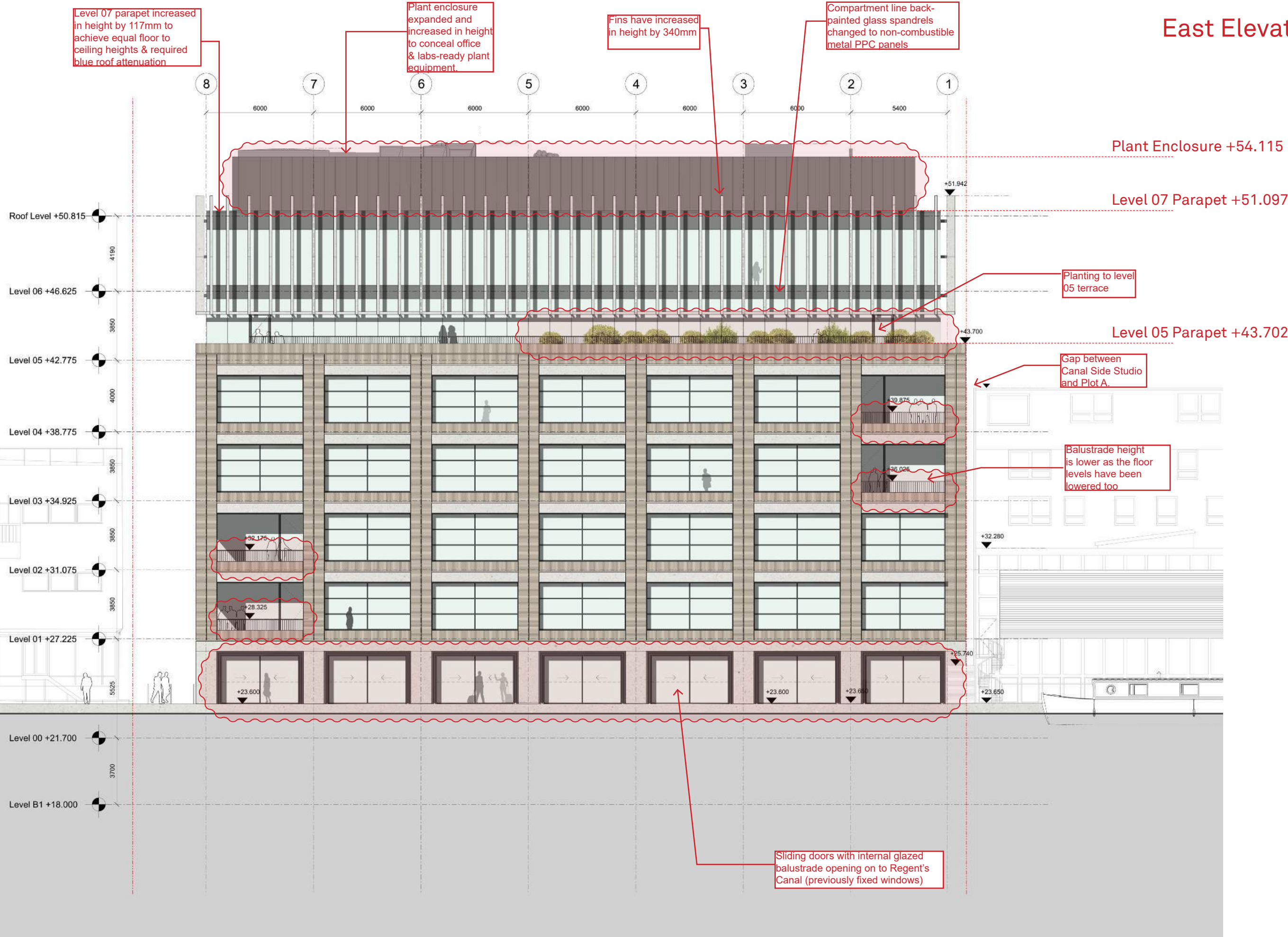


East Elevation



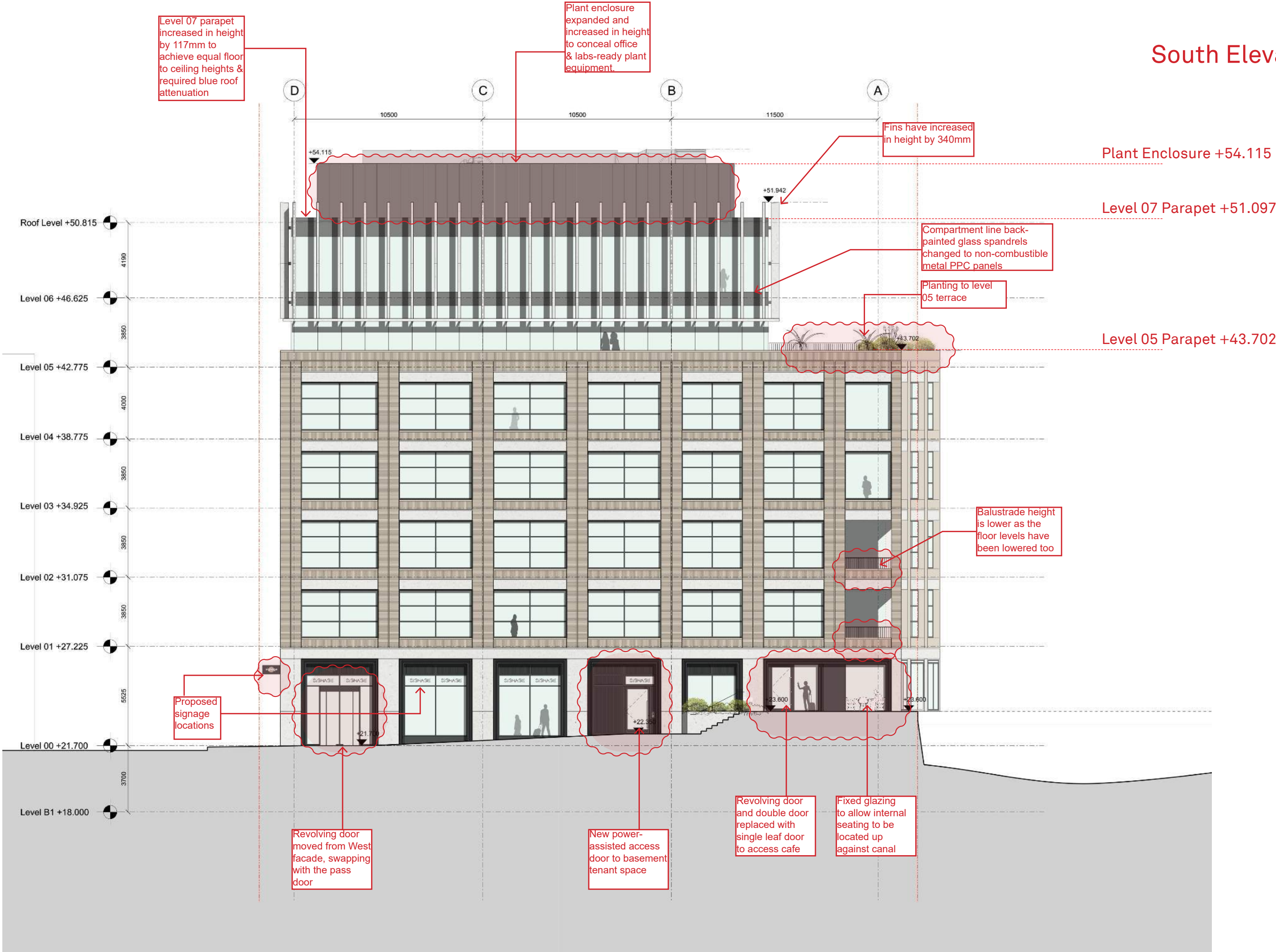
UPDATED



CONSENTED



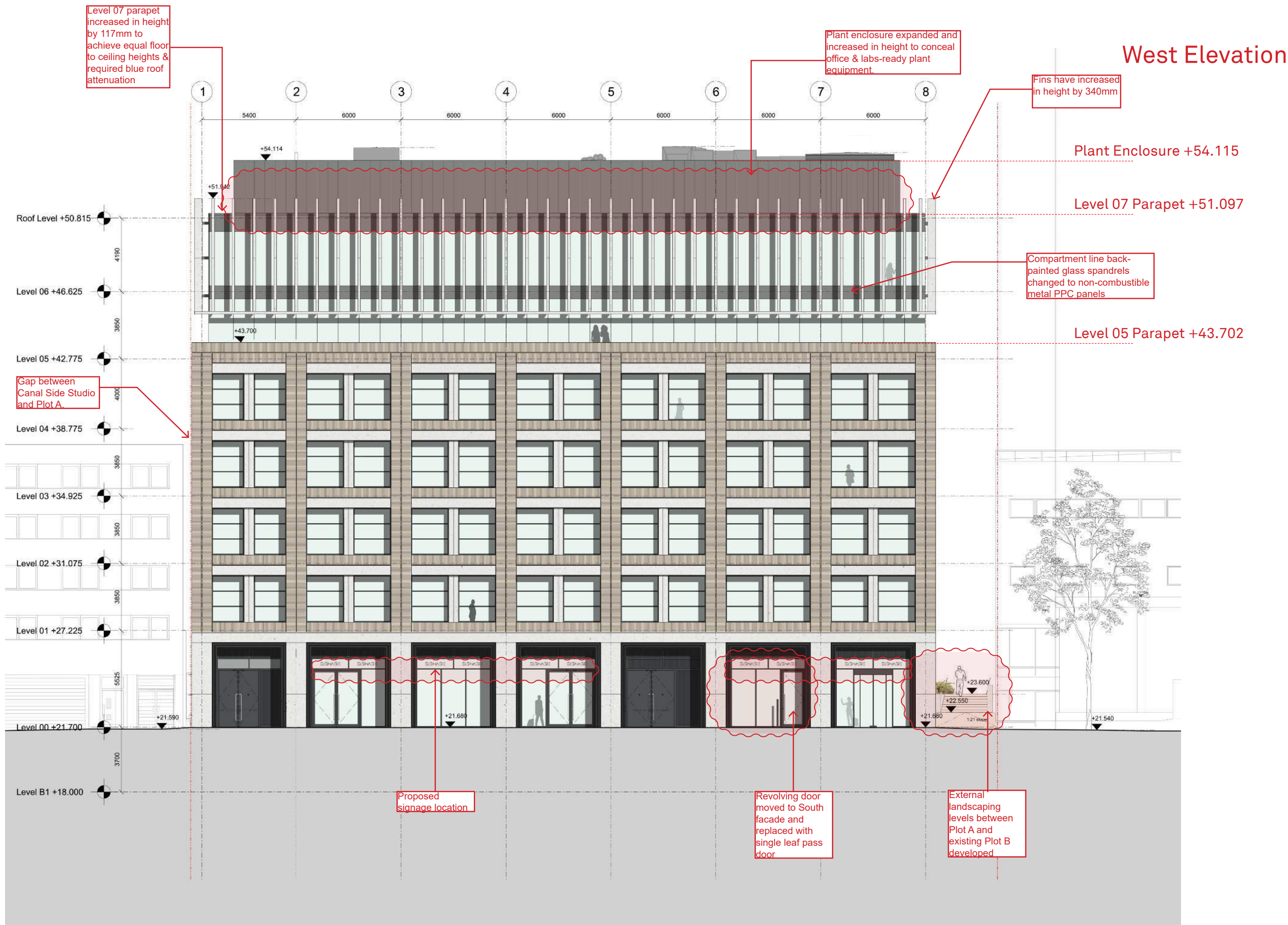
South Elevation



UPDATED







UPDATED





## Views | Consented & Updated







View 01  
Regent's Canal



Enlarged plant enclosure

Planting to level 05 terrace

UPDATED







## View 02 Regent's Canal



Enlarged plant  
enclosure

Planting to level 05  
terrace

UPDATED







## View 03 Regent's Canal

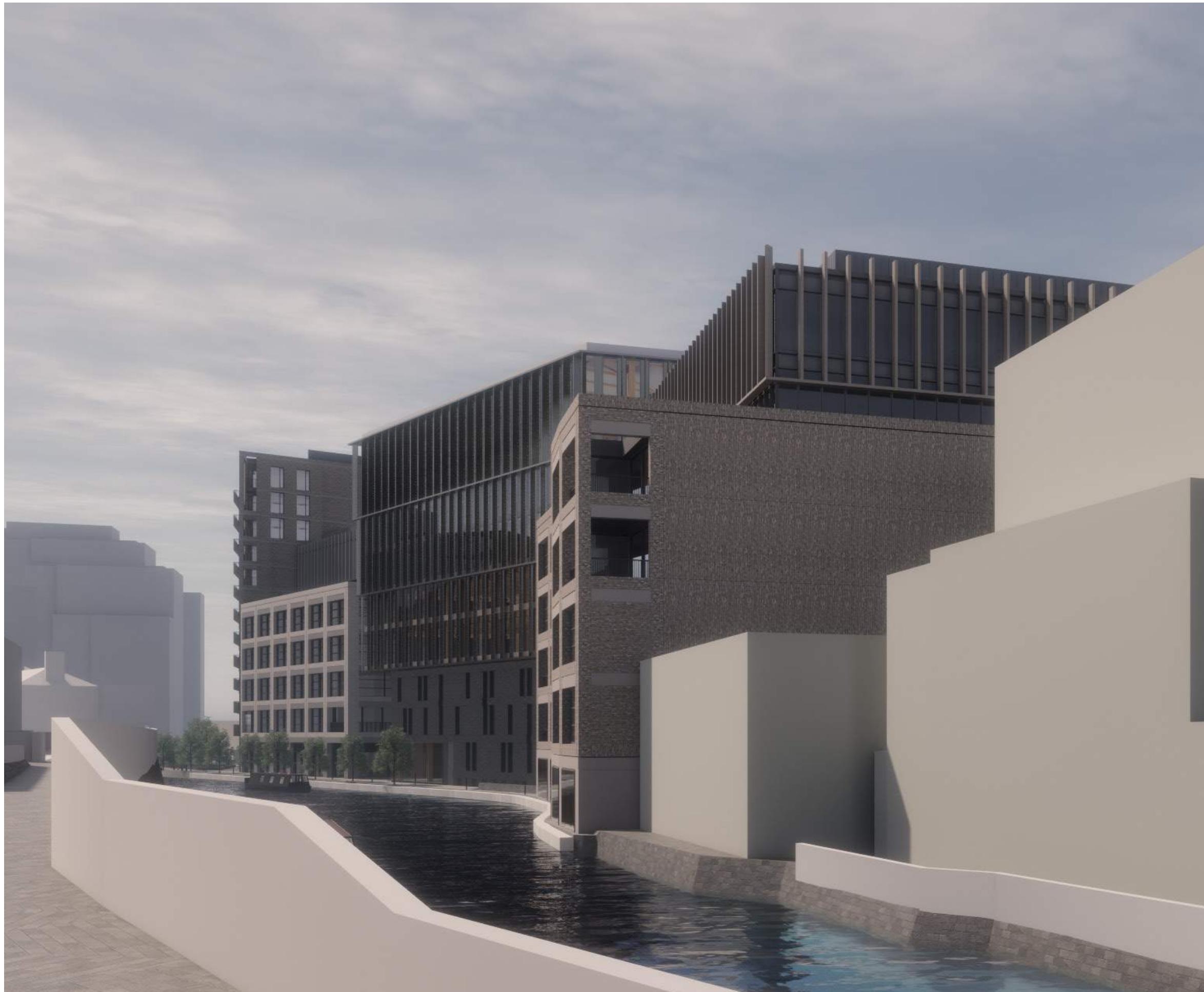


Enlarged plant enclosure

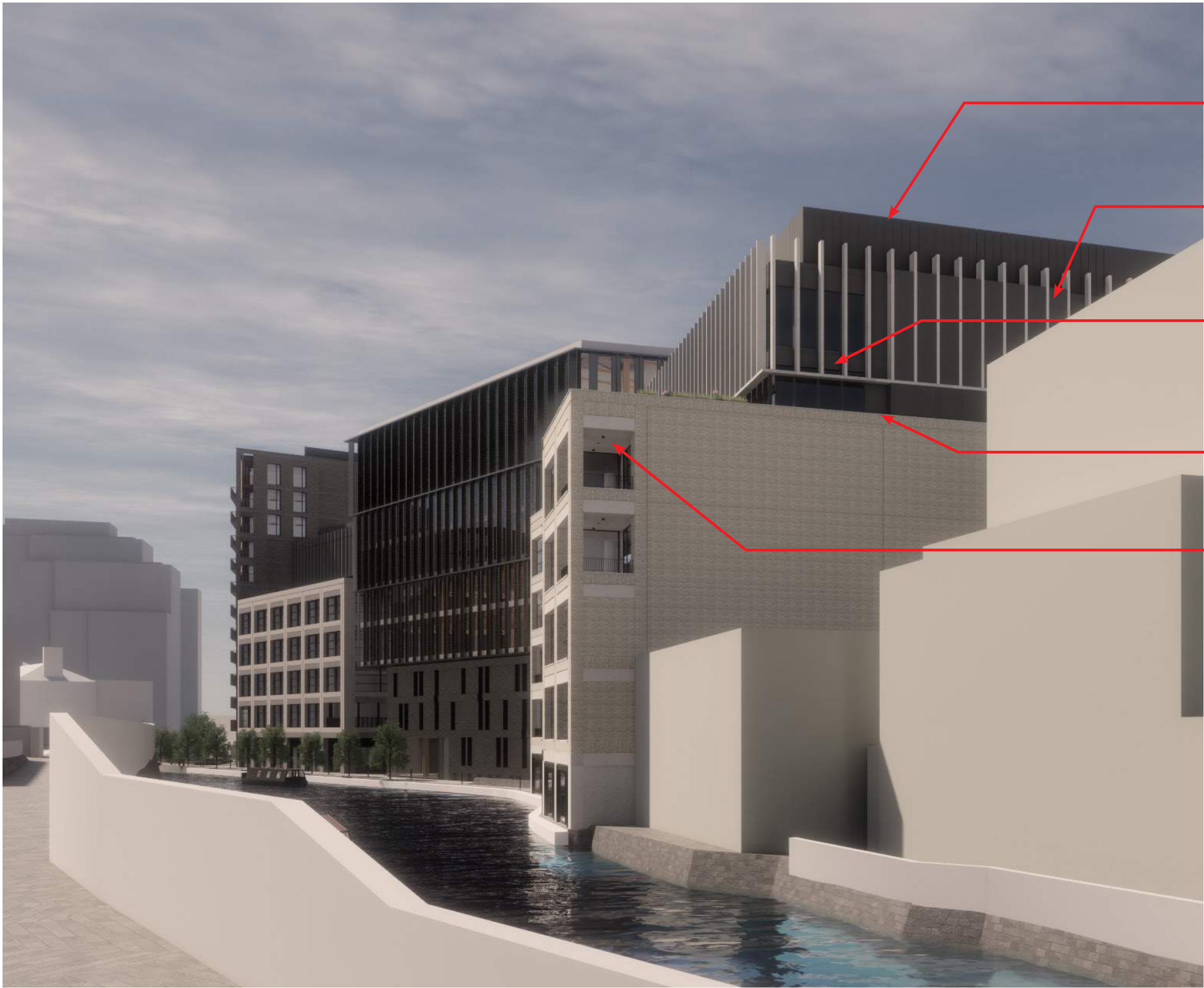
Balustrade heights appear lower as the floor levels have been amended (1100 is achieved)

UPDATED









View 04  
Regent's Canal

Enlarged plant enclosure

Solid panelling to secondary core shaft to match material finish of adjacent fins

Compartment line spandrels changed from back-painted glass to non-combustible metal PPC panels (to match curtain walling)

Pavilion glazing steps in with secondary core clad to match curtain walling

4th floor balcony soffit made solid to accommodate green/blue roof above





## View 05 St Pancras Way

Enlarged plant enclosure

Compartment line spandrels changed from back-painted glass to non-combustible metal PPC panels (to match curtain walling)

UPDATED





## View 06 St Pancras Way

Enlarged plant enclosure

Compartment line spandrels changed from back-painted glass to non-combustible metal PPC panels (to match curtain walling)

UPDATED





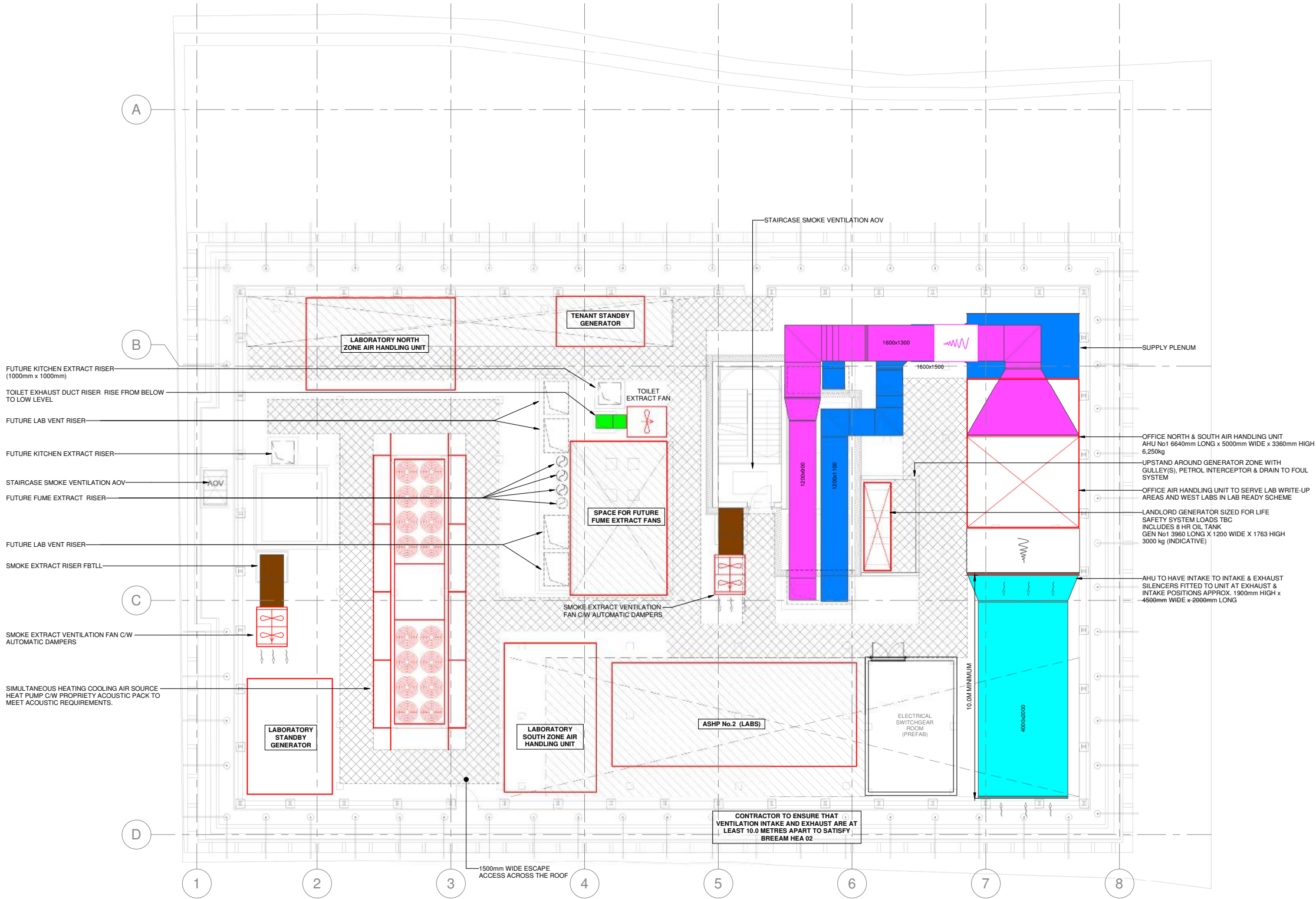


## KJ Tait - Roof Plant Layout



## 3.0 KJ Tait - Roof Plant Layout

- Since the original energy strategy was completed there has been significant improvement in the carbon intensity of the National Grid, making natural gas a less attractive option for generating heat for buildings. The Publication London Plan (which was published after development of the original energy strategy) outlines the necessity to transition from traditional natural gas to low and zero carbon sources to meet the Mayor's zero carbon target by 2050. The energy strategy originally proposed for the building, comprising gas-fired boilers and gas-fired CHP to generate heating and hot water and chillers to generate cooling, was heavily reliant on natural gas and is therefore not ideally suited to current and emerging energy strategies and policies.
- In addition, emerging policies have a greater focus on air quality and minimising the impact of developments on local air quality. An alternative to CHP and boilers, such as heat pumps, would remove local sources of pollution associated with gas-fired plant, such as nitrogen oxide. As part of the S106 agreement, a CHP air quality test will need to be carried out if a CHP strategy was to be implemented. This would not be a requirement with a heat pump solution.
- An options review was carried out to assess whether the proposed energy strategy was still valid and the most appropriate approach for the development. Alternative energy technologies were reviewed, focussing on electric heat pumps. The fundamental principles of the original energy strategy approach remain unchanged, i.e. optimising the building through the Be Lean, Be Clean, Be Green energy hierarchy. The focus remains on designing a comfortable, reliable, practical and flexible building, which minimises energy consumption and associated carbon emissions.
- The key driver of the alternative strategy is to reduce the use of gas and the focus has been to omit the CHP and boiler plant through the use of electric systems, i.e. heat pumps, to generate heating and cooling for the building. Through the use of heat pumps that can provide heating and cooling, the originally proposed chiller plant can also be omitted.
- An appraisal of applicable heat pump technology (air, ground and water) was carried out and air source heat pumps (ASHP) offer a viable and the most suitable alternative to provide heating and cooling to the building. The ASHP plant is proposed to be located within the rooftop plant area, which has required a reorganisation of the originally proposed roof plant compound layout.
- The building has been designed with inherent flexibility and adaptability to enable laboratory use. Laboratory buildings are more highly serviced than offices and are anticipated to require additional AHUs, heating/cooling plant, specialist extract plant, dedicated risers, etc. Features have been incorporated within the building design to allow labs to be accommodated. This includes incoming utilities capacity, provision within the structure for future laboratory service risers and the reorganisation of the roof plant enclosure to enable laboratory plant installation.



|           |            |             |     |     |
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### STAGE 3

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| PROJECT INFORMATION |  |             |           |
|---------------------|--|-------------|-----------|
| CLIENT              | REEF GROUP   |             |           |
| PROJECT             | UGLY BROWN BUILDING - PLOT A<br>ST PANCRAS WAY, LONDON |             |           |
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