

#THEPERFECTSTORM

Your hosts

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New Build - Procuring Low Cost Low Carbon Heat Networks

Ian Allan, Head of Market Strategy



This webinar will cover

New buildings and developments - how to ensure you procure low cost, high performance heat networks.

Moving away from risk-prone design, build and adoption

How early engagement of HN operators and DB&O can bring down CAPEX and operating costs

Integrated Local Energy Systems for your development – stacking benefits?



Smart & Sustainable Heat Network Solutions

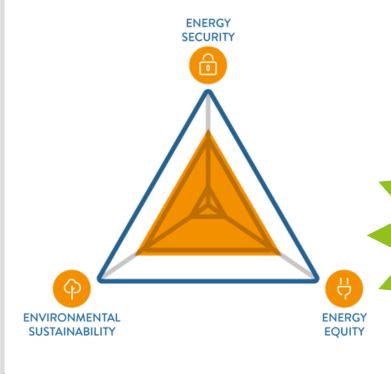
- 40+ years' experience
- 150 employees
- 80,000 properties
- 500 heat networks



UK Heat Networks – key part of delivering on climate change

Heat Network Advantages

- Proved to be flexible for low carbon sources
- Centralised heat generation is cheaper than individual solutions
- Centralised energy storage is cheaper and more efficient



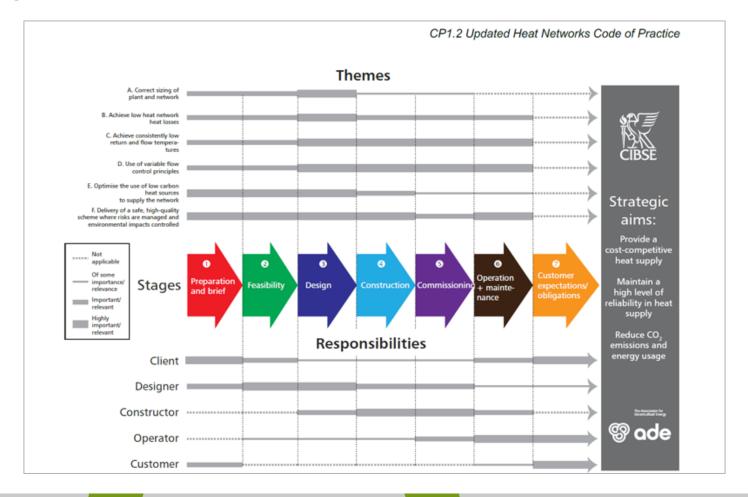
Gov. ambition for heat networks:
From 2% to 20% by 2050

Regulation of
Heat Networks:
Energy Bill
progressing
though
Parliament

Mitigating rising cost of fuel and plant

Fixing the supply chain?







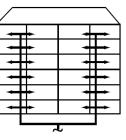
Building performance: Avoiding adoption risk



- The operator should be engaged with procurement, as they will take responsibility for meeting customer expectations over the long term
- Late involvement of the operator can reveal gaps in early stages of procurement
- Difficult to make changes once it is designed or built!

Typical adoption report stats

- Compliance with CIBSE CP1
 - Only 13 out of 142 minimum requirements met
 - Only 3 out of 28 best practice
 - Distribution and terminal runs too long
- Capital savings
 - Removing plate heat exchangers
 - Reducing pipe sizes
 - Reducing generation capacity
 - Removing pumps
- Operational saving
 - Reducing flow temperature



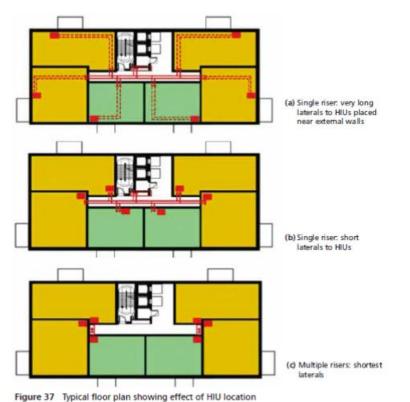
(a) Shared risers, minimal horizontal distribution



(b) Single riser, horizontal distribution

More on risers and terminal runs

Compliance with CIBSE CP1 means keeping laterals as short as possible to reduce distribution losses.



Extract from CIBSE CP1

Building performance: 4G Heat Networks and beyond

1G: 1st Generation Steam

Steam system, steam pipes in concrete ducts

<200°C

Temperature

2G: 2nd Generation in SITU construction

Hi Pressure hot water system heavy equipment large on site plant

<100°C

3G: 3rd Generation offsite

Pre-insulated pipes off-site plant construction metering and monitoring

<90°C

Heat sources

- Steam storage
- Coal waste

Heat sources

- Heat storage
- CHP coal
- CHP oil
- Coal waste



Model T Ford 1930-1980

Heat sources

- Large scale solar thermal
- Biomass/CHP
- Industrial waste heat
- Heat storage
- CHP waste/coal/oil
- Gas



4th Generation

4.2 Connected 4th Generation





Heat sources

• Large scale solar thermal

50-60°C

Biomass/CHP biomass

2016-

- Industrial waste heat
- Thermal storage
- Geothermal

Heat sources

- Heat pumps
- Thermal storage

Electrification, arbitrate power and heat, DSM, and achieving the **carbon** dividend



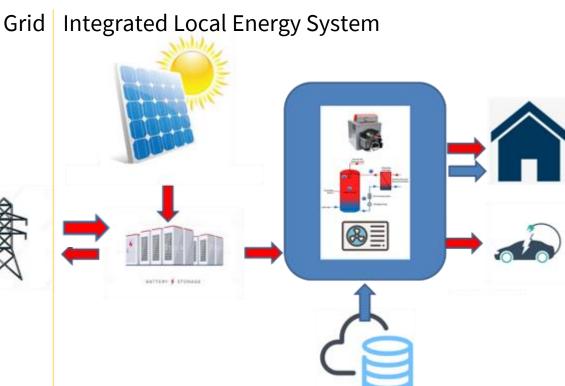
2018-

1880-1930

Building performance: futureproofing example

- Integrated local energy systems: layering benefits to bring down the cost
- Procuring ILES; end to end design and engineering is more critical now

Low carbon net-zero solutions



Summary

Heat Network procurement should start early in the development pipeline and all stakeholders must be aware of technical standards required.

Consider engaging with your operations partner early or going down the Design Build & Operate route for your heat network.

Regulation for both technical standards and customer protection is imminent.



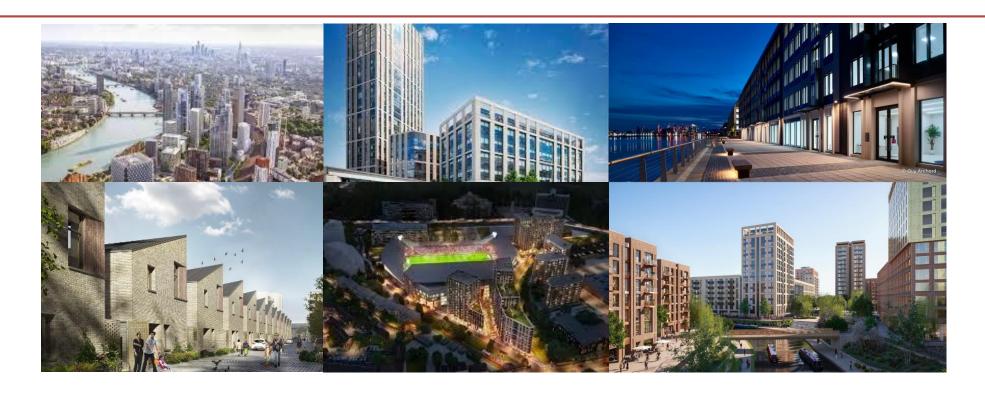


HermeticaBlack is a specialist in the investment, development and asset management of distributed energy projects.

We work on behalf of developers, investors, public sector and infrastructure investors to:

- Develop an energy strategy which creates greatest value to core business operations;
- Identify and structure projects to deliver the strategy and financing;
- Procure best-in-class, bespoke teams and supply chain partners;
- Deliver best possible contracts and undertake commercial / contractual due diligence;
- Manage the development, construction and operation of projects to deliver carbon savings and optimise returns while reducing and mitigating risks;
- Track and optimise operational and financial performance;
- Identify and secure external funding; and
- Manage the delivery and operation of successful projects.

Find us at www.hermeticablack.com



- Developers: Stanhope | Nuveen | Greystar | Chapter Living | Realstar | ABP London | UNCLE | Barratt London | Lend Lease | Galliard Homes | Countryside Properties | Taylor Wimpey | R&F Properties | Catalyst Housing | APO | Tide | Vita | Chapter Living | Quadrant Estates | Almacantar | Candour | Aldau | OPDC | City of Westminster | CIT | EcoWorld
- Funders: SDCL | SEEIT | Invesco | Amber | TriplePoint | HNIP | Ingenious | Green Investment Bank | Wren Capital Partners | Europa Capital | CBRE Global Investors | Savills IM
- Large Energy and Advisory: BEIS | HNDU | Siemens | AB InBev | Bart's Hospital Trust | Citibank | The Coal Authority | Grant Thornton |
 Kingsland Drinks | Deloitte | AECOM | Hilson Moran | Aspire | Open Energy Market | Moy Park | Huntsman | Santander | Kingspan |
 NCP | Virgin Group | Multiple Local Authorities | Covanta | GreenSCIES

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- We cover the entire lifecycle of projects including investor exit and feedback loops.
- Mixture of real estate and energy expertise.
- End to end process all leads to delivery of the strategy / management of outcomes.



Strategy

Defining the Project

- Commercial / contractual structuring
- Value creation / analysis
- Funding options
- Financial modelling
- Commercial modelling and development appraisals
- ESCo Creation and contracts
- Delivery strategy / market analysis
- Business case ("5-case")

Development Management

Delivering the Project

- Development and project management
- Supply chain partnering
- Supply chain procurement
- Commercial negotiation
- Construction monitoring
- Cost and financial control
- Pricing & Tariff setting
- Handover management

Asset Management

Operating the Project

- Defects management
- Asset management
- Performance monitoring
- Detailed reporting (incl. ESG)
- Operational validation and reconciliation
- Utilities procurement
- Opportunity identification
- Re-finance / asset sale / disposal

What?

- A company / or structure used to deliver energy supply and services
- Generally to deliver distributed generation of heat, cooling and power
- Distribution to end users through a combination of direct connection to customers and export through existing network infrastructure
- Facilitated by installation of efficient infrastructure
- Contains specific expertise in energy supply and services
- Services can be supplied by multiple partners
- An ESCo can have numerous types of funding, commercial structures and multiple contracts



- · Real estate developers and investors;
- Housing Associations

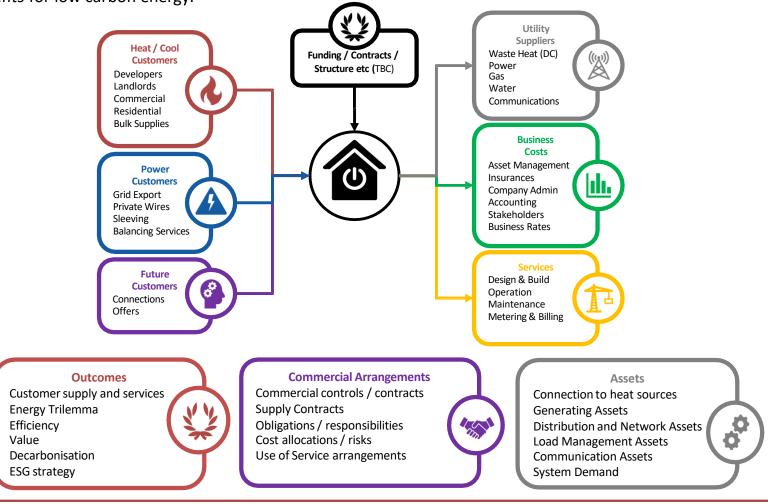
Project sponsors such as:

- Local Authorities
- Large energy users and Investors

Why?

- Reduce cost and increase control and 'value'
- Support ESG strategy and decarbonisation
- Recovery of value / create different funding options
- Comply with regulation and legislation
- Future proof energy services and infrastructure on a site
- Deliver specific expertise in bespoke commercial contract(s) and contract length
- Increase attractiveness and "stickiness" of a place for business and residents
- Manage the control and risk of key commercial energy and infrastructure decisions
- Integration with other infrastructure and services

An energy network / supply needs a range of *practical and commercial agreements* to govern strategic outcomes, funding, design, build, operation and maintenance of *physical assets*, and meet obligations of *customer supply agreements* for low carbon energy.



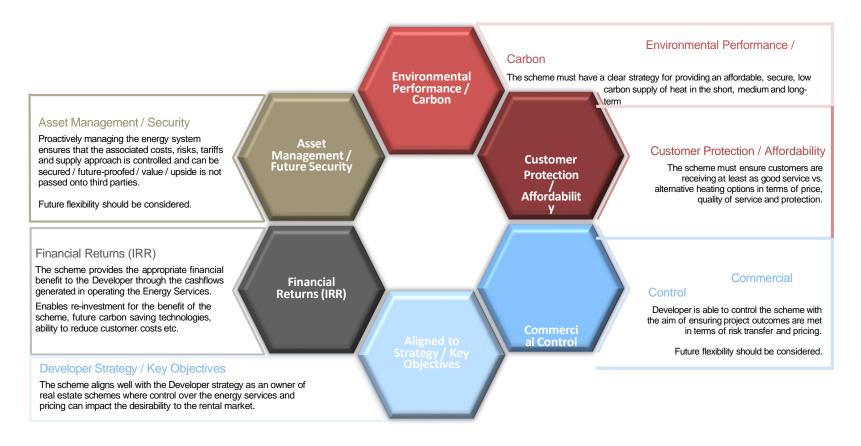
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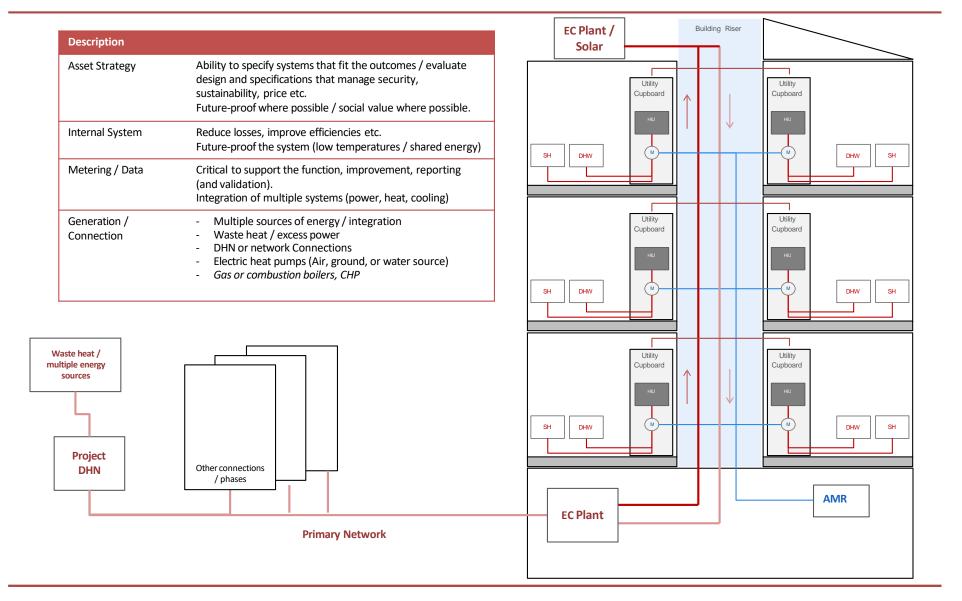
The energy approach should align with the key objectives of the developer, and the development.

Currently the energy trilemma is critical and not considering it has long-term asset risk.

Understanding regulation and Government direction is critical.

Risks of challenge / litigation in ESG.





- There are multiple commercial, and contractual structures available that can be utilized with multiple variables within each structure.
- Similar requirements in all scenarios. Strategy, scale, phasing, local opportunity becomes important.
- Each scenario requires a good installation, and approach to energy management in order to realise the key strategic goals / outcomes.
- The following outlines the general commercial options available:



5. Energy Management

- Offers control over customer services, tariffs and lifecycle
- Contract partners manage the energy systems.

4. Project Sponsor ESCo

- Offer good control over customer services, tariffs and lifecycle
- Suits larger projects with longer, phased delivery

3. Joint Venture ESCo

- -JV creates some additional complexity, although there is a greater degree of control than the first two models.
- Can allow for expertise and shared commercial control / value

2. Concession

- Passes responsibility to the market
- -Potential value in the future to once the development is operational and the practicalities of the interfaces etc have been dealt with

1. 3rd Party ESCo

- Low Level of control, especially setting of tariffs and customer services
- Works better with single customers and more defined loads / demands.

What matters – Delivery and monitoring

Project	Initial Feasibility	Detailed Project Development	Commercialisation	Asset Build (Construction Monitoring)	Operational Testing / Asset Acceptance	Operation
HB Process	Scoping	Technical	Strategy	Commercial and Contractual	Handover / Adoption	Operation
Objective	Identify suitable HB engagement to meet project objectives	Identify key technical, planning, regulatory risks	 Define: Commercial and contractual structure 	 Define and deliver the strategy / structure Develop and negotiate the applicable contracts 	Minimise and manage operational risks	 Protect Client from costs / return value Efficient system Best possible customer services and supply Protection from supply interruptions
Actions	Understand: Client objectives Project structure Project stage	 High-Level Technical Review Planning requirements Regulations and Standards CP Review 	 Review of Strategy Options Strategy Proposal and Presentation Strategy Approval Programme Update Funding Requirements 	 Approved list of Bidders ITT Documents Service Contracts - (DRAFT) Legal Review 	 Adoption Checklist Defects Management 	 Asset Management Performance Monitoring
Outcome	 Scope of HB Input HB Proposal Programme and fees 	 Technical summary Summary of risks Approach to mitigate risks 	 Energy strategy Commercial structure Contractual structure Procurement Document Preparation 	 Defining commercial positions Contract Terms (DRAFT) Negotiation of contracts on behalf of Client 	 Defining commercial positions Contract Terms (FINAL) 	 Monitoring of O&M costs under control Improved Performance Monthly Reporting Future opportunities

- The energy approach must be structured to the needs of the Developer on the basis of the key commercial objectives through the best possible commercial arrangements.
- These objectives must be understood from a project owner and project customer perspective and align with the market options, energy assets etc.

Objectives / Outcomes

Control of supply and services
Customers / placemaking / retention
Capital value / revenue
Efficiency / Cost reduction / Decarbonisation
Compliance / control / ESG targets

Commercial Arrangements
Commercial controls / contracts

Supply Contracts
Obligations / responsibilities
Cost allocations / risks

Use of Service arrangements

Assets

Generating Assets / DHN Connection Distribution and Network Assets Load Management Assets Communication Assets System Demand

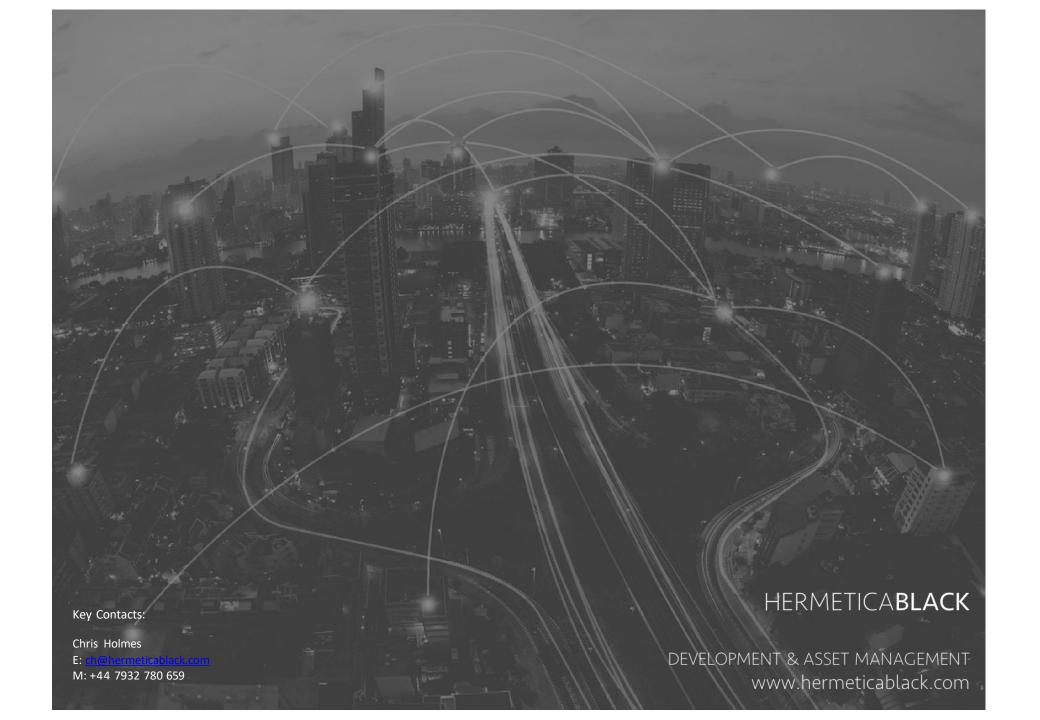
Delivery Approach

• It is important for the developer to understand the interplay between commercial arrangements value, control and costs (capital, operational and end user costs) of the energy approach.

Selecting the right energy structure and putting in place a robust set of contracts will help ensure the energy system delivers the best value for the Developer and their developments.

How the developer plans to deliver the energy system (and monitor the delivery at each stage) to achieve the strategy
and maintain the outcomes becomes critical. The costs and risks of getting it wrong are huge.

Ensuring the energy strategy is delivered is critical to enabling the outcomes to be realised, value to be retained, and the development to be supported for the long-term.





New heat networks – Introduction

- Previous sessions
 - Importance of experience and expertise in design, build and operation
 - Rationale and contractual structure for outsourcing or subcontracting
 - > Key issues in Concession Agreement, in particular for existing networks
- > This session
 - Context for new heat networks
 - Likely contractual arrangements
 - Key issues most pertinent to new heat networks

Context & Contracts

- Drivers behind new heat networks carrot and stick!
 - Planning requirement
 - Condition of land transaction
 - Environmental commitments and benefits reputation and marketability of development
 - > Deliver energy security for residents ability to disconnect from cost of gas crisis
- Benefits of new heat networks
 - No burden or risks of latent defects or underperforming older networks
 - Opportunities...
 - > To deliver the best technical solution for building for now and in the future
 - > To appoint the an experienced operator/long term partner
 - > To outsource responsibility and risk across both design & build and operation & maintenance
- What contracts may be put in place?
 - Design and Build Contract fixed price, turnkey contract based on standard form for design, procurement and installation of heat network
 - Concession Agreement long term operation and maintenance agreement
 - Supply Agreements governing supply of heat (and electricity, if relevant) by Operator to Customer
 - > Other agreements Leases (between Clients and Customers) and Management Company agreements

Key issues for new networks

- Delivery of Works
 - Clear obligations to deliver network that meets specification and achieves required performance
 - Testing and commissioning process and/or adoption process
 - Delay damages and Excusable Events
- Defects
 - All responsibilities for defects sits with the D&B contractor to rectify within defects liability period
 - If operator is D&B contractor, operator to take defects and performance risk with very limited exceptions
- Cost and energy pricing controls
 - Factors causing increases in standing charges and unit prices
 - Ability to limit or restrict increases gas cost comparator & Heat Trust
- Management and sufficiency of sinking fund
 - Easier to push responsibility for ensuring sufficiency of funds to operator
 - Protection of sinking funds between schemes
 - Change in Law risk always an issue, particularly in relation to net zero, but new networks should be more future-proofed

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