



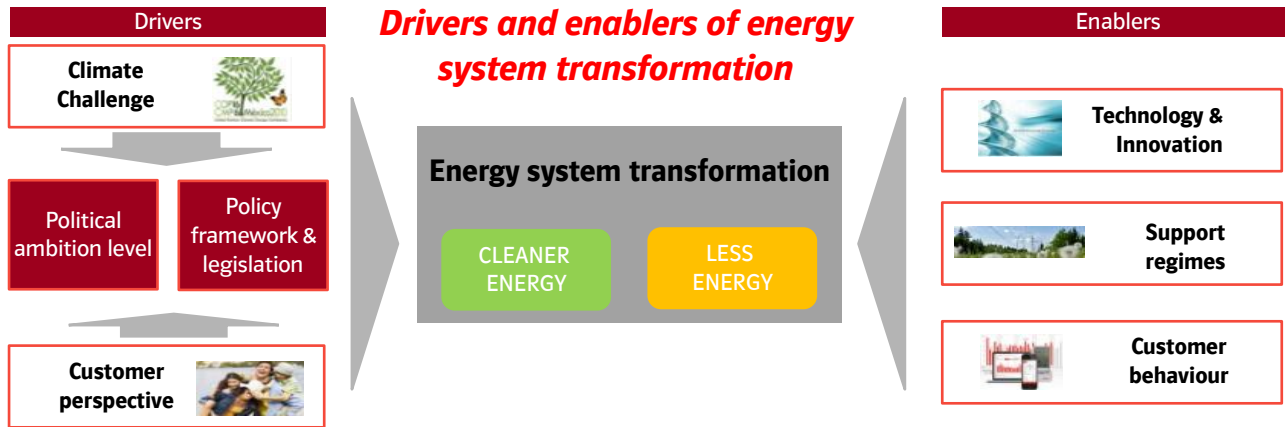
## **The energy big picture:**

How E.ON is working within this  
backdrop to assist the housing sector

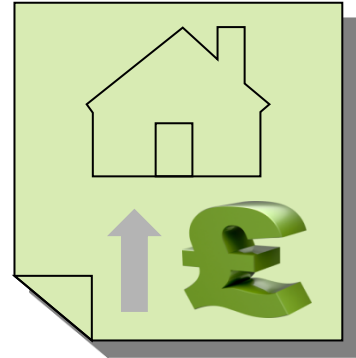
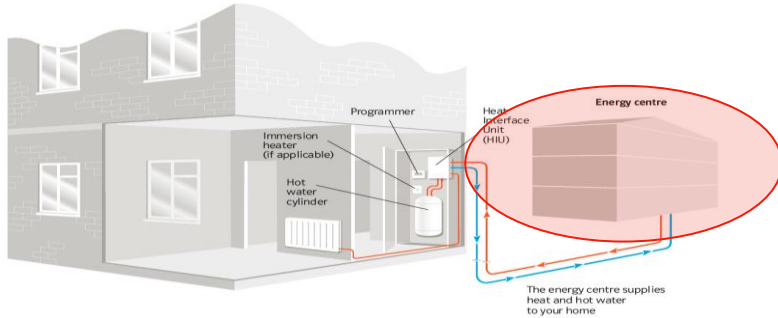
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Delivering a cleaner, better energy system will demand a complex interaction of 'drivers' and 'enablers'



But how does this all relate to a developer's challenge which is building homes to the 2016 zero carbon homes standard?



Considering energy solutions at the end of the development process

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A missed opportunity, and a higher cost end product

## Case Study 1: Cranbrook and Skypark Energy Solution



### Energy Centre to comprise:

- 1 x 1.4 mWe Gas CHP
- 2 x Advanced Thermal Gasification (ATG) units linked to 2 x 1.4 mWe CHP
- 5 x 4 mWth Natural Gas boilers
- Thermal Stores

**Connected to Cranbrook and Skypark properties via c75KM of heat network**

### Output Capacity:

- Heat Capacity 25.4 mW
- Power Capacity 4.2 mW
- Development will save c13,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year
- Heat provided for 3500 homes + 1.5msqft commercial space

## Case Study 2: Colindale

*Location:* Colindale, NW London

### *Size of Development:*

Re-development of the site of the former Colindale Hospital to provide 1065 residential units, a college building and hotel.



### *Energy Centre Plant:*

600kWe CHP, 500 kW Biomass boiler, 3 x 2mW gas boilers

### *CO2 Savings:*

c1,600 tonnes CO2 per year [>60% on site carbon reduction]

*Energy from Renewables:* 20%

## Summary: Our proposition to Developers

**E.ON will design, build, fund and operate a development wide low carbon energy solution**

- **E.ON take technology risk**
- **E.ON take regulatory risk**
- **E.ON take demand and bad debt risk**
- **In return E.ON require exclusive operating rights for {x} years**

**E.ON provide developers a one stop shop, which lets developers do what they do best**