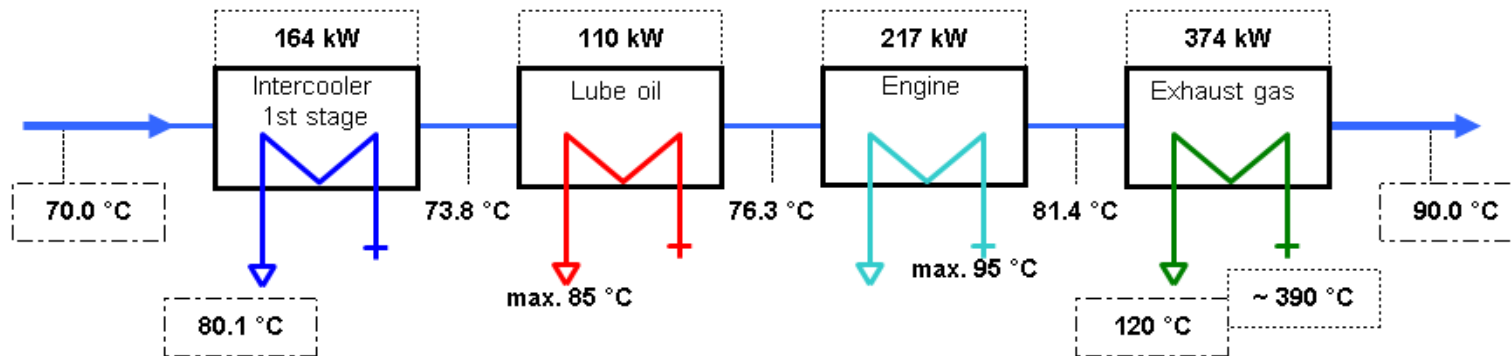
connection variant F

JMS412GS-NL

J 412 GS-B05

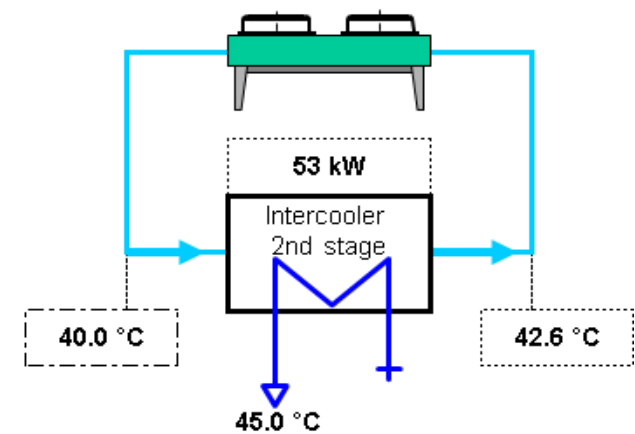
### Hot water circuit

**Recoverable thermal output = 865 kW**  
(±8% tolerance +10% reserve for cooling requirements)  
**Hot water flow rate = 37.1 m³/h**



### Low temperature circuit (calculated with Glykol 37%)

**Heat to be dissipated = 53 kW**  
(±8% tolerance +10% reserve for cooling requirements)  
**Cooling water flow rate = 20.0 m³/h**





## 0.10 Technical parameters

All data in the technical specification are based on engine full load (unless stated otherwise) at specified temperatures and the methane number and subject to technical development and modifications.

All pressure indications are to be measured and read with pressure gauges (psi.g.).

- (1) At nominal speed and standard reference conditions ICFN according to DIN-ISO 3046 and DIN 6271, respectively
- (2) According to DIN-ISO 3046 and DIN 6271, respectively, with a tolerance of + 5 %.  
Efficiency performance is based on a new unit (immediately upon commissioning). Effects of degradation during normal operation can be mitigated through regular service and maintenance work.
- (3) Average value between oil change intervals according to maintenance schedule, without oil change amount
- (4) At p. f. = 1.0 according to VDE 0530 REM / IEC 34.1 with relative tolerances
- (5) Total output with a tolerance of +/- 8 %
- (6) According to above parameters (1) through (5)
- (7) Only valid for engine and generator; module and peripheral equipment not considered
- (8) Exhaust temperature with a tolerance of +/- 8 %

### Radio interference level

The ignition system of the gas engines complies the radio interference levels of CISPR 12 and EN 55011 class B, (30-75 MHz, 75-400 MHz, 400-1000 MHz) and (30-230 MHz, 230-1000 MHz), respectively.

### Definition of output

- ISO-ICFN continuous rated power:  
Net break power that the engine manufacturer declares an engine is capable of delivering continuously, at stated speed, between the normal maintenance intervals and overhauls as required by the manufacturer. Power determined under the operating conditions of the manufacturer's test bench and adjusted to the standard reference conditions.
- Standard reference conditions:

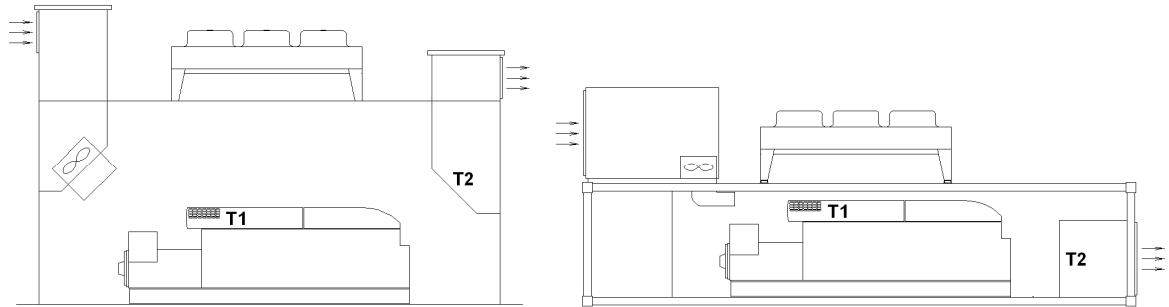
Barometric pressure:	1000 mbar (14.5 psi) or 100 m (328 ft) above sea level
Air temperature:	25°C (77°F) or 298 K
Relative humidity:	30 %
- Volume values at standard conditions (fuel gas, combustion air, exhaust gas)

Pressure:	1013 mbar (14.7 psi)
Temperature:	0°C (32°F) or 273 K

### Output adjustment for turbo charged engines

Standard rating of the engines is for an installation at an altitude  $\leq 500$  m and an air intake temperature  $\leq 30$  °C (T1)

Maximum room temperature: **50°C** (T2) -> engine stop



If the actual methane number is lower than the specified, the knock control responds. First the ignition timing is changed at full rated power. Secondly the rated power is reduced. These functions are carried out by the engine management system.

Exceedance of the voltage and frequency limits for generators according to IEC 60034-1 Zone A will lead to a derate in output.

#### **Parameters for the operation of GE Jenbacher gas engines**

The genset fulfills the limits for mechanical vibrations according to ISO 8528-9.

If possible, railway trucks must not be used for transport (**TI 1000-0046**).

The following "Technical Instruction of GE JENBACHER" forms an integral part of a contract and must be strictly observed: **TI 1100-0110, TI 1100-0111, and TI 1100-0112.**

#### **Parameters for the operation of control unit and the electrical equipment**

Relative humidity 50% by maximum temperature of 40°C.

Altitude up to 2000m above the sea level.



## Appendix 2

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### PV Roof Area Information



**BICESTER ECO TOWN  
EXEMPLAR SITE  
ACCOMMODATION SCHEDULE**



Plot No.	PRP GIA Affordable (m <sup>2</sup> )	PRP GIA Private (m <sup>2</sup> )	difference in GIA between Tender & PRP current	No. of storeys	TENURE	TYPE	MATERIAL - WALL	ROOF TYPE	MATERIAL - ROOF	PRP - LOFT ADAPTABLE LABS COMPLIANT	FARRELLS - LOFT ADAPTATIONS TYPE IN CONSENT	ENRICHED UNITS ROOM IN ROOF AS CONSENT BASE DESIGN	UNITS WITH HOME OFFICE (POTENTIAL ROOF ADAPTATION/G ARABGE OR IN BASEBUILD)	HOME OFFICE	PV TYPE	ROOF AREA South Facing	ROOF AREA AS reported by PRP	GARDEN ROOM South Facing	Farrells Dig No. BIMP2_PA_05_xxx	PRP Dig No. AA2699/1.0/xxx	CLIENT APPROVAL STATUS		
1		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	5	Bekstone	Linear	Slate	NA	S		1	YES	B					
2		196.10	5810P	1	0.00	Detached	2	Private	E2 - [PH]	Bekstone	Linear	Slate	N	S	N	0	NO	B					
3		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Bekstone	Gable	Bekstone	N	S		1	POT	G					
4		119.32	486P	1	8.62	Detached	2	Private	5	Bekstone	Gable	Bekstone	N	S		1	POT	G					
5		119.32	486P	1	8.62	Detached	2	Private	5	Brick (red)	Gable	Slate	N	S		1	POT	G					
6		92.76	385P	1	0.76	End Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
7		83.00	284P	1	1.10	Mid Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
8		85.84	284P-crank	1	3.94	Mid Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
9		92.76	385P	1	0.76	End Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
10		92.76	385P	1	0.76	End Terrace	2	Private	5	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	Y	S		1	POT	L					
11		85.84	284P-crank	1	2.74	Mid Terrace	2	Private	5	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	Y	S		1	POT	L					
12		83.00	284P	1	1.10	Mid Terrace	2	Private	5	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	Y	S		1	YES	B					
13		92.76	385P	1	-2.74	End Terrace	2	Private	5	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	Y	S		1	YES	B					
14		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Bekstone	Gable	Slate	N	S	0	NO	B						
15		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Brick (red)	Gable	Slate	N	S	0	NO	B						
16		159.20	486P	1	0.00	Detached	2.5	Private	E1 - [HY]	Timber	Monopitch	Slate	N	S	Y	1	YES	B					
17		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	S		1	POT	G					
18		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	S		1	POT	G					
19		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	S		1	POT	G					
20		92.76	385P	1	-2.74	End Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	Y	S		1	POT	L					
21		83.00	284P	1	1.10	Mid Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
22		81.78	284P	1	-0.12	End Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
23		81.78	284P	1	-0.12	End Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
24		83.00	284P	1	1.10	Mid Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
25		92.76	385P	1	-2.74	End Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
26		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Slate	N	S		1	POT	G					
27		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	N	S		1	POT	G					
28		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	N	S		1	POT	G					
29		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	N	S		1	POT	G					
30		196.10	5810P	1	0.00	Detached	2	Private	E2 - [PH]	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	N	S	N	0	NO	B					
31		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	N	S		1	POT	G					
32		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	N	S		1	POT	G					
33		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Slate	N	S		1	POT	G					
34		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	5	Brick (red)	Linear	NA	S		1	YES	B						
35		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	5	Brick (red)	Linear	NA	S		1	YES	B						
36		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Bekstone	Gable	Slate	N	S		1	POT	G					
37		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Bekstone	Gable	Slate	N	S		1	POT	G					
38	89.54	385P	1	End Terrace	-5.96	2	Affordable (Rent)	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L						
39	77.24	284P	1	Mid Terrace	-4.66	2	Affordable (Rent)	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	L		1	POT	L						
40	76.02	284P	1	End Terrace	-5.88	2	Affordable (Rent)	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	L		1	POT	L						
41		81.78	284P	1	-0.12	End Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
42		83.00	284P	1	1.10	Mid Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
43		92.76	385P	1	-2.74	End Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
44		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	S		1	POT	G					
45		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	S		1	POT	G					
46		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	S		1	POT	G					
47		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	S		1	POT	G					
48		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	S		1	POT	G					
49		183.00	589P	1	0.00	Detached	2.5	Private	E1 - [HY]	Brick (red)	Sawtooth / Linear	Slate	N	S	Y	1	YES	B					
50		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	5	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	NA	S		1	YES	B					
51		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	N	S		1	POT	G					
52		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	N	S		1	POT	G					
53		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	N	S		1	POT	G					
54		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	N	S		1	POT	G					
55		118.70	385P	1	0.00	End Terrace	2.5	Private	E1 - [HY]	Timber	Sawtooth	Slate	N	S	Y	1	YES	B					
56	89.54	385P	1	End Terrace	-7.96	2	Affordable (Rent)	5	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L						
57	89.54	385P	1	Mid Terrace	-7.96	2	Affordable (Rent)	5	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L						
58	89.54	385P	1	Mid Terrace	-7.96	2	Affordable (Rent)	5	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L						
59	89.54	385P	1	End Terrace	-7.96	2	Affordable (Rent)	5	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L						
60	89.54	385P	1	End Terrace	-7.96	2	Affordable (Rent)	5	Render (White)	Gable	Slate	N	S	0	NO	B							
61	77.24	284P	1	Mid Terrace	-7.16	2	Affordable (Rent)	5	Render (White)	Gable	Slate	N	L	0	NO	B							
62	76.02	284P	1	End Terrace	-8.38	2	Affordable (Rent)	5	Render (White)	Gable	Slate	N	L	0	NO	B							
63		81.78	284P	1	-0.12	End Terrace	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Slate	N	L	0	NO	B						
64		83.00	284P	1	-1.40	Mid Terrace	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Slate	N	L	0	NO	B						
65		92.76	385P	1	-4.74	End Terrace	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Slate	N	S	0	NO	B						
66	119.48	487P	1	Semi Detached	-0.02	2	Affordable (Rent)	3	Render (White)	Gable	Slate	N	L	1	POT	G							
67	76.02	284P	1	Semi Detached	-8.38	2	Affordable (Rent)	3	Render (White)	Linear	Alternative	Y	L	1	POT	L							
68	76.02	284P	1	Semi Detached	-8.38	2	Affordable (Rent)	3	Render (White)	Linear	Alternative	Y	L	1	POT	L							
69	128.60	385P	1	End Terrace	0.00	2.5	Affordable (Rent)	E1 - [HY]	Timber	Sawtooth	Slate	N	S	Y	1	YES	A						
70	101.00	385P	1	End Terrace	0.00	2.5	Affordable (Rent)	E1 - [HY]	Timber	Sawtooth	Slate	N	S	Y	1	YES	A						
71	101.00	385P	1	End Terrace	0.00	2.5	Affordable (Rent)	E1 - [HY]	Timber	Sawtooth	Slate	N	S	Y	1	YES	A						
72	119.48	487P	1	Semi Detached	-0.02	2	Affordable (Rent)	3	Timber	Linear	Alternative	Y	L	1	POT	G							
73	119.48	487P	1	Semi Detached	-0.02	2	Affordable (Rent)	3	Timber	Linear	Alternative	Y	L	1	POT	G							
74		81.78	284P	1	-0.12	End Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
75		93.12	385P	1	1.12	Mid Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
76		92.76	385P	1	-2.74	End Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
77	119.48	487P	1	Semi Detached	-0.02	2	Affordable (Rent)	3	Render (White)	Gable	Slate	N	S	1	POT	G							
78		81.78	284P	1	-3.52	End Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
79		93.12	385P	1	1.12	Mid Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
80		93.12	385P	1	1.12	Mid Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
81		93.12	385P	1	1.12	Mid Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
82		81.78	284P	1	-0.12	End Terrace	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Alternative	Y	S		1	POT	L					
83		152.70	486P	1	0.00	Detached	2.5	Private	E1 - [HY]	Timber	Sawtooth	Slate	N	S	Y	1	YES	B					
84		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3														

**BICESTER ECO TOWN  
EXEMPLAR SITE  
ACCOMMODATION SCHEDULE**



Plot No.	PRP GIA Affordable (m <sup>2</sup> )	PRP GIA Private (m <sup>2</sup> )	difference in GIA between Tender & PRP current	No. of storeys	TENURE	TYPE	MATERIAL - WALL	ROOF TYPE	MATERIAL - ROOF	PRP - LOFT ADAPTABLE LABS COMPLIANT	FARRELLS - LOFT ADAPTATIONS IN CONSENT	ENRICHED UNITS ROOM IN ROOF AS CONSENT BASE DESIGN	UNITS WITH HOME OFFICE (POTENTIAL ADAPTATION/ROOF ADAPTATION OR IN BASEBUILD)	HOME OFFICE PV TYPE	DOF AREA South Facing	DOF AREA AS reported by PRP	GARDEN ROOM South Facing	Farrells Dig. No. BIMP2_PA_05_xxx	PRP Dig. No. AA2699/1.0/xxx	CLIENT APPROVAL STATUS		
171	76.02	284P	1	Semi Detached	2	Affordable (Rent)	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	Y	L	1	POT L	B	29.27	33.32		AA2699C / 1.3 /035			
172	76.02	284P	1	Semi Detached	2	Affordable (Rent)	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	Y	L	1	POT L	B	29.27	35.22		AA2699C / 1.3 /035			
173		92.00	385P	1	0.00	End Terrace	2	Private	E2 - (PH) Timber	Gable (Asymmetric)	Slate	N	0	NO	A		41.40		090-C			
174		85.84	284P-crank	1	3.94	Mid Terrace	2	Private	E2 - (PH) Timber	Gable (Asymmetric)	Slate	N	0	NO	A		37.70		090-C			
175		92.00	385P	1	0.00	End Terrace	2	Private	E2 - (PH) Timber	Gable (Asymmetric)	Slate	N	0	NO	A		37.85		090-C			
176		92.76	385P	1	0.76	End Terrace	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A	37.41	49.93		AA2699C / 1.3 /043		
177		83.00	284P	1	1.10	Mid Terrace	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A	37.41	45.50		AA2699C / 1.3 /043		
178		92.76	385P	1	0.76	End Terrace	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A	33.26	39.84		AA2699C / 1.3 /040		
179		95.30	385P	1	0.00	End Terrace	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A	37.41	45.50		AA2699C / 1.3 /043		
180		81.90	284P	1	0.00	Mid Terrace	2	Private	E1 - (HY) Timber	Saw tooth	Slate	N	0	NO	A		44.17		070-G			
181	89.54	385P	1	End Terrace	2	Affordable (Rent)	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	Y	L	1	POT L	B	34.20	40.36		AA2699C / 1.3 /036			
182	89.54	385P	1	Mid Terrace	2	Affordable (Rent)	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	Y	L	1	POT L	B	34.20	38.20		AA2699C / 1.3 /036			
183	89.54	385P	1	End Terrace	2	Affordable (Rent)	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	Y	L	1	POT L	B	34.20	38.20		AA2699C / 1.3 /036			
184		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A		45.89		AA2699C / 1.3 /045		
185		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A		43.86		AA2699C / 1.3 /045		
186		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A		43.86		AA2699C / 1.3 /045		
187		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A		43.86		AA2699C / 1.3 /045		
188		95.30	385P	1	0.00	Semi Detached	2	Private	E1 - (HY) Timber	Saw tooth	Slate	N	0	NO	A		40.24		072-B			
189		95.30	385P	1	0.00	Semi Detached	2	Private	E1 - (HY) Timber	Saw tooth	Slate	N	0	NO	A		44.17		072-B			
190	119.48	487P	1	Semi Detached	2	Affordable (Rent)	3	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	Y	L	1	POT G	A		46.42					
191	119.48	487P	1	Semi Detached	2	Affordable (Rent)	3	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	Y	L	1	POT G	A		43.93					
192	89.54	385P	1	End Terrace	2	Affordable (Shared ov	3	Timber	Linear	Slate	Y	L	1	POT L	A	34.20	40.09		AA2699C / 1.3 /036			
193	89.54	385P	1	Mid Terrace	2	Affordable (Shared ov	3	Timber	Linear	Slate	Y	L	1	POT L	A	34.20	35.76		AA2699C / 1.3 /036			
194	89.54	385P	1	End Terrace	2	Affordable (Shared ov	3	Timber	Linear	Slate	Y	L	1	POT L	A	34.20	35.76		AA2699C / 1.3 /036			
195		183.00	589P	1	0.00	Detached	2.5	Private	E1 - (HY) Timber	Saw tooth	Bekstone	Y	1	YES	B		67.13		074-C			
196		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	N	0	NO	A		44.37		AA2699C / 1.3 /045		
197		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	N	0	NO	A		44.37		AA2699C / 1.3 /045		
198		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	N	0	NO	A		44.37		AA2699C / 1.3 /045		
199		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	N	0	NO	A		44.37		AA2699C / 1.3 /045		
200		83.00	284P	1	-2.30	Semi Detached	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	Y	1	POT L	B	31.89	38.28		AA2699C / 1.3 /040		
201		92.76	385P	1	10.86	Semi Detached	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	Y	1	POT L	B	35.39	34.68		AA2699C / 1.3 /043		
202		92.76	385P	1	0.76	End Terrace	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A		37.41	49.93		AA2699C / 1.3 /043	
203		83.00	284P	1	1.10	Mid Terrace	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A		33.26	39.84		AA2699C / 1.3 /040	
204		92.76	385P	1	0.76	End Terrace	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A	37.41	45.50		AA2699C / 1.3 /043		
205		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A		44.49		AA2699C / 1.3 /045		
206		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A		44.49		AA2699C / 1.3 /045		
207		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A		44.49		AA2699C / 1.3 /045		
208		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	NA	0	NO	A		46.26		AA2699C / 1.3 /048		
209		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	NA	0	NO	A		46.26		AA2699C / 1.3 /048		
210		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	NA	0	NO	A		46.26		AA2699C / 1.3 /048		
211		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	NA	0	NO	A		46.26		AA2699C / 1.3 /048		
212		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	NA	0	NO	A		43.86		AA2699C / 1.3 /045		
213		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	NA	0	NO	A		43.86		AA2699C / 1.3 /045		
214		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	NA	0	NO	A		46.26		AA2699C / 1.3 /048		
215		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A		44.37		AA2699C / 1.3 /043		
216		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	Y	1	POT G	B		44.12		AA2699C / 1.3 /045		
217		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	1	Brick (red)	Linear	NA	0	NO	A		46.31		AA2699C / 1.3 /048			
218		171.80	589P	1	0.00	Detached	2.5	Private	E1 - (HY) Timber	Saw tooth	Bekstone	Y	1	YES	B		72.02		074-C			
219		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	1	Bekstone	Linear	NA	0	NO	A		46.31		AA2699C / 1.3 /048			
220		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	1	Bekstone	Linear	NA	0	NO	A		46.31		AA2699C / 1.3 /048			
221		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A		46.31		AA2699C / 1.3 /048		
222		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A		44.49		AA2699C / 1.3 /045		
223		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A		44.49		AA2699C / 1.3 /045		
224		119.32	486P	1	5.92	Detached	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A		45.89		AA2699C / 1.3 /045		
225		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	NA	0	NO	A		46.26		AA2699C / 1.3 /048		
226		196.10	5810P	1	0.00	Detached	2	Private	E2 - (PH) Bekstone	Linear	Slate	N	0	NO	A		46.99		092-D			
227		196.10	5810P	1	0.00	Detached	2	Private	E2 - (PH) Bekstone	Linear	Slate	N	0	NO	A		46.99		092-D			
228		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	NA	0	NO	A		46.26		AA2699C / 1.3 /048		
229		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	NA	0	NO	A		46.31		AA2699C / 1.3 /048		
230		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	NA	0	NO	A		46.26		AA2699C / 1.3 /048		
231		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	NA	0	NO	A		46.26		AA2699C / 1.3 /048		
232		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	NA	0	NO	A		46.26		AA2699C / 1.3 /048		
233		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	NA	0	NO	A		46.31		AA2699C / 1.3 /048		
234		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	NA	0	NO	A		46.26		AA2699C / 1.3 /048		
235		150.94	589P	1	-13.86	Detached	2	Private	5	Render (White)	Gable	Bekstone	NA	0	NO	A		46.26		AA2699C / 1.3 /048		
236		83.00	284P	1	1.10	Mid Terrace	2	Private	3	Brick (red)	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A	33.26	44.39		AA2699C / 1.3 /040		
237		83.00	284P	1	1.10	Mid Terrace	2	Private	3	Brick (red)	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A	33.26	44.39		AA2699C / 1.3 /040		
238		92.76	385P	1	-2.74	End Terrace	2	Private	3	Brick (red)	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A	37.41	45.50		AA2699C / 1.3 /043		
239		92.76	385P	1	0.16	End Terrace (Bay)	2	Private	3	Brick (red)	Linear	Y	1	POT L	A		35.39	35.58		AA2699C / 1.3 /043		
240		95.66	385P	1	0.16	End Terrace (Bay)	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A	37.41	50.82		AA2699C / 1.3 /043		
241		85.84	284P-crank	1	2.34	Mid Terrace	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A		39.84				
242		92.76	385P	1	0.76	End Terrace	2	Private	3	Timber	Gable	Slate	N	0	NO	A		37.41	49.93		AA2699C / 1.3 /043	
243		92.76	385P	1	0.76	End Terrace	2	Private	3	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	Y	1	POT L	A	35.39	36.06		AA2699C / 1.3 /043		
244		83.00	284P	1	1.10	Mid Terrace	2	Private	3	Brick (red)	Linear	Slate	Y	1	POT L	A	31.89	32.18		AA2		



BICESTER ECO TOWN  
EXEMPLAR SITE  
ACCOMMODATION SCHEDULE



Plot No.	PRP GIA Affordable [m <sup>2</sup> ]	PRP GIA Private [m <sup>2</sup> ]	difference in GIA between Tender & PRP current	No. of storeys	TENURE	TYPE	MATERIAL - WALL	ROOF TYPE	MATERIAL - ROOF	PRP - LOFT ADAPTABLE LAB COMPLIANT	FARRELLS - LOFT ADAPPTIONS TYPE IN CONSENT	ENRICHED UNITS ROOM IN ROOF AS CONSENT BASE DESIGN	UNITS WITH HOME OFFICE (POTENTIAL ROOF ADAPTION/GARAGE OR IN BASEBUILD)	HOME OFFICE	PV TYPE	DOF AREA South Facing	DOF AREA AS reported in 10/2018	GARDEN ROOM South Facing	Farrells Dig. No. BIMP2_PA_05_xxx	PRP Dig. No. AA2699/1.0/xxx	CLIENT APPROVAL STATUS	
339		92.76	385P [v]	1	-2.74	End Terrace	2 Private	1	Brick [red]	Gable	Slate	N	S	0	NO	B	37.41	45.50	AA2699C / 1.3 /044			
340		92.76	385P [v]	1	0.76	Mid Terrace	2 Private	3	Render [White]	Gable	Slate	N	S	0	NO	B	37.41	45.50	AA2699C / 1.3 /044			
341		83.00	284P [v1]	1	83.00	End Terrace	2 Private	3	Render [White]	Gable	Slate	N	L	0	NO	B	33.26	0.00	AA2699C / 1.3 /041			
342		92.76	385P [v]	1	0.76	End Terrace	2 Private	3	Render [White]	Gable	Slate	N	S	0	NO	B	37.41	49.93	AA2699C / 1.3 /044			
343	56.35	182P-F	1	Flat	-11.45	1	Affordable [Shared ov 7-(A1-B)]	1	YES					1	YES		24.00		AA2699C / 1.1 /022			
344	56.35	182P-F	1	Flat	-0.32	1	Affordable [Shared ov 7-(A2-C)]	1	NO					0	NO	D	24.00		AA2699C / 1.1 /022			
345	67.48	284P-F	1	Flat	-0.32	1	Affordable [Shared ov 7-(A2-C)]	1	NO					0	NO	D	24.00		AA2699C / 1.1 /022			
346	67.48	284P-F	1	Flat	-0.32	1	Affordable [Shared ov 7-(A2-C)]	1	NO					0	NO	D	24.00		AA2699C / 1.1 /022			
347	67.48	284P-F	1	Flat	-0.32	1	Affordable [Shared ov 7-(A2-C)]	1	NO					0	NO	D	24.00		AA2699C / 1.1 /022			
348	67.48	284P-F	1	Flat	-0.32	1	Affordable [Shared ov 7-(A2-C)]	1	NO					0	NO	D	24.00		AA2699C / 1.1 /022			
349	56.35	182P-F	1	Flat	-11.45	1	Affordable [Rent] 7-(A1-B)	1	YES					1	YES		24.00		AA2699C / 1.1 /022			
350	56.35	182P-F	1	Flat	-11.45	1	Affordable [Rent] 7-(A1-B)	1	YES					1	YES		24.00		AA2699C / 1.1 /022			
351	67.48	284P-F	1	Flat	-0.32	1	Affordable [Rent] 7-(A2-C)	1	NO					0	NO	D	24.00		AA2699C / 1.1 /022			
352	67.48	284P-F	1	Flat	-0.32	1	Affordable [Rent] 7-(A2-C)	1	NO					0	NO	D	24.00		AA2699C / 1.1 /022			
353	67.48	284P-F	1	Flat	-0.32	1	Affordable [Rent] 7-(A2-C)	1	NO					0	NO	D	24.00		AA2699C / 1.1 /022			
354	67.48	284P-F	1	Flat	-0.32	1	Affordable [Rent] 7-(A2-C)	1	NO					0	NO	D	24.00		AA2699C / 1.1 /022			
355	81.64	284P-BUNG	1	Semi Detached	-0.96	1	Affordable [Rent] 8	2	Render/Timber	Saw tooth	Slate / Green	N	BUNG	0	NO	B	108.07	51.61	AA2699C / 1.3 /037			
356	81.64	284P-BUNG	1	Semi Detached	-0.96	1	Affordable [Rent] 8	2	Render/Timber	Saw tooth	Slate / Green	N	BUNG	0	NO	B	108.07	51.61	AA2699C / 1.3 /037			
357	76.02	284P	1	End Terrace	-21.58	2	Affordable [Rent] 3	2	Render [White]	Gable	Slate	N	L	0	NO	B	32.38	43.34	AA2699C / 1.3 /035			
358	77.24	284P	1	Mid Terrace	-7.16	2	Affordable [Rent] 3	2	Render [White]	Gable	Slate	N	L	0	NO	B	32.38	39.01	AA2699C / 1.3 /035			
359	89.54	385P	1	End Terrace	-4.96	2	Affordable [Rent] 3	2	Render [White]	Gable	Slate	N	L	0	NO	B	36.39	44.43	AA2699C / 1.3 /036			
360	76.02	284P	1	End Terrace	-11.78	2	Affordable [Shared ov 1	1	Bekstone	Linear	Slate	Y	L	1	POT L	B	29.27	35.49	AA2699C / 1.3 /035			
361	78.94	284P	1	Semi Detached [Bay]	-8.86	2	Affordable [Shared ov 1	1	Bekstone	Linear	Slate	Y	L	1	POT L	B	29.27	35.49	AA2699C / 1.3 /035			
362	81.78	284P [v2]	1	End Terrace [Bay]	-0.12	2	Private	1	Bekstone	Linear	Slate	Y	S	1	POT L	B	31.89	34.40	AA2699C / 1.3 /042			
363	83.00	284P [v2]	1	End Terrace	1.10	2	Private	1	Bekstone	Linear	Slate	Y	S	1	POT L	B	31.89	32.18	AA2699C / 1.3 /042			
364	92.76	385P	1	End Terrace	-2.74	2	Private	1	Bekstone	Linear	Slate	Y	S	1	POT L	B	35.39	36.06	AA2699C / 1.3 /043			
365	76.02	284P	1	Semi Detached	-8.38	2	Affordable [Shared ov 1	1	Brick [red]	Linear	Slate	Y	L	1	POT L	B	29.27	31.10	AA2699C / 1.3 /035			
366	76.02	284P	1	Semi Detached	-8.38	2	Affordable [Shared ov 1	1	Brick [red]	Linear	Slate	Y	L	1	POT L	B	29.27	35.43	AA2699C / 1.3 /035			
367	92.76	385P [v]	1	End Terrace	-0.76	2	Private	3	Render [White]	Linear	Slate	Y	S	1	POT L	B	35.39	38.28	AA2699C / 1.3 /044			
368	83.00	284P [v1]	1	Mid Terrace	1.10	2	Private	3	Render [White]	Linear	Slate	Y	S	1	POT L	B	31.89	29.96	AA2699C / 1.3 /041			
369	92.76	385P [v]	1	End Terrace	-2.74	2	Private	3	Render [White]	Linear	Slate	Y	S	1	POT L	B	35.39	41.06	AA2699C / 1.3 /044			
370	51.27	182P-F	1	Flat	-16.53	1	Affordable [Rent] 7-(A1-A)	1	NO					0	NO	D	23.60		AA2699C / 1.1 /021			
371	61.84	283P-F	1	Flat	11.54	1	Affordable [Rent] 7-(A2-A)	1	NO					0	NO	D	23.60		AA2699C / 1.1 /021			
372	61.84	283P-F	1	Flat	-5.96	1	Affordable [Rent] 7-(A2-B)	1	NO					0	NO	D	23.60		AA2699C / 1.1 /021			
373	61.84	283P-F	1	Flat	-5.96	1	Affordable [Rent] 7-(A2-B)	1	NO					0	NO	D	23.60		AA2699C / 1.1 /021			
374	61.84	283P-F	1	Flat	-5.96	1	Affordable [Rent] 7-(A2-B)	1	NO					0	NO	D	23.60		AA2699C / 1.1 /021			
375	61.84	283P-F	1	Flat	-5.96	1	Affordable [Rent] 7-(A2-B)	1	NO					0	NO	D	23.60		AA2699C / 1.1 /021			
376		119.32	486P	1	45.48	Detached	2	Private	1	Bekstone	Linear	Slate	N	S	1	POT G	B	51.16	46.03	AA2699C / 1.3 /045		
377		92.76	385P	1	-2.74	End Terrace	2	Private	3	Render / Timber	Gable	Slate	N	S	0	NO	B	37.41	45.50	AA2699C / 1.3 /043		
378		83.00	284P	1	1.10	Mid Terrace	2	Private	3	Render / Timber	Gable	Slate	N	L	0	NO	B	33.26	39.95	AA2699C / 1.3 /040		
379		83.00	284P	1	1.10	Mid Terrace	2	Private	3	Render / Timber	Gable	Slate	N	L	0	NO	B	33.26	39.95	AA2699C / 1.3 /040		
380		83.00	284P	1	1.10	Mid Terrace	2	Private	3	Render / Timber	Gable	Slate	N	L	0	NO	B	33.26	39.95	AA2699C / 1.3 /040		
381		92.76	385P	1	-2.74	End Terrace	2	Private	3	Render / Timber	Gable	Slate	N	S	0	NO	B	37.41	49.93	AA2699C / 1.3 /043		
382		89.54	385P	1	-7.96	End Terrace	2	Affordable [Rent] 3	2	Render / Timber	Linear	Slate	Y	S	1	POT L	B	34.20	38.20	AA2699C / 1.3 /036		
383		77.24	284P	1	-7.16	End Terrace	2	Affordable [Rent] 3	2	Render / Timber	Linear	Slate	Y	S	1	POT L	B	29.27	35.49	AA2699C / 1.3 /035		
384		89.54	385P	1	-7.96	End Terrace	2	Affordable [Rent] 3	2	Render / Timber	Linear	Slate	Y	S	1	POT L	B	34.20	38.20	AA2699C / 1.3 /036		
385		92.76	385P [v]	1	-2.74	End Terrace	2	Private	1	Bekstone	Gable	Bekstone	N	S	0	NO	A	37.41	43.28	AA2699C / 1.3 /044		
386		83.00	284P	1	1.10	Mid Terrace	2	Private	1	Bekstone	Gable	Bekstone	N	L	0	NO	A	33.26	26.63	AA2699C / 1.3 /040		
387		92.76	385P [v]	1	-2.74	End Terrace	2	Private	1	Bekstone	Gable	Bekstone	N	S	0	NO	A	37.41	33.84	AA2699C / 1.3 /044		
388		89.54	385P	1	-7.96	End Terrace	2	Affordable [Shared ov 3	3	Render / Timber	Gable	Slate	N	L	0	NO	A	36.39	44.43	AA2699C / 1.3 /036		
389		77.24	284P	1	-7.16	End Terrace	2	Affordable [Shared ov 3	3	Render / Timber	Gable	Slate	N	L	0	NO	A	32.38	39.01	AA2699C / 1.3 /035		
390		76.02	284P	1	-8.38	End Terrace	2	Affordable [Shared ov 3	3	Render / Timber	Gable	Slate	N	L	0	NO	A	32.38	43.34	AA2699C / 1.3 /035		
391		89.54	385P	1	-7.96	End Terrace	2	Affordable [Rent] 3	2	Render / Timber	Gable	Slate	N	L	0	NO	A	36.39	44.43	AA2699C / 1.3 /036		
392		77.24	284P	1	-7.16	End Terrace	2	Affordable [Rent] 3	2	Render / Timber	Gable	Slate	N	L	0	NO	A	32.38	39.01	AA2699C / 1.3 /035		
393		89.54	385P	1	-7.96	End Terrace	2	Affordable [Rent] 3	2	Render / Timber	Gable	Slate	N	L	0	NO	A	36.39	48.76	AA2699C / 1.3 /036		

Total Affordable [m <sup>2</sup> ]	10106.1	Total Private [m <sup>2</sup> ]	29271.58	difference in GIA between Tender & PRP	-745.76	Total of units (m <sup>2</sup> )	39377.68
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Percentage of dwellings with home office, either in base design or by adaptation

240

61.07%

Total affordable units	119	Total private units	274
Total number of units		393	

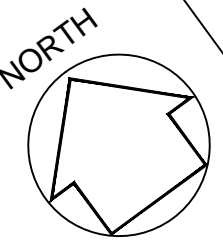
KEY TO COLKEY TO COLOURS

1-138	1 Bed 2 Person Flat
139-227	2 Bed 3 Person Flat
228-300	2 Bed 4 Person Flat
301-393	2 Bed 4 Person House 3 Bed 5 Person House 4 Bed 6/7 Person House 5 Bed 9/10 Person House
	2 Bed 4 Person Bungalow 3 Bed 5 Person Bungalow

KEY TO HOME OFFICE

home office can be accommodated within base design
YES potential for home office with Loft adaption
POT L potential for home office with Garage adaption
POT G no home office in base design or adaption potential
NO

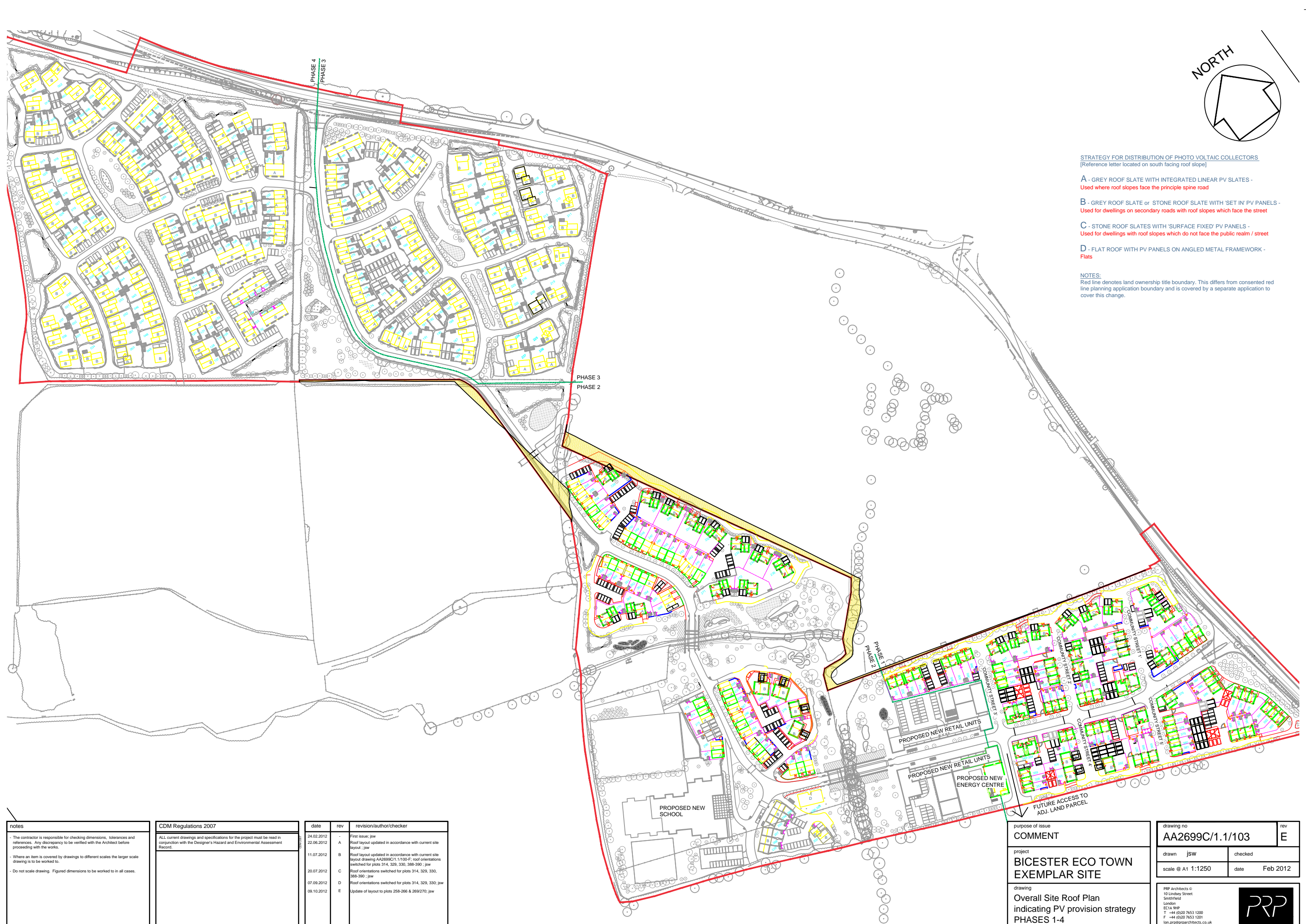
NOTES:  
Figures in bold are areas previously reported by other which require verification



**STRATEGY FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PHOTO VOLTAIC COLLECTORS**  
 [Reference letter located on south facing roof slope]

- A** - GREY ROOF SLATE WITH INTEGRATED LINEAR PV SLATES -  
 Used where roof slopes face the principle spine road
- B** - GREY ROOF SLATE or STONE ROOF SLATE WITH 'SET IN' PV PANELS -  
 Used for dwellings on secondary roads with roof slopes which face the street
- C** - STONE ROOF SLATES WITH 'SURFACE FIXED' PV PANELS -  
 Used for dwellings with roof slopes which do not face the public realm / street
- D** - FLAT ROOF WITH PV PANELS ON ANGLED METAL FRAMEWORK -  
 Flats

**NOTES:**  
 Red line denotes land ownership title boundary. This differs from consented red line planning application boundary and is covered by a separate application to cover this change.



**notes**

- The contractor is responsible for checking dimensions, tolerances and references. Any discrepancy to be verified with the Architect before proceeding with the works.
- Where an item is covered by drawings to different scales the larger scale drawing is to be worked to.
- Do not scale drawing. Figured dimensions to be worked to in all cases.

**CDM Regulations 2007**

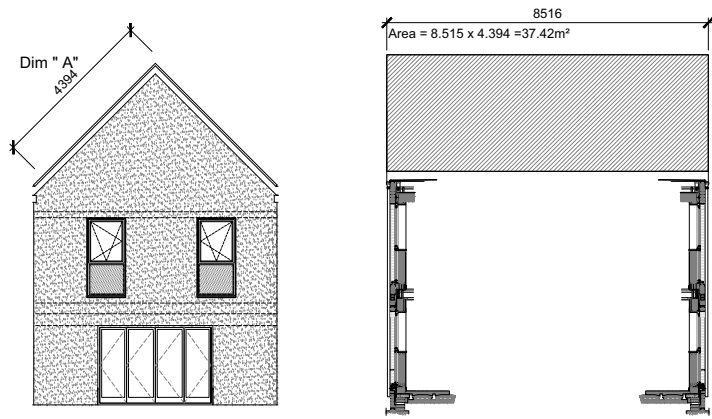
ALL current drawings and specifications for the project must be read in conjunction with the Designer's Hazard and Environmental Assessment Record.

date	rev	revision/author/checker
24.02.2012	-	First issue: jsw
22.06.2012	A	Roof layout updated in accordance with current site layout : jsw
11.07.2012	B	Roof layout updated in accordance with current site layout drawing AA2699C/1.1/100-F: roof orientations switched for plots 314, 329, 330, 388-390 : jsw
20.07.2012	C	Roof orientations switched for plots 314, 329, 330, 388-390 : jsw
07.09.2012	D	Roof orientations switched for plots 314, 329, 330; jsw
09.10.2012	E	Update of layout to plots 258-266 & 269/270; jsw

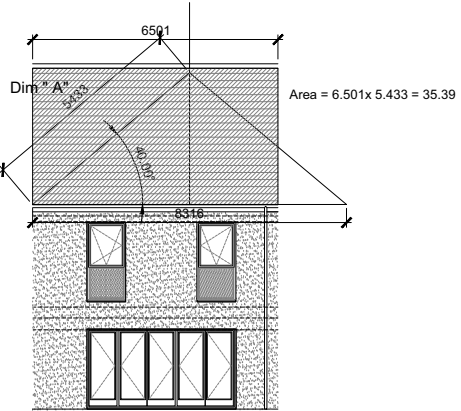
purpose of issue <b>COMMENT</b>	drawing no <b>AA2699C/1.1/103</b>	rev <b>E</b>
project <b>BICESTER ECO TOWN EXEMPLAR SITE</b>	drawn <b>jsw</b>	checked
drawing <b>Overall Site Roof Plan indicating PV provision strategy PHASES 1-4</b>	scale @ A1 1:1250	date <b>Feb 2012</b>

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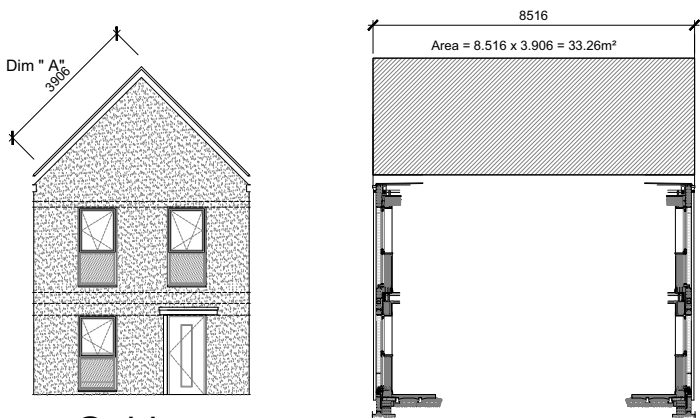




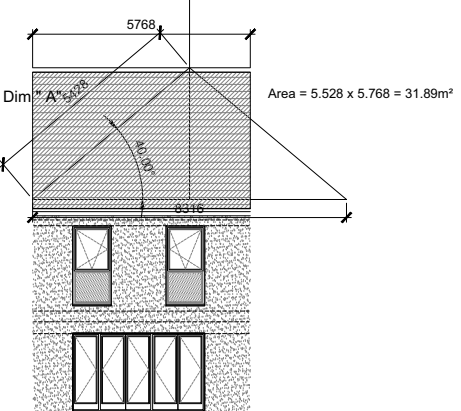
Gable pv areas



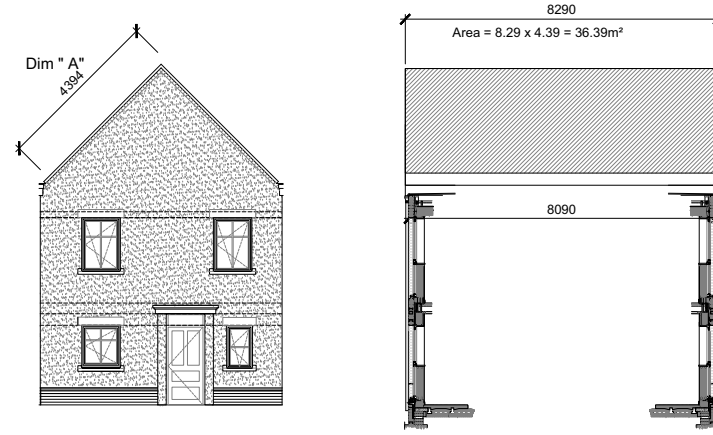
linear pv areas  
3 bed 5 person Private



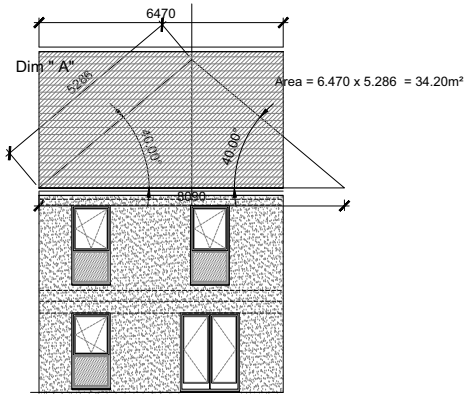
Gable pv areas



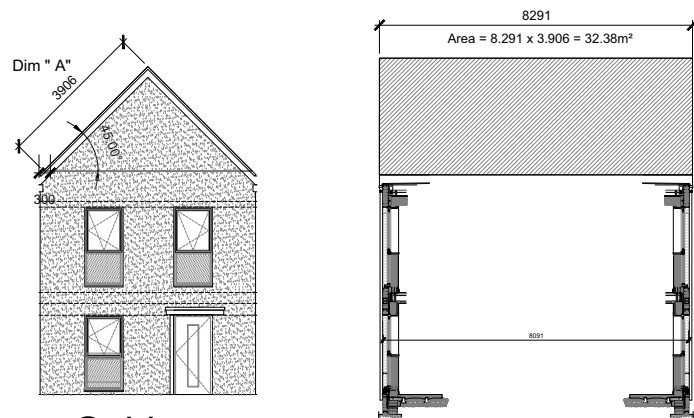
linear pv areas  
2 bed 4 person private



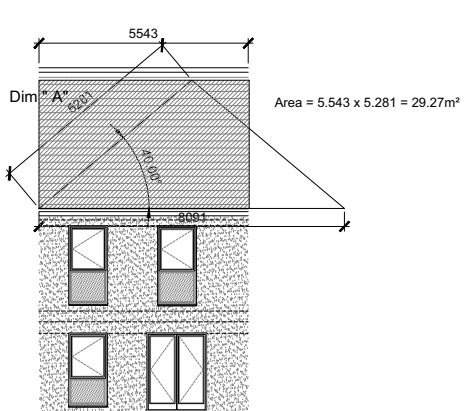
Gable pv areas



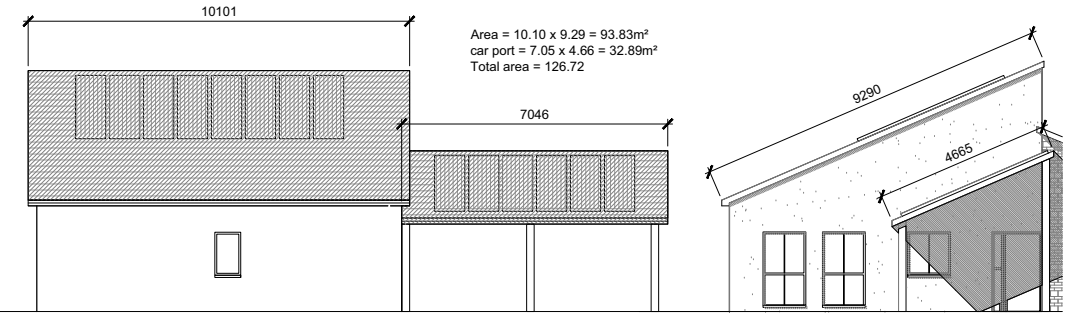
linear pv areas  
3 bed 4 person Affordable



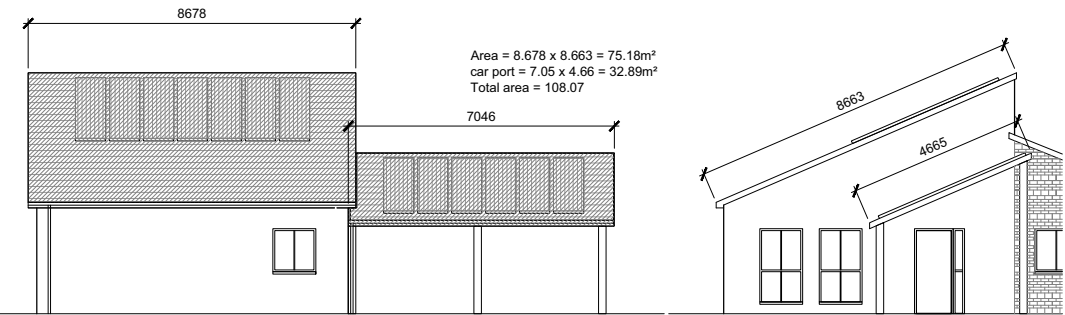
Gable pv areas



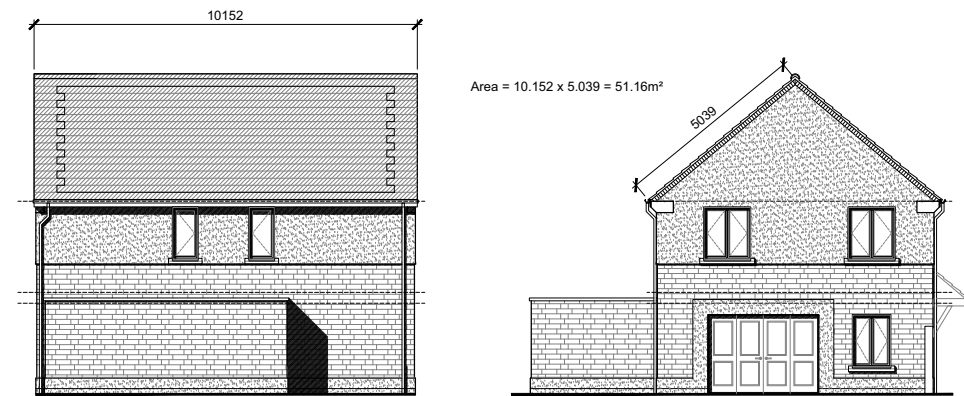
linear pv areas  
2 bed 4 person Affordable



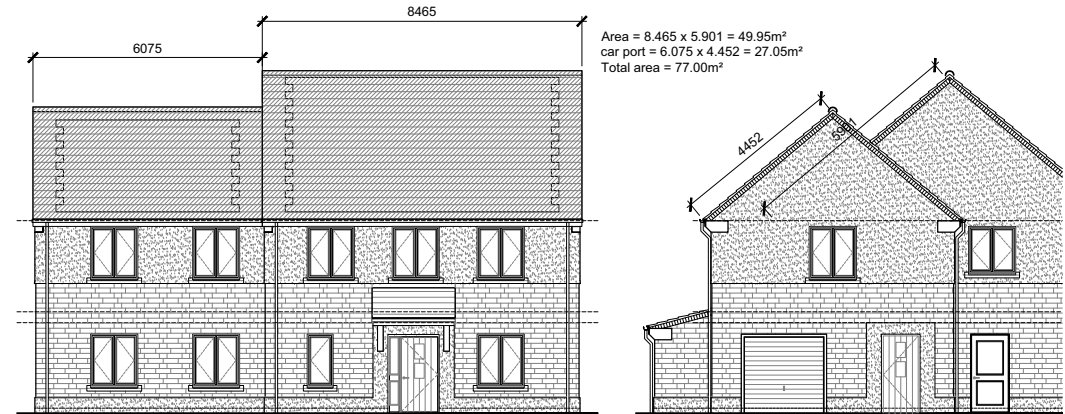
3 bed 5 person Affordable bungalow



2 bed 4 person Affordable bungalow



4 bed 6 person private (376) linear



5 bed 9 person private (319) Gable

notes

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- Do not scale drawing. Figured dimensions to be worked to in all cases.

CDM Regulations 2007

ALL current drawings and specifications for the project must be read in conjunction with the Designer's Hazard and Environmental Assessment Record.

12-09-2012	A	Elevation added to 4 bed 6 person house	DGH
date	rev	revision/author/checker	
purpose of issue			
COMMENT			
project			
BICESTER ECO TOWN EXEMPLAR SITE			
drawing			
Solar pv areas to roofs			
drawing no			rev
AA2699C/1.1/514			A
drawn	dgh	checked	
scale @ A1		date	June 2012
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## Appendix 3

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# Updated Energy Model Calculation Tables



**Table 1 – Baseline energy demand**

carbon emissions factor (gas) 0.198 kgCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh  
 carbon emissions factor (electricity) 0.517 kgCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh

Boiler efficiency 85%

Use Class	Sub Use	Description	GIA (m <sup>2</sup> )	assumed building type	% of GIA	basis of benchmark	good practice energy/FF benchmark (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /yr)				good practice energy benchmark (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /yr)		Energy Use (kWh/year)				total (kWh/yr)		total (kWh/yr)		carbon dioxide emission (kgCO <sub>2e</sub> )			
							space	water	L&A	cooking	Fossil Fuel	Electricity	space	water	L&A	cooking	Energy	Electricity	Fossil Fuel	Electricity	Fossil Fuel	Electricity		
<b>5.1 Retail (Use Class A)</b>			<b>960</b>																					
A1	(a)	Food Store	385	Small food store - Co-operative	100%	CIBSE TM46 (Small food store)	gross floor area	385	-	-	355	-	0	355	0	0	136,675	0	0	136,675	0	136,675	0	70,661
A1	(a)	Convenience Retail	385	Shops/stores: non-food stores (hairdressers)	100%	CIBSE TM46 (General retail)	gross floor area	385	-	-	165	-	0	165	0	0	63,525	0	0	63,525	0	63,525	0	32,842
A3		Restaurants & Café's	190	ECO-PUB Restaurants (with bar) and cafe	100%	CIBSE TM46 (Restaurant)	gross floor area	190	40	120	90	210	370	90	6,460	19,380	17,100	39,900	65,740	17,100	70,300	17,100	13,919	8,841
<b>5.2 Business (Use Class B)</b>			<b>3,275</b>																					
B1	(a)	ECO-Business Centre	1,800	Office, air conditioned (standard)	100%	CIBSE TM46 (General office)	gross floor area	1,800	70	50	95	-	120	95	107,100	76,500	171,000	0	183,600	171,000	216,000	171,000	42,768	88,407
B1	(c)	Offices	1,100	Office, air conditioned (prestige)	100%	CIBSE TM46 (General office)	gross floor area	1,100	70	50	95	-	120	95	65,450	46,750	104,500	0	112,200	104,500	132,000	104,500	26,136	54,027
B1	(c)	Light Industrial	-	Light manufacturing	100%	BSRIA Rules of Thumb	gross floor area	-	49	-	31	-	49	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B1	(c)	Energy Centre	375	Workshops	100%	CIBSE TM46 (Workshop -electricity only)	gross floor area	375	-	-	35	-	0	35	0	0	13,125	0	0	13,125	0	13,125	0	6,786
<b>5.3 Hotels &amp; Residential Institutions (Use Class C)</b>			<b>-</b>																					
C1		Mid-range Hotel	-	Hotels: small	100%	CIBSE TM46 (Hotel)	gross floor area	-	165	110	105	55	330	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C1		Country Club (Golf) Hotel	-	Hotels: business/holiday	100%	CIBSE TM46 (Hotel)	gross floor area	-	165	110	105	55	330	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C2		Assisted Living	-	Residential and nursing homes	100%	CIBSE TM46 (Long Term Resi)	gross floor area	-	200	120	65	100	420	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>5.4 Residential Dwellings (Use Class C)</b>			<b>95.24</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>37,430</b>		Approved Document L1A 2006	gross floor area	37,430	37<->43	36<->46	34<->36	13<->19	757	1,279,434	1,210,811	1,301,331	542,768	3,033,014	1,301,331	3,472,469	1,301,331	687,549	672,788
<b>5.5 Non Residential Institutions (Use Class D)</b>			<b>3,220</b>																					
D1	(c)	Primary Schools	2,520	Primary school	100%	CIBSE TM46	gross floor area	2,520	83	53	40	15	150	40	176,715	112,455	100,800	37,800	326,970	100,800	378,000	100,800	74,844	52,114
D1	(c)	Secondary School	-		100%	CIBSE TM46	gross floor area	-	66	45	40	39	150	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D1	(c)	Further Education Institution	-	Further & Higher Education - Teaching	100%	BSRIA Rules of Thumb	gross floor area	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D1	(c)	Community Centre	350	Local authority buildings - community centres	100%	CIBSE TM46 (public buildings with light use)	net lettable items	350	85	20	20	-	105	20	25,288	5,950	7,000	0	31,238	7,000	36,750	7,000	7,277	3,619
D1	(c)	Office	-	Emergency services	100%	CIBSE F	treated floor area	-	80	50	95	-	130	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D1	(c)	Nursery	350	Primary health care (general practitioners' surgeries and dental practices)	100%	CIBSE TM46 Clinic	gross floor area	350	115	85	70	-	200	70	34,213	25,288	24,500	0	59,500	24,500	70,000	24,500	13,860	12,667
D1	(c)	Private Hospital	-	Hospitals: acute	100%	CIBSE F	heated floor area	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D1	(c)	Outdoor Market	-		100%	CIBSE F		-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D1	(c)		-					-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>5.6 Assembly &amp; Leisure Facilities (Use Class D)</b>			<b>-</b>																					
D2		Equestrian Centre	-	Sports and recreation: dry sports centre	100%	CIBSE F	treated floor area	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D2		Tennis Academy	-	Sports and recreation: dry sports centre	100%	CIBSE F	treated floor area	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>								<b>82,316</b>							<b>2,974,093</b>	<b>2,707,945</b>	<b>3,240,888</b>	<b>1,163,237</b>	<b>6,845,275</b>	<b>3,240,888</b>	<b>7,847,988</b>	<b>3,240,888</b>	<b>1,553,902</b>	<b>1,675,539</b>

- Notes**
- 1 good practice benchmarks can be assumed upper limits for new build
  - 2 where no good practice benchmarks available, typical practice benchmarks used
  - 3 fossil fuel taken to be gas (fossil-thermal energy)
  - 4 benchmark figures include cooling, as applicable to building type
  - 5 calculations are for EXEMPLAR build

Table 2 – Results of SAP Analysis

Property Type	Built Form	Plot nos	No	TFA	TER	DER CHP	Ene1 CHP	DER EE	Ene1 EE	FEE	Post CHP	Post CHP	Post CHP	Post CHP	Post CHP	Post CHP
											Space Heating (DER worksheet Box 45)	Space Heating (DER worksheet Box 45)	Water (box 64)	Water (Box 45)	Pumps & Fan	Lighting
					CO2/m2/yr	CO2/m2/yr	%	CO2/m2/yr	%	kWh/m2/year	kWh/yr	kWh/m2/yr	kWh/yr	kWh/yr	kWh/yr	kWh/yr
House	End Terrace	166	2	76.8	19.08	3.81	80.00%			39.71	1522.37	19.82	2426.36	1438.12	215.45	351.06
House	Mid Terrace	182	4	93.2	16.63	3.87	76.70%			35.28	1600.84	17.18	2292.59	1538.39	294.15	404.16
House	Semi Detached	191	12	113.34	18.54	3.63	80.40%			44.82	3015.12	26.6	2588.97	1600.73	357.71	438.04
Bungalow	Detached	288	2	97.54	19.58	3.47	82.30%			48.27	2957.02	30.32	2544.8	1556.56	250.61	403.41
Bungalow	Detached	292	5	82.63	20.61	3.6	82.50%			48.83	2481.13	30.03	2468.13	1479.89	212.3	363.79
Flat	Flat	296	3	62.99	21.16	3.7	82.50%			46.07	1655.29	26.28	2301.04	1312.8	165.3	285.61
Flat	Flat	298	2	70.98	18.56	3.66	80.30%			42.09	1576.65	22.21	2377.79	1389.55	186.27	315.75
House	Semi Detached	304	3	89.6	18.4	3.89	78.90%			39	1827.9	20.4	2509.09	1520.85	282.78	391.91
Bungalow	Semi Detached	355	7	82.63	19.85	3.6	81.90%			46.8	2321.35	28.09	2468.13	1479.89	212.3	362.92
Bungalow	Semi Detached	356	1	82.63	19.85	3.64	81.70%			46.8	2318.72	28.06	2468.13	1479.89	212.3	369.44
House	End Terrace	357	1	76.8	19.08	3.81	80.00%			39.71	1522.37	19.82	2426.36	1438.12	215.45	351.06
House	Mid Terrace	368	1	77.24	17.26	3.76	78.20%			34.93	1166.46	15.1	2429.75	1441.51	216.69	345.75
Flat	Flat	370	5	55.23	21.83	3.73	82.90%			46.68	1437.07	26.02	2218.38	1230.14	144.94	253.13
House	End Terrace	384	12	93.2	18.08	3.87	78.60%			39.73	1967.63	21.11	2292.59	1538.39	294.15	404.16
House	Mid Terrace	392	13	77.24	17.26	3.76	78.20%			35.47	1193.62	15.45	2429.75	1441.51	216.69	345.75
House	End Terrace	393	23	89.54	18.43	3.81	79.30%			39.12	1791.28	20.01	2508.77	1520.53	251.19	407.91
House	Detached	50	2	151	17.74	2.18	87.70%			46.31	5569.51	36.88	2627.28	1639.04	123.9	511.65
House	Mid Terrace	98	1	93.2	16.63	2.68	83.90%			35.58	2506.08	26.89	2292.59	1538.39	79.31	404.16
House	Mid Terrace	101	1	93.2	16.63	2.68	83.90%			35.58	2506.08	26.89	2292.59	1538.39	79.31	404.16
House	Mid Terrace	104	1	77.24	17.26	2.69	84.40%			34.93	1895.32	24.54	2429.75	1441.51	56.34	345.75
House	End Terrace	105	4	93.2	18.08	2.68	85.20%			39.72	2780.83	29.62	2292.59	1538.39	79.31	404.16
House	Mid Terrace	151	9	93.2	16.63	2.68	83.90%			35.28	2472.55	26.53	2292.59	1538.39	79.31	404.16
House	End Terrace	152	5	81.78	18.91	2.74	85.50%			39.86	2397.73	23.32	2462.48	1474.24	69.59	363.72
House	End Terrace	160	10	81.78	18.91	2.74	85.50%			39.03	2339.61	28.61	2462.48	1474.24	69.59	363.72
House	Semi Detached	164	4	81.78	18.91	2.74	85.50%			39.03	2339.61	28.61	2462.48	1474.24	69.59	363.72
House	Mid Terrace	176	1	93.2	16.63	2.68	83.90%			33.99	2383.71	25.58	2292.59	1538.39	79.31	404.16
House	Mid Terrace	193	7	93.2	16.63	2.68	83.90%			34.47	2414.35	25.91	2292.59	1538.39	79.31	404.16
House	Detached	198	2	113.34	18.54	2.44	86.80%			44.88	3896.1	34.38	2588.97	1600.73	96.45	438.04
House	Detached	206	1	113.34	18.54	2.44	86.80%			44.33	3839.38	33.87	2588.97	1600.73	96.45	438.04
House	Detached	207	30	113.34	18.54	2.44	86.80%			43.92	3800.51	33.53	2588.97	1600.73	96.45	438.04
House	Detached	210	1	151	17.74	2.18	87.70%			46.19	5554.47	36.78	2627.28	1639.04	123.9	511.65
House	Detached	221	8	113.34	18.54	2.44	86.80%			45.02	3908.44	34.48	2588.97	1600.73	96.45	438.04
House	Detached	223	10	113.34	18.54	2.44	86.80%			44.56	3862.46	34.08	2588.97	1600.73	96.45	438.04
House	Detached	224	7	113.34	18.54	2.44	86.80%			44.2	3823.47	33.73	2588.97	1600.73	96.45	438.04
House	Mid Terrace	249	2	77.24	17.26	2.69	84.40%			34.93	1895.32	24.54	2429.75	1441.51	56.34	345.75
House	End Terrace	250	2	93.2	18.08	2.68	85.20%			39.42	2720.93	29.19	2292.59	1538.39	79.31	404.16
House	Semi Detached	265	5	93.2	18.08	2.68	85.20%			39.73	2753.76	29.55	2292.59	1538.39	79.31	404.16
House	Mid Terrace	268	2	93.2	16.63	2.68	83.90%			34.47	2414.35	25.91	2292.59	1538.39	79.31	404.16
House	Detached	272	2	151	17.74	2.18	87.70%			46.55	5608.44	37.14	2627.28	1639.04	123.9	511.65
House	Semi Detached	290	1	89.6	18.4	2.7	85.30%			39.6	2635.12	29.41	2509.09	1520.85	76.25	391.91
House	Semi Detached	291	1	81.78	18.91	2.74	85.50%			39.71	2379.57	29.1	2462.48	1474.24	69.59	363.72
House	End Terrace (Bay)	293	2	89.6	18.4	2.7	85.30%			39	2588.56	28.89	2509.09	1520.85	76.25	391.91
House	Mid Terrace	294	2	77.24	17.26	2.69	84.40%			35.42	1927.47	24.95	2429.75	1441.51	56.34	345.75
House	Detached	307	9	151	17.74	2.18	87.70%			45.86	5514.12	36.52	2627.28	1639.04	123.9	511.65
House	Detached	314	10	151	17.74	2.18	87.70%			45.78	5503.58	36.45	2627.28	1639.04	123.9	511.65
House	Semi Detached (Bay)	315	10	79	19.07	2.69	85.90%			40.14	2303.17	29.15	2442.94	1454.7	57.62	353.26
House	Semi Detached	317	12	89.6	18.4	2.7	85.30%			39.84	2647.09	29.54	2509.09	1520.85	76.25	391.91
House	Detached	319	5	151	17.74	2.18	87.70%			46.46	5592.91	37.04	2627.28	1639.04	123.9	511.65
House	End Terrace	326	7	93.2	18.08	2.68	85.20%			39.73	2753.76	29.55	2292.59	1538.39	79.31	404.16
House	Detached	329	4	151	17.74	2.18	87.70%			46.54	5603.63	37.11	2627.28	1639.04	123.9	511.65
House	End Terrace (Bay)	334	3	79	19.07	2.69	85.90%			40.14	2303.17	29.15	2442.94	1454.7	57.62	353.26
House	Mid Terrace	335	15	77.24	17.26	2.69	84.40%			34.93	1895.32	24.54	2429.75	1441.51	56.34	345.75
House	Mid Terrace	338	6	93.2	16.63	2.68	83.90%			35.58	2506.08	26.89	2292.59	1538.39	79.31	404.16
Flat	Flat	346	2	67.08	17.15	2.68	84.40%			33	1496.94	22.31	2341.65	1353.41	45.77	302.29
Flat	Flat	348	9	67.08	18.93	2.68	85.90%			41.85	2039.3	30.4	2341.65	1353.41	45.77	302.29
House	End Terrace (Bay)	362	10	81.78	18.91	2.74	85.50%			39.03	2339.61	28.61	2462.48	1474.24	69.59	363.72
House	End Terrace	364	9	93.2	18.08	2.68	85.20%			38.62	2664.75	28.59	2292.59	1538.39	79.31	404.16
House	Semi Detached	365	15	79	19.07	2.69	85.90%			39.78	2286.04	28.94	2442.94	1454.7	57.62	353.26
House	Mid Terrace	368	5	81.94	17.16	2.74	84.00%			35.33	2066.72	25.22	2463.55	1475.31	69.73	364.38
House	Detached	376	3	113.34	18.54	2.44	86.80%			44.82	3886.5	34.29	2588.97	1600.73	96.45	438.04
House	Mid Terrace	380	11	77.24	17.26	2.69	84.40%			35.47	1922.63	24.89	2429.75	1441.51	56.34	345.75
House	End Terrace	381	18	93.2	18.08	2.68	85.20%			38.62	2664.75	28.59	2292.59	1538.39	79.31	404.16
House	End Terrace	388	4	89.54	18.43	2.73	85.20%			39.12	2592.07	28.95	2508.77	1520.53	65.31	407.91
House	Mid Terrace	389	4	77.24	17.26	2.69	84.40%			35.42	1927.47	24.95	2429.75	1441.51	56.34	345.75
House	End Terrace	390	3	79	19.07	2.69	85.90%			40.47	2332.47	29.52	2442.94	1454.7	57.62	353.26

Space Heating Demand	Water Heating Demand (Box 45)	Water Heating Demand (Box 64)	Pumps & Fans	Lighting
19.82	18.73	31.59	2.81	4.57
17.18	16.51	24.60	3.16	4.34
26.60	14.12	22.84	3.16	3.86
30.32	15.96	26.09	2.57	4.14
30.03	17.91	29.87	2.57	4.40
26.28	20.84	36.53	2.62	4.53
22.21	19.58	33.50	2.62	4.45
20.40	16.97	28.00	3.16	4.37
28.09	17.91	29.87	2.57	4.39
28.06	17.91	29.87	2.57	4.47
19.82	18.73	31.59	2.81	4.57
15.10	18.66	31.46	2.81	4.48
26.02	22.27	40.17	2.62	4.58
21.11	16.51	24.60	3.16	4.34
15.45	18.66	31.46	2.81	4.48
20.01	16.98	28.02	2.81	4.56
36.88	10.85	17.40	0.82	3.39
26.89	16.51	24.60	0.85	4.34
26.89	16.51	24.60	0.85	4.34
24.54	18.66	31.46	0.73	4.48
29.62	16.51	24.60	0.85	4.34
26.53	16.51	24.60	0.85	4.34
29.32	18.03	30.11	0.85	4.45
28.61	18.03	30.11	0.85	4.45
28.61	18.03	30.11	0.85	4.45
25.58	16.51	24.60	0.85	4.34
25.91	16.51	24.60	0.85	4.34
34.38	14.12	22.84	0.85	3.86
33.87	14.12			



**Table 3 – Advance Practice Energy Efficiency (APEE) demand**

carbon emissions factor (gas) 0.198 kgCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh  
 carbon emissions factor (electricity) 0.517 kgCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh

Domestic Boiler efficiency 90%

Non-domestic benchmark adjustment 75%

Non-domestic Boiler efficiency 85%

Use Class	Sub Use	Description	GIA (m <sup>2</sup> )	assumed building type	% of GIA	basis of benchmark		good practice energy/FF benchmark (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /yr)				good practice energy benchmark (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /yr)		Energy Use (kWh/year)				total (kWh/yr)		total (kWh/yr)		carbon dioxide emission (kgCO <sub>2</sub> /yr)			
						(m <sup>2</sup> )	space	water	L&A	cooking	Fossil Fuel	Electricity	space	water	L&A	cooking	Energy	Electricity	Fossil Fuel	Electricity	Fossil Fuel	Electricity			
<b>5.1 Retail (Use Class A)</b>			<b>1,250</b>																						
A1	(a)	Food Store	750	Small food store - Co-operative	100%	CIBSE TM46 (Small food store)	gross floor area	750	-	-	266	-	0	266	0	0	199,688	0	0	199,688	0	199,688	0	103,238	
A1	(a)	Convenience Retail	253	Shops/stores: non-food stores (hairdressers)	100%	CIBSE TM46 (General retail)	gross floor area	253	-	-	124	-	0	124	0	0	31,309	0	0	31,309	0	31,309	0	16,187	
A3		Restaurants & Cafe's	247	ECO-PUB Restaurants (with bar) and cafe	100%	CIBSE TM46 (Restaurant)	gross floor area	247	30	90	68	158	278	68	6,308	18,925	16,699	38,964	64,198	16,699	68,651	16,699	13,593	8,633	
<b>5.2 Business (Use Class B)</b>			<b>1,540</b>																						
B1	(a)	ECO-Business Centre	495	Office, air conditioned (standard)	100%	CIBSE TM46 (General office)	gross floor area	495	53	38	71	-	90	71	22,089	15,778	35,269	0	37,868	35,269	44,550	35,269	8,821	18,234	
B1	(c)	Offices	745	Office, air conditioned (prestige)	100%	CIBSE TM46 (General office)	gross floor area	745	53	38	71	-	90	71	33,266	23,761	53,113	0	57,027	53,113	67,091	53,113	13,284	27,460	
B1	(c)	Light Industrial	-	Light manufacturing	100%	BSRIA Rules of Thumb	gross floor area	-	37	-	23	-	37	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B1	(c)	Energy Centre	300	Workshops	100%	CIBSE TM46 (Workshop -electricity only)	gross floor area	300	-	-	26	-	0	26	0	0	7,875	0	0	7,875	0	7,875	0	4,071	
<b>5.3 Hotels &amp; Residential Institutions (Use Class C)</b>			<b>-</b>																						
C1		Mid-range Hotel	-	Hotels: small	100%	CIBSE TM46 (Hotel)	gross floor area	-	124	83	79	41	206	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C1		Country Club (Golf) Hotel	-	Hotels: business/holiday	100%	CIBSE TM46 (Hotel)	gross floor area	-	124	83	79	41	206	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C2		Assisted Living	-	Residential and nursing homes	100%	CIBSE TM46 (Long Term Resi)	gross floor area	-	150	90	49	75	240	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>5.4 Residential Dwellings (Use Class C)</b>			<b>393</b>	<b>74,861</b>																					
C3		Average house (Refer to 2b.1 SAP calcs input for detailed information)	95.24	393	37,430	100%	Approved Document L1A 2006	gross floor area	37,430	28.12	16.48	20.19	3.32	357	188	1,052,410	616,964	755,677	124,222	1,669,374	879,900	1,854,860	879,900	367,262	454,908
<b>5.5 Non Residential Institutions (Use Class D)</b>			<b>3,220</b>																						
D1	(c)	Primary Schools	2,520	Primary school	100%	CIBSE TM46	gross floor area	2,520	62	39	30	11	113	30	132,536	84,341	75,600	28,350	216,889	75,600	283,500	75,600	56,133	39,085	
D1	(c)	Secondary School	-		100%	CIBSE TM46	gross floor area	-	50	34	30	29	83	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D1	(c)	Further Education Institution	-	Further & Higher Education - Teaching	100%	BSRIA Rules of Thumb	gross floor area	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D1	(c)	Community Centre	350	Local authority buildings - community centres	100%	CIBSE TM46 (public buildings with light use)	net lettable items	350	64	15	15	-	79	15	18,966	4,463	5,250	0	23,428	5,250	27,563	5,250	5,457	2,714	
D1	(c)	Office	-	Emergency services	100%	CIBSE F	treated floor area	-	60	38	71	-	98	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D1	(c)	Nursery	350	Primary health care (general practitioners' surgeries and dental practices)	100%	CIBSE TM46 Clinic	gross floor area	350	86	64	53	-	150	53	25,659	18,966	18,375	0	44,625	18,375	52,500	18,375	10,395	9,500	
D1	(c)	Private Hospital	-	Hospitals: acute	100%	CIBSE F	heated floor area	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D1	(c)	Outdoor Market	-		100%	CIBSE F		-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>5.6 Assembly &amp; Leisure Facilities (Use Class D)</b>			<b>-</b>																						
D2		Equestrian Centre	-	Sports and recreation: dry sports centre	100%	CIBSE F	treated floor area	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D2		Tennis Academy	-	Sports and recreation: dry sports centre	100%	CIBSE F	treated floor area	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Totals</b>								<b>80,871</b>							<b>3,396,055</b>	<b>2,017,126</b>	<b>2,710,209</b>	<b>439,981</b>	<b>5,452,156</b>	<b>3,082,876</b>	<b>6,108,433</b>	<b>3,082,876</b>	<b>1,209,470</b>	<b>1,593,847</b>	

- Notes**
- 1 good practice benchmarks can be assumed upper limits for new build
  - 2 where no good practice benchmarks available, typical practice benchmarks used
  - 3 fossil fuel taken to be gas (fossil-thermal energy)
  - 4 benchmark figures include cooling, as applicable to building type
  - 5 calculations are for EXEMPLAR build

# Table 4 – Energy demand profiles

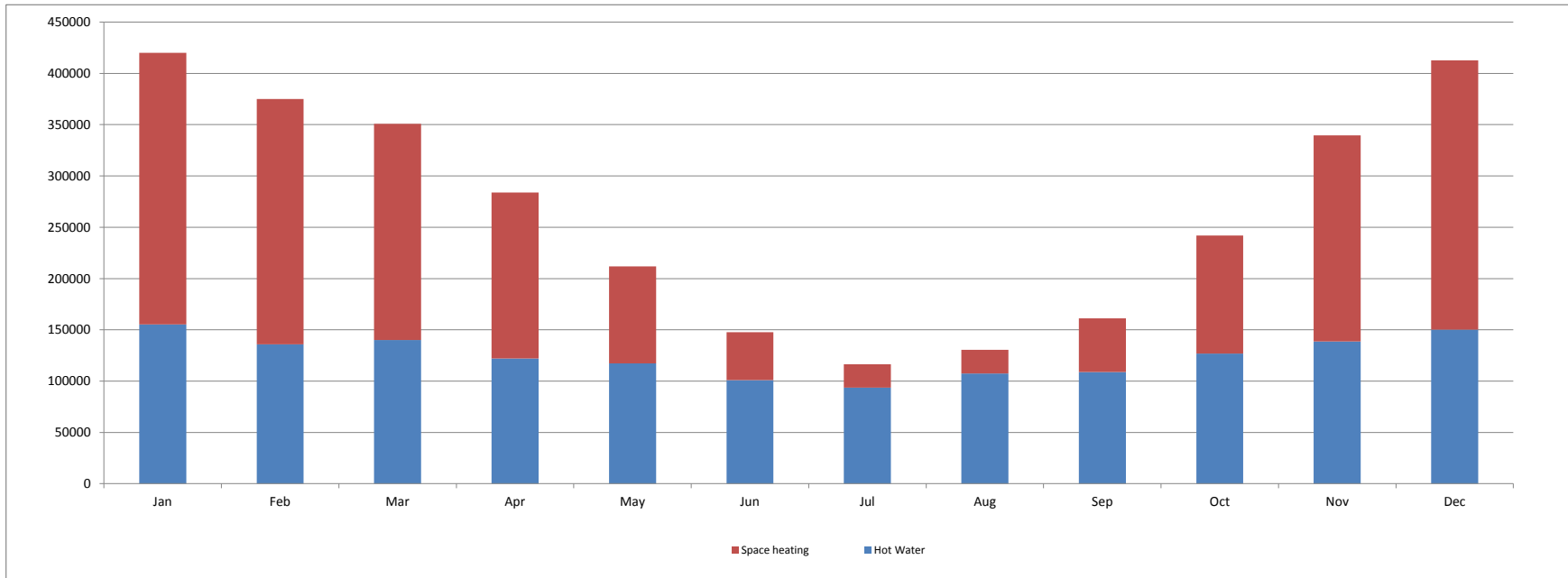
**ENERGY BASELINE**  
Hot water and space heating calcs

	Average Floor Area from SAP	Hot water demand	Space Heating demand	Number of Units	Total Hot water demand	Total Sapce heating demand
<b>Domestic</b>					1210811	1279434
<b>Non-Domestic</b>					173868	238510
<b>School</b>					112455	176715
<b>Total</b>					<b>1497134</b>	<b>1694659</b>

Weighted space heating												
	0.156	0.141	0.124	0.095	0.056	0.027	0.014	0.014	0.031	0.068	0.119	0.155
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month
	199873	180749	159158	122145	71559	35163	17273	17273	39481	86982	151755	198022
	37260	33695	29670	22770	13340	6555	3220	3220	7360	16215	28290	36915
	27606	24965	21983	16871	9884	4857	2386	2386	5453	12014	20960	27351
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>264739</b>	<b>239409</b>	<b>210811</b>	<b>161785</b>	<b>94783</b>	<b>46575</b>	<b>22879</b>	<b>22879</b>	<b>52294</b>	<b>115211</b>	<b>201006</b>	<b>262288</b>

Weighted hot water												
	0.104	0.091	0.094	0.082	0.078	0.068	0.063	0.072	0.073	0.085	0.093	0.100
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month
	125517	109781	113283	98765	94768	81772	75773	86955	87991	102549	112097	121559
	18024	15764	16267	14182	13608	11742	10881	12486	12635	14726	16097	17455
	11657	10196	10521	9173	8802	7595	7038	8076	8172	9524	10411	11290
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155198</b>	<b>135741</b>	<b>140071</b>	<b>122120</b>	<b>117178</b>	<b>101109</b>	<b>93692</b>	<b>107517</b>	<b>108799</b>	<b>126799</b>	<b>138605</b>	<b>150305</b>

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>419937</b>	<b>375151</b>	<b>350882</b>	<b>283905</b>	<b>211961</b>	<b>147684</b>	<b>116570</b>	<b>130396</b>	<b>161093</b>	<b>242010</b>	<b>339611</b>	<b>412593</b>
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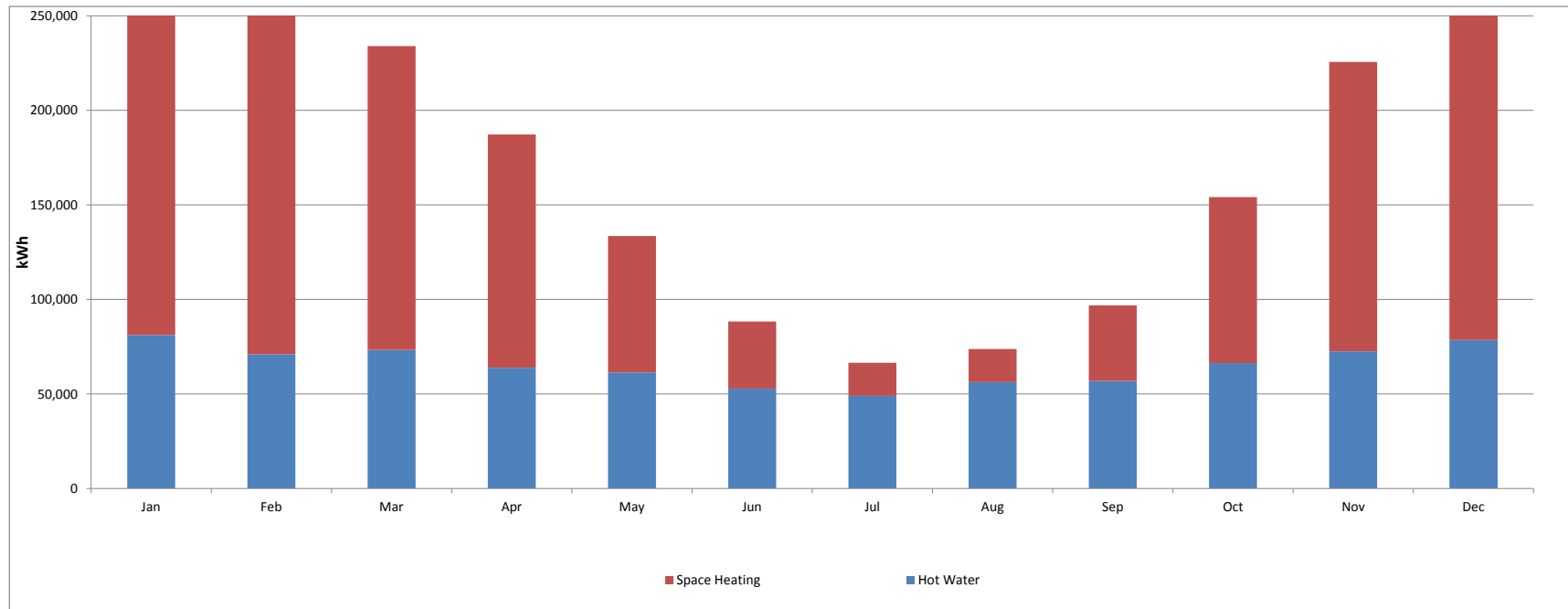
**APEE ENERGY ENERGY BASELINE**  
Hot water and space heating calcs

	Average Floor Area from SAP	Hot water demand	Space Heating demand	Number of Units	Total Hot water demand	Total Sapce heating demand
<b>Domestic</b>					616964	1052410
<b>Non-Domestic</b>					81893	106289
<b>School</b>					84341	132536
<b>Total</b>					<b>783198</b>	<b>1291235</b>

Weighted space heating												
	0.156	0.141	0.124	0.095	0.056	0.027	0.014	0.014	0.031	0.068	0.119	0.155
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month
164407	148677	130917	100471	58862	28924	14208	14208	32476	71548	124828	162885	
16604	15016	13222	10147	5945	2921	1435	1435	3280	7226	12607	16451	
20705	18724	16487	12653	7413	3643	1789	1789	4090	9010	15720	20513	
<b>201717</b>	<b>182416</b>	<b>160626</b>	<b>123271</b>	<b>72219</b>	<b>35487</b>	<b>17432</b>	<b>17432</b>	<b>39845</b>	<b>87784</b>	<b>153155</b>	<b>199849</b>	

Weighted hot water												
	0.104	0.091	0.094	0.082	0.078	0.068	0.063	0.072	0.073	0.085	0.093	0.100
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month	kWh/month
63957	55938	57723	50325	48289	41667	38610	44307	44836	52254	57119	61940	
8489	7425	7662	6680	6410	5531	5125	5881	5951	6936	7582	8222	
8743	7647	7891	6880	6601	5696	5278	6057	6129	7143	7808	8467	
<b>81189</b>	<b>71010</b>	<b>73276</b>	<b>63885</b>	<b>61299</b>	<b>52893</b>	<b>49013</b>	<b>56246</b>	<b>56916</b>	<b>66333</b>	<b>72509</b>	<b>78629</b>	

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>282905</b>	<b>253427</b>	<b>233902</b>	<b>187156</b>	<b>133519</b>	<b>88381</b>	<b>66445</b>	<b>73678</b>	<b>96761</b>	<b>154117</b>	<b>225664</b>	<b>278478</b>
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**DOMESTIC ENERGY DEMAND PROFILE**

Month	Heat Demand (kWh)						Fossil Fuel (Gas) Demand (kWh)						Electricity Demand (kWh)		
	BASELINE			APEE			BASELINE			APEE			BASELINE	APEE	
	Hot Water	Space heating	Cooking	Hot Water	Space heating	Cooking	Hot Water	Space heating	Cooking	Hot Water	Space heating	Cooking	Hot Water	Space heating	Electricity
Jan	125517	199873	45231	63957	164407	139463	222081	50256	71063	182675	108444	73325			
Feb	109781	180749	45231	55938	148677	121979	200833	50256	62154	165197	108444	73325			
Mar	113283	159158	45231	57723	130917	125870	176842	50256	64137	145463	108444	73325			
Apr	98765	122145	45231	50325	100471	109738	135716	50256	55917	111635	108444	73325			
May	94768	71559	45231	48289	58862	105298	79511	50256	53654	65402	108444	73325			
Jun	81772	35163	45231	41667	28924	90858	39070	50256	46296	32137	108444	73325			
Jul	75773	17273	45231	38610	14208	84193	19192	50256	42900	15787	108444	73325			
Aug	86955	17273	45231	44307	14208	96617	19192	50256	49231	15787	108444	73325			
Sep	87991	39481	45231	44836	32476	97768	43868	50256	49817	36084	108444	73325			
Oct	102549	86982	45231	52254	71548	113944	96646	50256	58059	79497	108444	73325			
Nov	112097	151755	45231	57119	124828	168617	168617	50256	63465	138698	108444	73325			
Dec	121559	198022	45231	61940	162885	135066	220025	50256	68822	180983	108444	73325			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,210,811</b>	<b>1,279,434</b>	<b>542,768</b>	<b>616,964</b>	<b>1,052,410</b>	<b>1,345,346</b>	<b>1,421,593</b>	<b>603,076</b>	<b>685,515</b>	<b>1,169,344</b>	<b>1,301,331</b>	<b>879,900</b>			

**NON-DOMESTIC ENERGY PROFILE**

Month	Heat Demand (kWh)						Fossil Fuel (Gas) Demand (kWh)						Electricity Demand (kWh)		
	BASELINE			APEE			BASELINE			APEE			BASELINE	APEE	
	Hot Water	Space heating	Cooking	Hot Water	Space heating	Cooking	Hot Water	Space heating	Cooking	Hot Water	Space heating	Cooking	Hot Water	Space heating	Electricity
Jan	18024	37260	3325	8489	16604	20026	41400	3694	9433	18449	44785	30631			
Feb	15764	33695	3325	7425	15016	17516	37439	3694	8250	16684	44785	30631			
Mar	16267	29670	3325	7662	13222	18074	32967	3694	8513	14691	44785	30631			
Apr	14182	22770	3325	6680	10147	15758	25300	3694	7422	11275	44785	30631			
May	13608	13340	3325	6410	5945	15120	14822	3694	7122	6605	44785	30631			
Jun	11742	6555	3325	5531	2921	13047	7283	3694	6145	3246	44785	30631			
Jul	10881	3220	3325	5125	1435	12090	3578	3694	5694	1594	44785	30631			
Aug	12486	3220	3325	5881	1435	13874	3578	3694	6535	1594	44785	30631			
Sep	12635	7360	3325	5951	3280	14039	8178	3694	6613	3644	44785	30631			
Oct	14726	16215	3325	6936	7226	16362	18017	3694	7707	8029	44785	30631			
Nov	16097	28290	3325	7582	12607	17885	31433	3694	8424	14008	44785	30631			
Dec	17455	36915	3325	8222	16451	19395	41017	3694	9135	18278	44785	30631			
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,868</b>	<b>238,510</b>	<b>39,900</b>	<b>81,893</b>	<b>106,289</b>	<b>193,186</b>	<b>265,011</b>	<b>44,333</b>	<b>90,992</b>	<b>118,098</b>	<b>537,425</b>	<b>367,577</b>			

**SCHOOL ENERGY PROFILE**

Month	Heat Demand (kWh)						Fossil Fuel (Gas) Demand (kWh)						Electricity Demand (kWh)		
	BASELINE			APEE			BASELINE			APEE			BASELINE	APEE	
	Hot Water	Space heating	Cooking	Hot Water	Space heating	Cooking	Hot Water	Space heating	Cooking	Hot Water	Space heating	Cooking	Hot Water	Space heating	Electricity
Jan	11657	27606	3150	8743	20705	12953	30674	3500	9715	23005	8400	6300			
Feb	10196	24965	3150	7647	18724	11329	27739	3500	8497	20804	8400	6300			
Mar	10521	21983	3150	7891	16487	11690	24425	3500	8768	18319	8400	6300			
Apr	9173	16871	3150	6880	12653	10192	18745	3500	7644	14059	8400	6300			
May	8802	9884	3150	6601	7413	9780	10982	3500	7335	8236	8400	6300			
Jun	7595	4857	3150	5696	3643	8439	5396	3500	6329	4047	8400	6300			
Jul	7038	2386	3150	5278	1789	7819	2651	3500	5865	1988	8400	6300			
Aug	8076	2386	3150	6057	1789	8973	2651	3500	6730	1988	8400	6300			
Sep	8172	5453	3150	6129	4090	9080	6059	3500	6810	4544	8400	6300			
Oct	9524	12014	3150	7143	9010	10583	13349	3500	7937	10012	8400	6300			
Nov	10411	20960	3150	7808	15720	11568	23289	3500	8676	17467	8400	6300			
Dec	11290	27351	3150	8467	20513	12544	30390	3500	9408	22792	8400	6300			
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,455</b>	<b>176,715</b>	<b>37,800</b>	<b>84,341</b>	<b>132,536</b>	<b>124,950</b>	<b>196,350</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>93,713</b>	<b>147,263</b>	<b>100,800</b>	<b>75,600</b>			





## Table 6 – Solar PV system output

### INPUTS - DOMESTIC

	Solar Photo-Voltaic (PV)	
Annual PV output per 1kWp	850	kWh/year
PV peak output	1.41	kWp output per 10 m <sup>2</sup>
Total available roof area - domestic	15,902	
% of total non-domestic roof area allocated to domestic	61%	
Total available PV area - domestic	9,700	15901.99
Total PV Installed capacity	1,371	kW
Total annual output from PV	1,165,485	kWh/year

### SOLAR ENERGY PROFILE

	40	60	100	120	145	160	155	145	130	100	60	40
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
	45	68	113	135	163	180	175	163	146	113	68	45
	0.032	0.048	0.080	0.096	0.116	0.127	0.124	0.116	0.104	0.080	0.048	0.032
	37,147	55,720	92,867	111,441	134,658	148,588	143,944	134,658	120,728	92,867	55,720	37,147
	35,187	52,780	87,967	105,560	127,552	140,747	136,348	127,552	114,357	87,967	52,780	35,187

### INPUTS - NON DOMESTIC

	Solar Photo-Voltaic (PV)	
Annual PV output per 1kWp	850	kWh/year
PV peak output	1.41	kWp output per 10 m <sup>2</sup>
Total available roof area - non-domestic	2,791	m <sup>2</sup>
% of total non-domestic roof area allocated to domestic	55%	
Total available PV area - non-domestic	1,535	
Total PV Installed capacity	217	kW
Total annual output from PV	184,440	kWh/year

### SOLAR ENERGY PROFILE

	40	60	100	120	145	160	155	145	130	100	60	40
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
	45	68	113	135	163	180	175	163	146	113	68	45
	0.032	0.048	0.080	0.096	0.116	0.127	0.124	0.116	0.104	0.080	0.048	0.032
	5,879	8,818	14,696	17,636	21,310	23,514	22,779	21,310	19,105	14,696	8,818	5,879

### INPUTS - SCHOOL

	Solar Photo-Voltaic (PV)	
Annual PV output per 1kWp	850	kWh/year
PV peak output	1.25	kWp output per 10 m <sup>2</sup>
Total available roof area - non-domestic	2,520	m <sup>2</sup>
% of total non-domestic roof area allocated to domestic	35%	
Total available PV area - non-domestic	882	
Total PV Installed capacity	110	kW
Total annual output from PV	93,713	kWh/year

2116 kW

### SOLAR ENERGY PROFILE

	40.00	60.00	100.00	120.00	145.00	160.00	155.00	145.00	130.00	100.00	60.00	40.00
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
	40	60	100	120	144	159	154	144	129	100	60	40
	0.032	0.048	0.080	0.096	0.116	0.127	0.124	0.116	0.104	0.080	0.048	0.032
	2,987	4,480	7,467	8,961	10,827	11,947	11,574	10,827	9,707	7,467	4,480	2,987

