

South Cambridgeshire District Council

High Level Proposal

WATERBEACH DEPOT PV SOLAR PROJECT RE:FIT 3 ENERGY PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING FRAMEWORK

Negros, Philippines, our Group's largest solar PV project at 132.5MWp



WELCOME!

Firstly, thank you for registering your interest in the Cambridgeshire RE:FIT Programme! We hope that this High Level Assessment meets your expectations from joining the programme.

This document provides an overview of the sites we have surveyed, highlighting specific challenges at individual sites. You can also find generic description of the generic measures that we have proposed and the rationale behind the technology.



If you have any queries
please feel free to call us
01223 781 380

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Document Control

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Author	Miles Messenger
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PROJECT BRIEF

South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC) has instructed Bouygues E&S to undertake a High Level Assessment on their Waterbeach Depot, Dickerson Industrial Estate, Ely Road, Waterbeach, CB25 9PG. It is understood that this is a civic amenity site, used partially for storage of materials and partially for office accommodation.

Scope: The scope of the High Level Assessment is to evaluate the outline feasibility for the installation of a solar PV array. The decision was made to focus on this particular project due to timescales associated with subsidies available for solar PV installations, as detailed in the below High Level Proposal.

Payback Period: There has been no specific limitation on payback period imposed. However, it is acknowledged that the project should payback within the maximum term set out in the original Invitation to Tender, which was 15 years. Should this maximum level be exceeded, SCDC will consider the broader merits to the project, such as carbon emissions reductions, lifecycle cost savings, back-log maintenance reduction, environmental improvements etc.

Financing & Investment Criteria: It is our understanding that the project will be financed from SCDC's capital reserves. Hence, no loans or leasing arrangements are required for the project. There are no specific investment criteria, such as internal rates of return (IRR), return on investment (ROI) or net present value (NPV), although SCDC has set a notional target of 7% IRR over a 20yr period. Projects that demonstrate a good ROI will be looked upon favourably and priority may be given to those measures that reinforce the economic business case.

Energy Tariff Rates: SCDC has provided base year tariff rates for use in the HLA business case and we have agreed notional annual inflation indices to be used in the payback model. The carbon emissions conversion factors shall be that set by the UK Government:

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2018>). The agreed values are summarised out below:

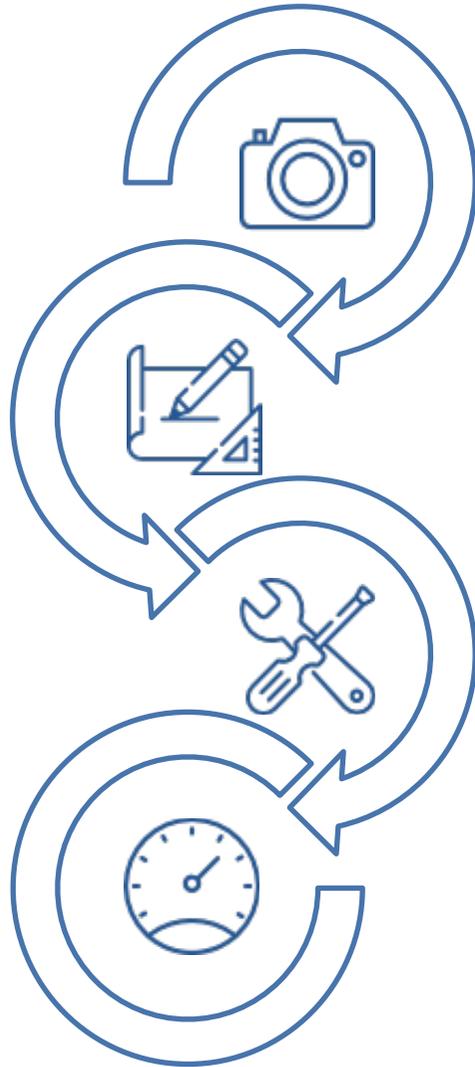
Utility	Tariff Rate	Inflationary Factor	Carbon Factor
Grid-supplied Electricity (day)	£0.15235 / kWh	4% per annum	0.3072 kgCO ₂ e / kWh
Grid-supplied Electricity (night)	£0.10591 / kWh	4% per annum	0.3072kgCO ₂ e / kWh
Natural Gas	N/A	N/A	N/A
Water	N/A	N/A	N/A

With regard to Feed In Tariffs, Renewable Heat Incentives and other renewables subsidies, this High Level Proposal has been formed on the basis of installation being completed in Quarter 4 of 2018 and is, to the best of our knowledge, applicable at the time of publication. This aligns with SCDC's desire to complete the installation ahead of the end of the Feed In Tariff, in April 2019.

Client Specifications: SCDC has specified adherence with a number of regulations and legislation, which Bouygues E&S shall adopt and comply in full as part of the proposal. We have also incorporated our company standards, which are in many cases of a more stringent criteria than that of our clients'. Should SCDC wish for us to incorporate any additional technical requirements, this may be evaluated prior to the IGP.

VAT: All business cases shall exclude VAT from all utilities, goods and services.

THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



01. HIGH LEVEL ASSESSMENT (HLA)

We undertake initial site surveys to assess the energy performance of the asset(s), identify energy conservation measures and prepare an initial business case

02. INVESTMENT GRADE PROPOSAL (IGP)

We undertake detailed and targeted energy analysis of the asset(s), develop scopes, specifications and outline designs for energy conservation measures, obtain firm prices for the works and create a robust and comprehensive business case

03. IMPLEMENTATION

We finalise design and obtain approvals, mobilise, procure and coordinate the installation and commissioning of the project. This includes H&S management and associated statutory obligations

04. MEASUREMENT & VERIFICATION (M&V)

Bouygues E&S has a duty to monitor and report on the performance of the measures, with formal 'annual reconciliations' each year to demonstrate achievement of the Savings Guarantees.

DELIVERABLES

The outcomes of the business case (namely, the savings and payback period) form requirements of the contract agreement that must be improved upon at the Investment Grade Proposal stage

The IGP forms part of the contract agreement, committing us to deliver the project scope for the agreed capital cost and within the agreed timescales. The savings set out in the business case are bound into a Savings Guarantee, which exists for the payback period.

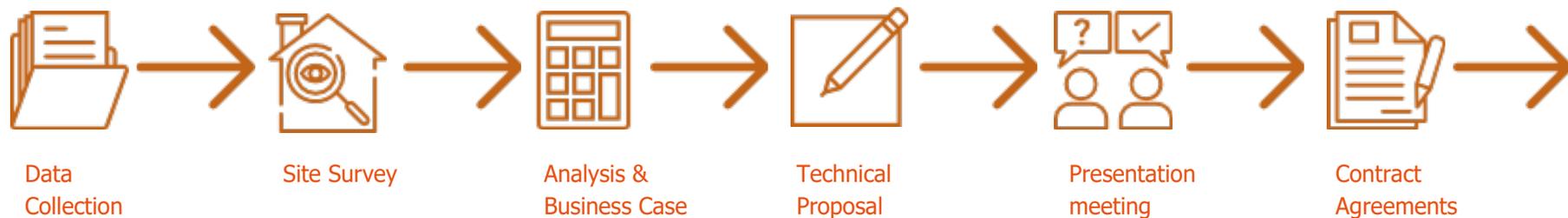
The 'works completion' is a formal milestone that marks the completion of our responsibilities in practical delivery, the start of the warranty period and commencement of the Savings Guarantee period.

THE HIGH LEVEL ASSESSMENT

As briefly mentioned above, the overarching purpose of the HLA is to 'set the goalposts' of minimum expectations that Bouygues E&S must meet at IGP stage. Whilst this is the main output deliverable, the HLA involves engineering investigations, options appraisals and feasibility studies, the development of a business case and supporting technical proposals. Bouygues E&S puts significant effort into this early stage, as we recognise the importance of having a firm footing and strong foundations the build the project on. We endeavour to establish a 'best value' technical proposition for each client that meets both programme requirements and local objectives. We seek to identify and account for technical and commercial risks wherever possible, or at least ensure that these are clearly communicated.

Due to the timescales, Our Energy Engineers have been unable to undertake physical surveys of the Waterbeach Depot. However, we have been able to access sufficient information about the site in order to prepare an outline High Level Proposal and have recorded assumptions that will require clarification at the next stage of the development process.

Using our bespoke modelling tools, we have established potential energy savings, revenues, capital and operational costs associated with the proposed solar PV array. We utilise our business case model to evaluate various sizes and specifications to arrive at the optimum solution. This business case model provides various financial appraisals, carbon emissions reduction, the minimum Savings Guarantees and maximum payback period.



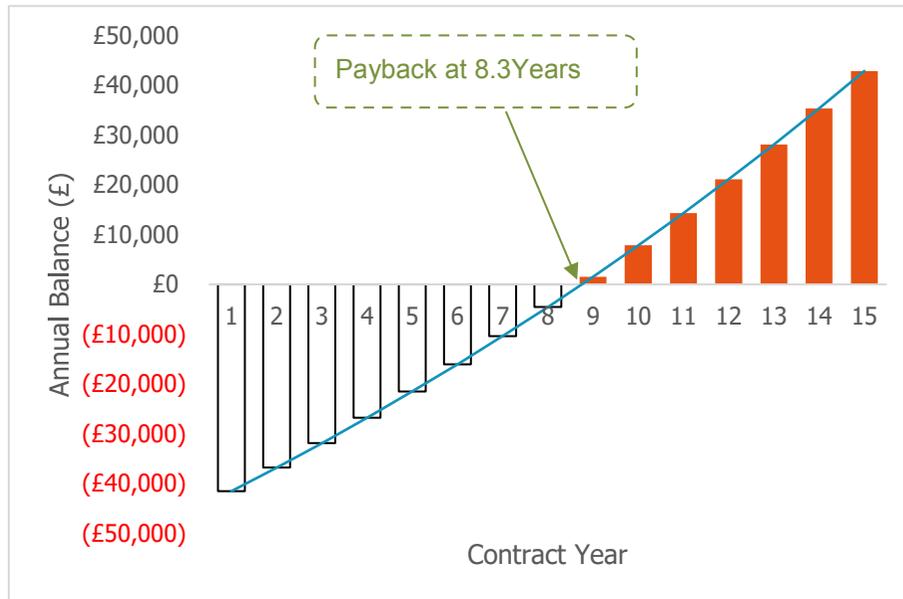
WHAT HAPPENS NEXT

Presentation Meeting: To meet with SCDC to present this HLA, discuss our technical rationales and answer any queries regarding the programme and proposal. This, coupled with the HLA documentation should empower the Council to make an informed decision on how best to proceed with the programme.

Decision to Proceed: SCDC will confirm a decision to proceed to IGP stage via email to Bouygues E&S representatives. It should be noted that this decision is only to move to IGP stage and does not commit the Council to go forward to installation.

Contract Agreement: Our Contracts Manager will work with SCDC's representatives to prepare the contracts for the IGP. This contract will commit Bouygues E&S to deliver a compliant IGP and, on the proviso that this is achieved, commit the Council for remunerating the IGP fees, should the Council choose not to proceed to installation.

HIGH LEVEL PROPOSAL HEADLINES

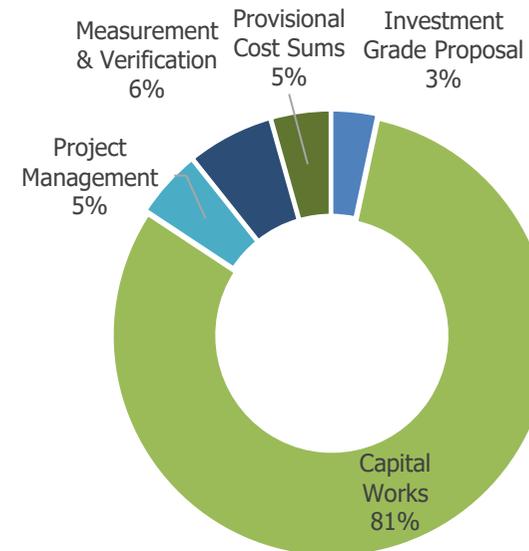


PROJECT CAPITAL COST	£45,494
PAYBACK PERIOD	8.75 years
OPERATING COST INCREASE*	£150/annum
RENEWABLE ENERGY	24,947kWh/yr
CARBON EMISSIONS SAVING	6.414TCO ₂
MAINS ELECTRICITY SAVING	19,121kWh/yr

* It is noted that the operating cost increase does not account for maintenance savings as these do not form part of our guarantee.

The business case is modelled with no VAT addition to either goods and services or energy.

The High Level Proposal sets the minimum expectations for ensuing stages of the project.



ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

Solar Photovoltaics

Rationale

Photovoltaic (PV) Cells convert solar radiation to electricity through a process known as the photoelectric effect. The electricity generated by the PV cells is Direct Current (DC). An inverter (or series of inverters) is connected to the PV array to convert DC power to Alternating Current (AC) electricity, allowing the PV array to be integrated with the site's mains electricity infrastructure.

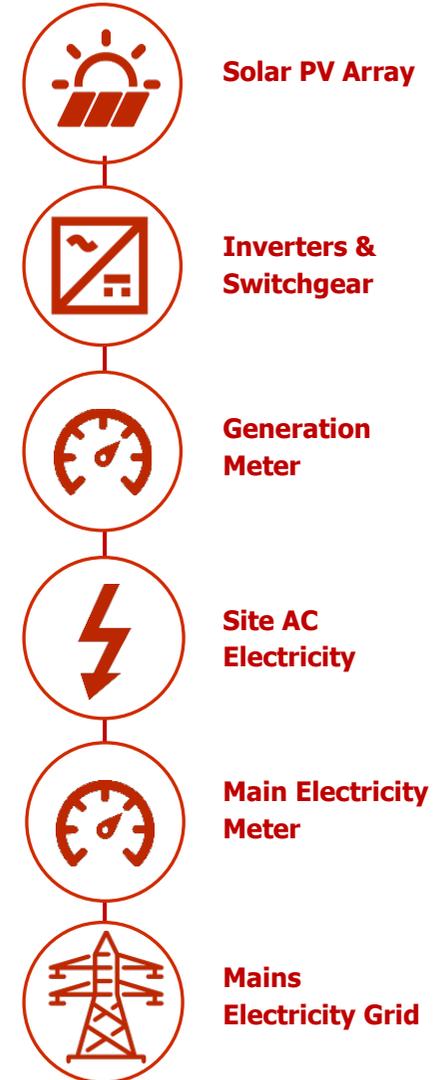
The renewable energy generated by a 'grid tied' PV array can therefore feed into the mains electricity system and be consumed on site, offsetting power demands from the grid. Any surplus electricity may be exported to the mains grid, subject to the agreement of the Distribution Network Operator and the systems' arrangement. The 'offset' in electricity imported from the grid shall generate a direct cost saving (the renewable power generated by the solar PV is free).

In addition, PV systems owners also receive revenues via the Feed In Tariff (FIT) Scheme. The FIT Scheme is an incentive instigated by the UK Government that rewards registered PV solar installations by way of quarterly payments, which are calculated from the quantity of electricity generated by the PV system. The 'Feed In Tariff rate' (the tariff that is applied to the power generated) varies depending on the capacity of system installed. In general, the larger the system, the lower the tariff. Consequently, an economic appraisal must be conducted to determine the optimum size. Once registered, the Feed in Tariff remains in place for 20 years, adjusting only for inflation.

It is noted that the UK Government proposes to close the Feed In Tariff Scheme in 2019. This means that any installation registered (installed and commissioned) after the 1st April 2019 will not be eligible for Feed In Tariff subsidies. There is no plan to replace the existing subsidies with a new scheme and hence, the only financial benefits associated with PV installations installed beyond April 2019 will be that of the mains electricity savings. Export tariffs will be subject to negotiation with licensed electricity suppliers.

The quantity of solar PV installations that are eligible to receive Feed In Tariff in any given quarterly period is subject to a 'deployment cap'. This is a queuing system approach, such that if an installation is registered after the deployment cap is reached, it is automatically registered to the following quarter's Feed In Tariff. Should this occur in Quarter 1 of 2019, these installations would not be rolled over to the following quarter's tariff (as it no longer exists).

Hence, a primary drive for implementing solar PV in this first phase of works is to obtain the benefits of Feed In Tariff subsidies whilst it still exists. SCDC has asked Bouygues E&S to explore opportunities to implement solar PV at Waterbeach Depot, with a view to installation and registration in Q4 of 2018 (or early Q1 2019).



Outline Scope of Works

We have undertaken a review of the roof space at Waterbeach Depot to establish the outline feasibility for installing solar PV. Our study comprised of analysis of the following attributes:

- Roof size, pitch and orientation
- Roof construction, structure and condition (visual indicators only)
- Shading from surrounding structures (trees and buildings)
- Risk of glare or other nuisance caused by solar PV

Outstanding work to be undertaken is a review of the existing building design information, to identify the following aspects:

- Site incoming electrical capacity
- Site electricity demand profile
- Mains electrical distribution, points of connection and cable routes
- Accessibility and feasibility for installation, temporary works requirements etc.

In addition, a basic analysis is normally performed on the site's the electricity demand profile, to enable us to match the size of the array to the site loads. Whilst export of surplus electricity generated does yield revenue, this is less economically beneficial than consuming on site. Thus, we have generally aimed to size the system to moderate export quantities. This is based on the annual data that has been provided only and further, more detailed work must be undertaken at Investment Grade Proposal stage with more granular data to confirm the system sizing.

We have conducted a high level survey of the Waterbeach Depot site and reviewed existing building design documentation to confirm feasibility, identify points of connection and siting of key equipment items. This also enabled a review of potential hazards and risks associated with installation and the need for temporary works.

From the information available, it appears that the building is a steel portal construction. The roof construction of this type of building is typically a composite steel trapezoidal panel with insulation and internal boarding. The building has a single ridge and symmetrical pitch, with the pitch / side elevations being orientated to approximately due North West and South East. The dimensions of each pitch is approximately 37.5m in length by 9.5m in width (to be confirmed).

With reference to satellite images, the pitch of the roof appears to be between 10-15 degrees from horizontal. This conforms to that typically seen on steel portal structures. The building is largely unshaded, with the exception of mature trees to the south-east of the building. These trees will cause a small amount of shading to the lower edge of the pitched roof during low sun. However, this will have a marginal impact on overall annual yield.

A single 3-phase 415V incomer serves the building, which is fed from the main incomer to the recycling centre. The main incomer is metered upon entry and hence, this building is sub-metered along with several other buildings across the site. A 125A 3-phase electrical supply enters at the North Easterly side of the building and feeds into DB01, which is located in the server room on the North Easterly façade. This will be sufficient to accommodate for a moderately sized solar PV. The fact that this building is submetered is very important, as the feed in tariff registration (and point of measurement for exported power) is assigned to the main incoming meter (MPAN) and not the individual building's submeter.

OPTION 1 (Base Proposal) – 30kWp Solar PV Array

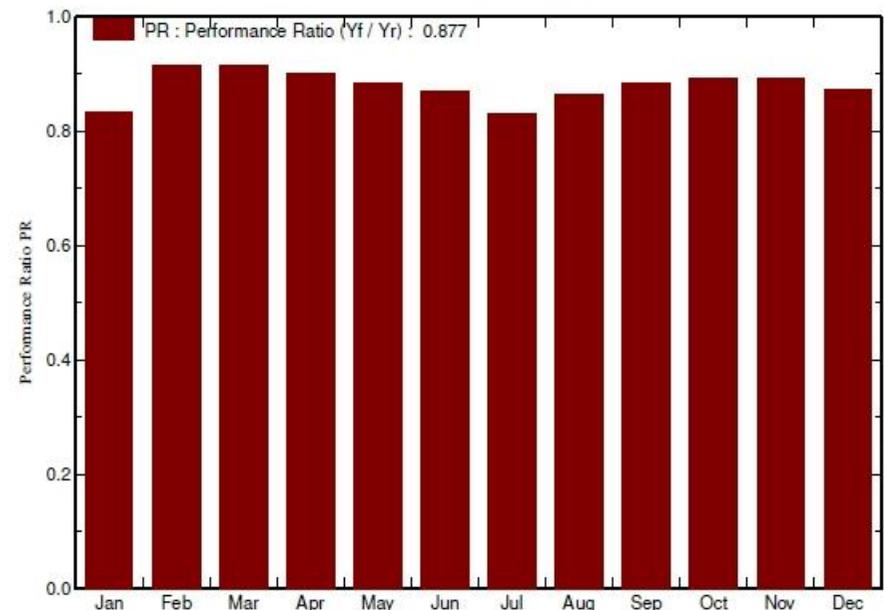
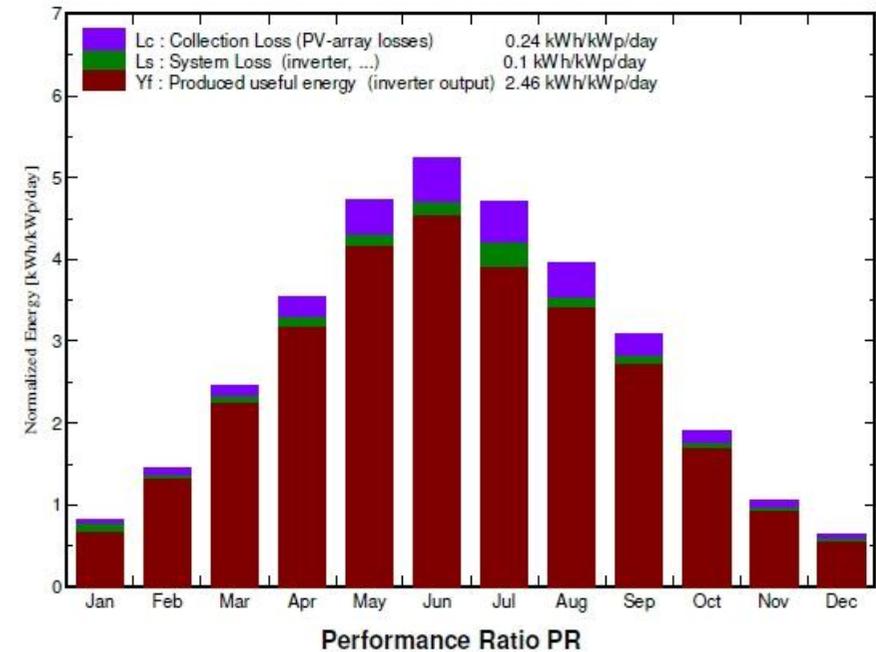
We propose a 30kWp solar PV array be installed to the South-Easterly pitch of the trapezoidal roof only. The array shall be a single rectangular design, formed of 109 x 275W polycrystalline standard sized tier 1 solar modules, which shall be securely fastened to the trapezoidal ridges via a proprietary mounting system.

The inverters shall be positioned near the incoming supply distribution board, along with metering, DC and AC switchgear and a 415V AC connection shall be made to an existing 3-phase distribution panel. The inverters shall be SolarEdge type, with power optimisers fitted to each of the modules to improve annual yield.

As the building does not sit within a conservation area and has no heritage status, the Permitted Development Regulations may apply. Hence, full planning approvals may not be sought for this installation, so long as we observe the Permitted Development regulatory requirements on the design of the system. We can confirm that this design will comply with such regulations.

Our rationale for specifying a capacity of 30kWp is that this is the uppermost threshold for the 'MCS accreditation route'. This allows the 'deemed export' rule to apply, which means that no meter is required to be installed in order to claim export tariff revenues. This very important in the case of Waterbeach Depot, as fitting an export meter to the main incomer to the site would be complex, owing to the fact that this equipment is under third party ownership and management. Moreover, there is likely to be little export of surplus power generated by the system from the

Normalized productions (per installed kWp): Nominal power 30.3 kWp



entire site, given the nature of the activities and demands of other buildings served by the metered supply. The 'deemed export' volume is 50% of the electricity generated and recorded by the generation meter, meaning that even though there is unlikely to be any export from the site SCDC will obtain the associated revenue. Above the 30kWp threshold, a meter must be fitted in order to measure export volumes and recover the associated revenues.

In addition, by limiting the system to 30kWp, we can be assured that the observed existing available roof space is sufficient to house the installation and, that the capacity of the existing incoming supply to the building is most likely to be adequate.

Due to the capacity of the system exceeding 16A/phase, a G59/2 connection agreement must be in place with the local Distribution Network Operator. We have lodged a G59 application on 1st November 2018 and await approval. The statutory period for response is 90 days, although our experience is that UK Power Networks often provides a response within 6 weeks of application.

OPTION 2 (Enhanced Proposal) – 37kWp Solar PV Array

This proposal is equal to that of the above, only that the use of observed available roof capacity is maximised for accommodating the solar PV array. It is noted that the use of the North-Westerly pitch is not recommended under any circumstances, due to the lack of annual solar irradiance.

The potential for renewable energy generation is maximised under this proposed. However, as opposed to the above, the 'deemed export' rule no longer applies, meaning that SCDC may not be able to claim the associated export volumes. However, as qualified above, the vast majority (if not all) of the electricity generated by the solar PV array is likely to be consumed on site, hence resulting in a reduction in mains electricity demand placed on the main site meter. This means that the 'bill payer' will reap the benefit of such savings. Depending on the relationship and commercial agreements in place with the bill payer, it may be possible to enter into an agreement to sell the surplus power exported from the building to the bill payer, at a marginally lower rate than that currently paid for mains electricity. However, it is acknowledged that such an arrangement may take time to agree and thus cause



delays to progressing with the project. Accordingly, we suggest that SCDC considers the benefits and risks associated with this option and advises accordingly.

Specification Notes

- We have specified high-efficiency tier 1 (Bloomberg rating) solar PV modules, which will be supplied with a minimum 20 year performance guarantee and 10yr product warranty.
- The SolarEdge inverters are premium quality and high-efficiency. The 'Power Optimisers' essentially act to optimise the output of each PV module, ensuring that the annual yield of the entire array is maximised. This 'individual panel' control provides a host of additional benefits, including the ability to isolate each individual panel. This significantly reduces the risk of electric shock to emergency personnel in the event of a fire on site.
- The meters shall be MID Class 1 grade, with GPRS data transmission capabilities to allow us to remotely monitor the performance of the system at 30min intervals. These are 'fiscal grade' and are highly accurate.
- The installation contractor shall be MCS registered, thus enabling registration via the FIT scheme. The contractor shall carry Chas accreditation, NICEIC certification, Constructionline, ISO accreditations and appropriate Temporary Works certification.
- A structural survey shall be conducted ahead of any installation to confirm the structural integrity of the roof. An EPC certificate of grade D or higher is required in order to obtain the higher rate of Feed In Tariff. We have assumed that this is either already in place, or may be procured and obtained ahead of registration.

Key Assumptions & Risks

- It is assumed that the existing electrical infrastructure at each of the buildings is fit for purpose and meets current regulations
- There is a risk that the Distribution Network Operator will impose reinforcement charges or export limitations in response to the G59 application. Whilst relatively unlikely at this modest scale, any reinforcements would almost certainly make the installation unviable, thus meaning that the system capacity may need to be reduced.
- No allowances have been made for reinforcement to the structure of the roofs. Should this be necessary, it would probably make the project unviable.
- A separate allowance has been made for asbestos management. However, it is generally assumed that no removal or disturbance will be necessary at the site, due to its age and construction.

FURTHER READING

THE HLA KEY PARAMETERS

As set out above, the overarching purpose of the High Level Assessment is to set the 'goalposts' or 'Key Parameters' upon which Bouygues E&S commits to improve at the Investment Grade Proposal stage. For the avoidance of doubt, these parameters are set out on the table to the right. Should Bouygues E&S be unable to improve upon these Key Parameters, SCDC may elect not to proceed to the subsequent delivery stages and not to pay the Investment Grade Proposal fee. Should Bouygues E&S fail to meet these key parameters and yet SCDC still decides to proceed to implementation, Bouygues E&S remains eligible to collect the IGP fees.

These Key Parameters have been carefully selected on the proviso that they bind Bouygues E&S to improve the business case, without inhibiting our freedom to identify better opportunities, or enhance those which have already been selected.

KEY PARAMETERS

Key Parameters	Value	Criteria
Payback Period	8.75 Years	No greater than
Energy Generation	24,974 kWh/year	No less than



Should SCDC wish to vary the scope of works to include other measures that might impact Bouygues E&S' ability to meet the key parameters (such as the inclusion of long-term lifecycle projects), Bouygues E&S will seek to agree a reasonable and proportionate variation to these key parameters with SCDC, so as to afford the necessary freedom and flexibility of the programme, without assuming undue commercial risk.

If SCDC wishes to include other key parameters, Bouygues E&S would be delighted to discuss these requirements and include if agreeable to both parties.

THE SAVINGS GUARANTEE

As aforementioned, the energy savings and renewable energy generation set out in the Investment Grade Proposal business case will be guaranteed by Bouygues E&S under the RE:FIT Energy Performance Contract. These 'Savings Guarantees' are based on the energy volume (kWh) and exist for the duration of the Payback Period.

In accordance with the framework, Bouygues E&S will be required to remunerate SCDC for any shortfalls between the actual savings and the Savings Guarantee in any 'Contract Year'. The remuneration is calculated by multiplying the shortfall by the relevant energy tariff, as set out in the IGP business case. Conversely, Bouygues E&S will not be entitled to claim payment for any surpluses, unless we have previously paid a penalty for a shortfall in a previous Contract Year (this surplus claim is capped at the value of the shortfall payments).

Accordingly, Bouygues E&S is incentivised to be reasonably conservative and cautious in our savings calculations and thus, we expect the savings expectations to be exceeded. The process for evaluating savings and accommodating for changes that inevitably occur during the lifetime of the project is referred to as Measurement & Verification, as described below.

We utilise energy management software to monitor the performance of the project. This software is made available to our clients to help them to manage their energy use.



MEASUREMENT & VERIFICATION

Measurement & Verification (M&V) shall be undertaken by Bouygues E&S to evaluate the savings and make reasonable adjustments to account for change. It is essential that this process is transparent, impartial, accurate and repeatable, so as to ensure that all parties can have absolute confidence in the reported performance. Bouygues E&S' M&V approach follows the International Performance Measurement & Verification Protocol (IPMVP), a leading global standard for M&V. The IPMVP sets out protocols for planning measurement techniques, application of routine and non-routine adjustments and reporting performance. Our senior engineers are certified to the IPMVP and have a duty to ensure that Bouygues E&S maintains compliance.

Routine and non-routine adjustments may be made to the savings guarantees to accommodate for changes that occur during the monitoring period. For example, a routine adjustment may be applied to thermal energy savings calculations to accommodate for seasonal variations – in the event of an extremely mild winter, it may be expected that less thermal energy is required for heating, whereas, in an extremely cold winter, more thermal energy will be required. The routine adjustment essentially 'keeps us on the hook'. A non-routine adjustment may be applied to the savings guarantee when an unpredictable or unexpected change occurs that has an impact in energy performance. Examples might include a change in occupancy hours, change in building structure or utilities failure.



The security of a public procurement framework and Local Authority Backing

In adhering to the IPMVP, we are able to offer any plans or reports to independent specialists for ratification, should this ever be required. As part of the governance and review processes, Local Partnerships reviews our M&V plans and reports, to ensure adherence with the framework and protocol.

We acknowledge that our clients are often unfamiliar with this industry-specific practice and are able to provide specific training sessions or workshops to empower clients. This is typically provided during the IGP phase.

CLARIFICATIONS & ASSUMPTIONS

There are several assumptions that drive the business case. In the spirit of maintaining transparency, we would like to share these assumptions to ensure that all parties are absolutely clear. Whilst the RE:FIT Energy Performance Contracting model provides effective risk transferral, in terms of energy performance, design, installation and commissioning risks, it is acknowledged that there are certain limitations. We have prepared a risk register that identifies the technical risks associated with the specific project at SCDC.

IGP Benchmarking: Bouygues are required as part of the framework to achieve the key performance parameters set out in the business case of the HLA (HLA Business case 'Project Outcomes' tab). These are the minimum energy savings (kWh) and the maximum payback period (yrs). This means that for 'like-for-like' scope of works we cannot reduce the associated savings or increase the stated payback for the same ECM's.

Energy Tariffs & Inflationary Factors: We have used those set out in the original framework tender procurement. These tariffs drive the cost savings and hence, the payback and cash flow calculations. It is therefore important that they are at least reflective of what is actually paid, even though they will inevitably differ in the years to come.

Carbon Taxes: Aside from those levies incorporated into the above energy tariffs, we have made no allowances for any savings associated with carbon taxes, such as Carbon Reduction Commitment. Should SCDC wish to incorporate any additional savings, Bouygues E&S is able to incorporate them into the business case for illustration purposes.

Renewable Energy Incentives: any renewable energy subsidy tariffs, such as Feed In Tariffs, Renewable Heat Incentives or export tariffs are estimated based on that applicable at expected time of registration and are to the best of our knowledge at the time of creating the business case. Where available, these rates are based on projections published by UK Government or reputable industry experts. However, the rates are subject to change, due to change in UK Government policy.

Maintenance Savings & Costs: As a rule, Bouygues E&S incorporates budgets for any additional maintenance duties born by our projects into our business cases, so as to provide a robust commercial model. However, we do not account



Improved thermal comfort



Measured & Reported Savings



Renewable Energy



Improved Image



Reduced Maintenance Costs

for any maintenance or lifecycle savings, which, in many cases may be considerable (as any asset replacements may often result in a replenished lifecycle or elongated maintenance intervals), as they cannot be guaranteed. Should SCDC wish to account for such savings, Bouygues E&S is able to incorporate them into the business case for illustration purposes.

Existing Maintenance Provision: It is assumed that appropriate maintenance provisions are in place for all existing assets and that maintenance is undertaken in line with statutory requirements and manufacturer's instructions.

Maintenance of new equipment: It is assumed that SCDC will undertake maintenance of the new equipment in line with manufacturer's requirements. Although Bouygues E&S is a leading Facilities Management services provider, we do not typically take on maintenance responsibilities for this type of energy performance contract. Notwithstanding, Bouygues E&S will provide full support in setting up any new or modified maintenance services for the energy conservation measures as part of our 'soft landings' and handover process.

Value Added Tax (VAT): VAT is omitted from our business case, as it is assumed that SCDC is able to recover any VAT charges.

Access to Site for Installation: We assume that installation may be undertaken during normal working hours, accepting that this is subject to coordination with site activities. We have assume that installation will be relatively uninterrupted and that any clearing of spaces (such as removal of furniture) will be undertaken by SCDC.

Information provided by SCDC: It is assumed that SCDC's management team will provide all relevant and available information to Bouygues E&S to enable the preparation of a robust proposal.

Pre-existing Technical Issues: It is recognised that this project will require the adaptation of / modification to / co-reliance with existing assets. As engineering professionals, Bouygues E&S recognises our general duty of care to endeavour to identify any issues with extant assets that might jeopardise the success of the project, or failure to comply with legislative, regulatory or best practice requirements. Notwithstanding, Bouygues E&S cannot take responsibility for any pre-existing issues with the site or assets that do not form part of our scope of works, unless our proposal specifically identifies that resolution of the issue forms part of the scope of works. It is advised that SCDC makes Bouygues E&S aware of any known issues, so as to ensure that we can take appropriate actions to accommodate for them as part of the IGP development.



**Green
technology**



**Reduced
Carbon
Emissions**



Shared **innovation**

Bouygues E&S UK
Future Business Centre
Cambridge
CB4 2HY