A Consulting Engineer's Perspective of the Geothermal Industry

Geothermal Live 2008



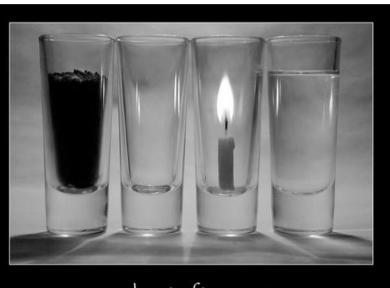


Keith Horsley - Associate Hoare Lea Consulting Engineers

Introduction - The four elements







earth, air, fire, water



Hoare Lea



- Hoare Lea are a firm of Consulting Engineers specialising only in the design and inspection of Engineering Systems for Buildings.
- Hoare Lea is a partnership, wholly independent and owned by the Partners.
- 700 staff in 10 offices around the UK.
- Winner of the BSJ 'Large Consultancy of the year Award' for the last 2 years and 4 times in the last 10 years.
- Work in most industry sectors. Particularly active in commercial, education, retail, residential and healthcare sectors.
- Actively engaged in the implementation of sustainable engineering solutions.



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Ground Source Energy Systems Experience Completed Projects

- The National Forest Millennium Discovery Centre, East Midlands (completed 2001)
- Royal Veterinary College, Potters Bar (completed 2003)
- Alexandra Park School, Haringey (completed 2004)
- Chelsea Building Society, Cheltenham (completed 2007)
- Haybridge High School, Worcestershire (completed 2007)
- Caerphilly County Borough Council, Tredomen (completed 2008)











Ground Source Energy Systems Experience Selection of projects currently on site or in detailed design

- •One New Change, London
- •Oxford University, Earth Sciences Building
- •Bracknell & Wokingham College
- •Wandsworth Riverside Quarter, Phase 3
- •Highbury College

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- •Bankside, Tate Modern
- •Loughborough University Sports Park Development
- •2-20 Winchester Road, Camden











Case Study : Royal Veterinary College

- Client: The Royal Veterinary College
- Architect: Nicholas Hare Architects
- Contractor: Wates

This 4,200m², three-storey building acts as a gateway to the College, providing teaching space and housing the main administrative and IT functions, library and cafe.

A sustainable low energy design approach was adopted. The building's environmental design works with the architecture and structure to reduce solar loads through engineering the building shape, orientation and facades, and exposing concrete soffits.

Natural and displacement ventilation is used along with perimeter heating and archive close control air conditioning.







Case Study : Royal Veterinary College



- 50 x 100m deep vertical closed loop ground heat exchangers
- 500 kW capacity
- Reverse cycle heat pumps not available complicated valve arrangements to produce "reversibility"
- Producing chilled water (6/12°c) for fresh air cooling (displacement ventilation with exposed concrete slab solution)
- Producing low temperature hot water (45/40°c) for fresh air heating.
- Owner occupier with low energy agenda



Case Study : Chelsea Building Society



Client:

Chelsea Building Society

Gleeds Management Services

Project Manager:

Architect:

Dyer Associates

Contractor: Moss Construction



Winner - Best Office of the Year, Building Services Awards

Regional Winner - Corporate Workplace South of England, BCO Awards

The Chelsea Building Society's 3-storey, 4,000m² headquarters comprises cellular and openplan offices, a call centre, training suite, restaurant, break out rooms and a state of the art computer operations facility.

Key features include ground source heat pumps and comfort cooling provided via displacement ventilation with passive chilled beams. Extensive zonal control for temperature and lighting ensures efficient energy use, and a SUDS drainage system is provided to the external areas of the building. Passive design features incorporated include external southfacing brise soliel and neutral, low 'e' solar control glazing to minimise solar heat gain in summer, whilst maximising daylight.



Case Study : Chelsea Building Society



- 120 x 100m deep vertical closed loop ground heat exchangers serving two buildings
- Supplemented by dry air cooler
- 1000 kW heating capacity, 600 kW cooling capacity
- Producing chilled water (6/12°c) for fresh air cooling, fan coil units and chilled beams
- Producing low temperature hot water (45/40°c) for fresh air heating

• Owner occupier who wanted a green building to "sell" relocation to their staff





Case Study : Caerphilly County Borough Council



A new corporate headquarters building for Caerphilly County Borough Council providing 13000m² of office space over 5 floors and including a council chamber, kitchen, restaurant, registrar suite, FM and communications room.







Case Study : Caerphilly County Borough Council



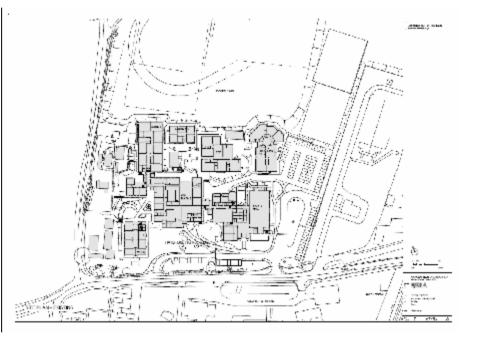
- 120 x100m deep vertical closed loop ground heat exchangers
- 1130kw heating capacity
- 722kw cooling capacity
- Producing chilled water (6/11° C) for fresh air cooling and fan coil units
- Producing low temperature hot water (45/40°) for fresh air heating and underfloor heating





GEOTHERMAL Live!

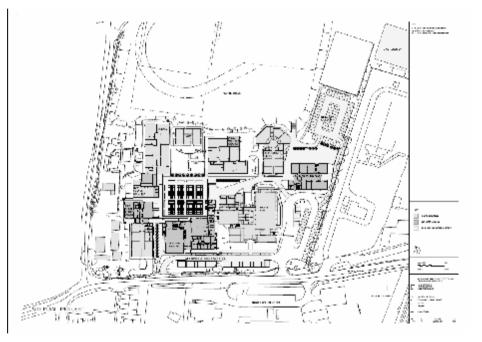
- Existing high school site
- Expansion to accommodate two additional year groups
- New 18-classroom faculty building
- New central administration building (replacing existing, demolished) containing ICT suite, library, multi-use hall, dining area.







- Conversion and extension of existing classroom block into sixth form centre
- Extension to science block
- Extension to design technology block
- Extensive underground services diversions
- Central plant upgrades
- Construction cost £14M

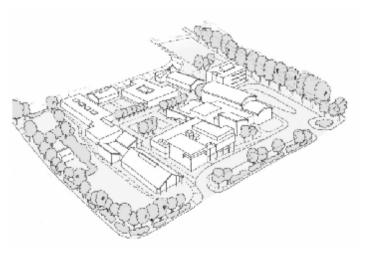






Client:WordArchitect:NichoEngineering Systems Consulting Engineer:HoarCivil & Structural Engineer:PriceCost Consultant:TurnProject Manager:GleeMain Contractor:MilleMechanical & Electrical Installer:CA SoGround Source Energy System Specialist Contractor:Geot

Worcestershire County Council Nicholas Hare Architects Hoare Lea Price & Myers Turner & Townsend Gleeds Miller Construction CA Sothers Geothermal International













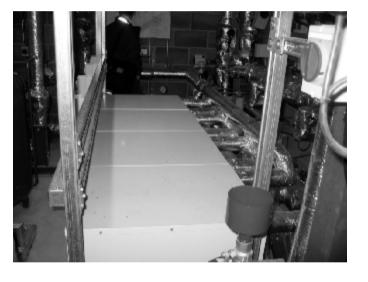




GEOTHERMAL Live!

• 14 vertical closed loop heat exchangers, between 70-100m deep

- 100 kW cooling capacity, 70 kW heating capacity
- Generating chilled water at 6°c for cooling ICT suite via fan coil units
- Generating low temperature hot water at 50°c for underfloor heating, also some fan coil units and fresh air heating coils







- No "renewables" contribution requirement imposed by planning authority
- Pre-2006 Building Regulations Part L
- But WCC brief called for energy efficient systems
- WCC already familiar with technology







- GSES justified on payback (approx. 9 years)
- Cooling-led strategy, provides entire cooling requirement of ICT suite
- Avoided need for external heat rejection plant







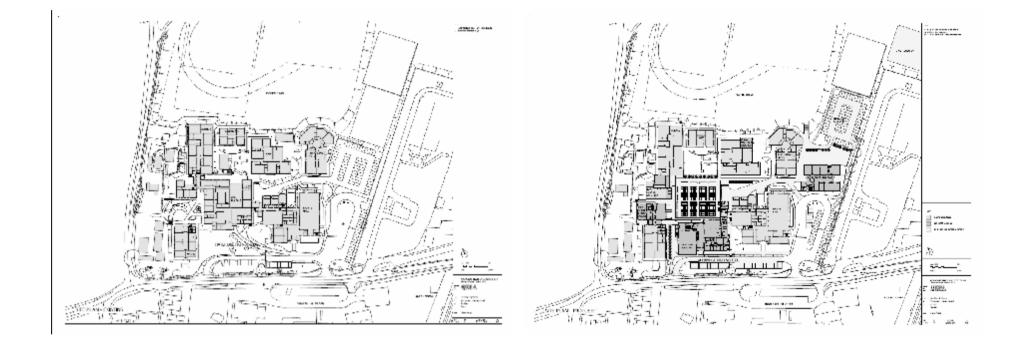
- Cooling needed to be operational in time for occupation of main building
- Existing main building could not be demolished until new main building occupied
- Borehole field to go underneath footprint of existing main building
- Temporary dry cooler provided so heat pumps could be commissioned before boreholes drilled















• Meant that drilling took place in close proximity to completed building...

... and was one of the last operations on site rather than one of the first.







- Drinking water extraction borehole
- Liaison with EA
- Water company's concerns
- Client agreed to additional measures to protect drinking water supply
- Disposal of water produced by drilling process







• Disposal of water produced by drilling process







- Change in strata encountered at 70m on part of site two additional boreholes required
- Commissioning of sliding header arrangement controls required close liaison between GSES specialist, M&E contractor, controls specialist and consulting engineer





- Step change in prevalence of technology on projects in last 12-24 months
- Drivers
 - New Part L
 - "Renewables" contribution requirements of local authorities
 - Increased confidence as technology becomes more established in UK
- Relatively small number of established contractors. Selection of contractor may restrict choice of heat pump
- Specialist contractors are valuable source of design advice





• Need to appoint specialist contractor early as their design impacts on the sub-structure...

... but M&E often not sufficiently advanced at this stage for whole GSES package to be priced

- Demarcation of design responsibility needs to be made clear at the outset
- Demarcation of installation responsibility needs to be made clear at the outset and interfaces defined
- Specialist contractor's position in the contractual chain needs to be considered





- What level of specification is appropriate? What information should specification contain?
- Specialist GSES contractor familiarity with consultants' standard specifications
- Problems "in the ground" not previously a concern of M&E engineers now they are!
- Who takes the risk?
- Drill test borehole where possible





- Where possible, keep boreholes away from completed / occupied buildings (and off critical path)
- Importance of commissioning and controls
- How to prove specified performance is achieved?





Thank you for your attention...

