



# Low carbon heating and cooling from groundwater for commercial & residential developments and district networks

The Building Centre, Store Street,  
LONDON WC1E 7BT

2<sup>nd</sup> July 2019

## Open-loop groundwater source heat pumps: Code of Practice for the UK

Harnessing energy for heating and cooling  
from water in the ground



CP3  
2019

# CP3 Open-loop groundwater source heat pumps: Code of Practice for the UK

Harnessing energy from water in the ground  
for heating **and** cooling

Nic Wincott: Lead Author

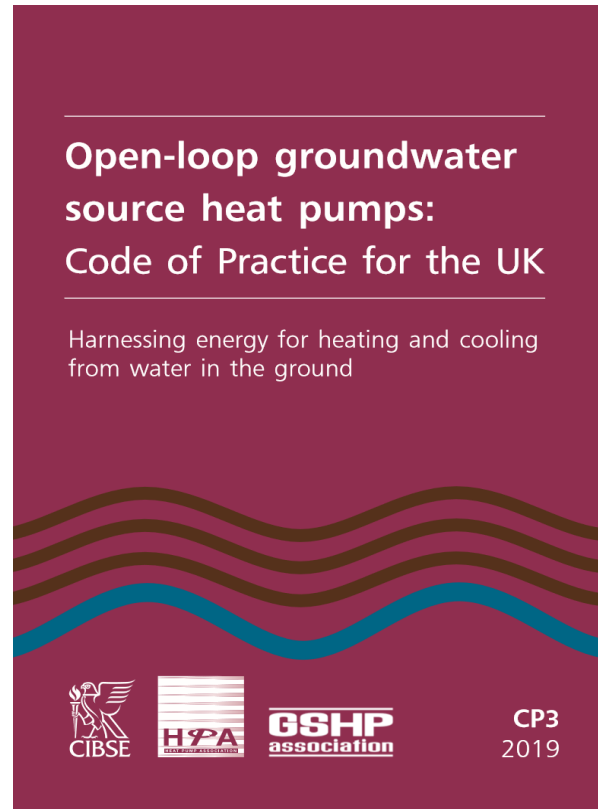
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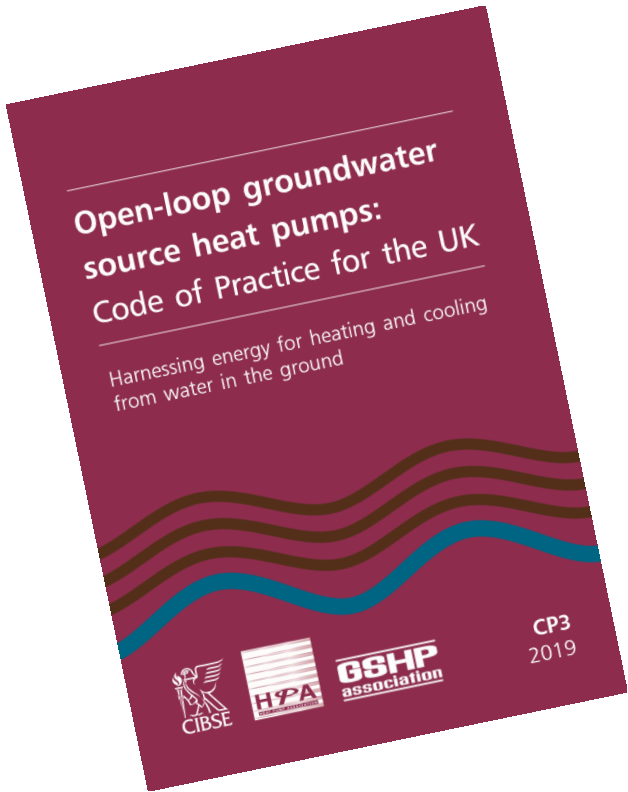
<https://www.cibse.org/knowledge/knowledge-items/detail?id=a0q000000GOpOTQA1>



# CP3 - 3<sup>rd</sup> in the series



<https://www.cibse.org/knowledge/cibse-publications/cibse-codes-of-practice>



## Thank you to all involved.....



Department for  
Business, Energy  
& Industrial Strategy

- BEIS and CIBSE for their funding & support.
- The HPA & GSHPA and the 20+ strong, diverse steering committee of industry experts and stakeholders.
- The companies and individuals for their input both formal and informal during the consultation process: [www.cibse.org/CP3consultation](http://www.cibse.org/CP3consultation)
- The peer reviewers (and others who contributed their time freely) to ensure relevance and accuracy.

And:.....



British  
Geological Survey

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL



The Coal Authority





# Why install a GWSHP?

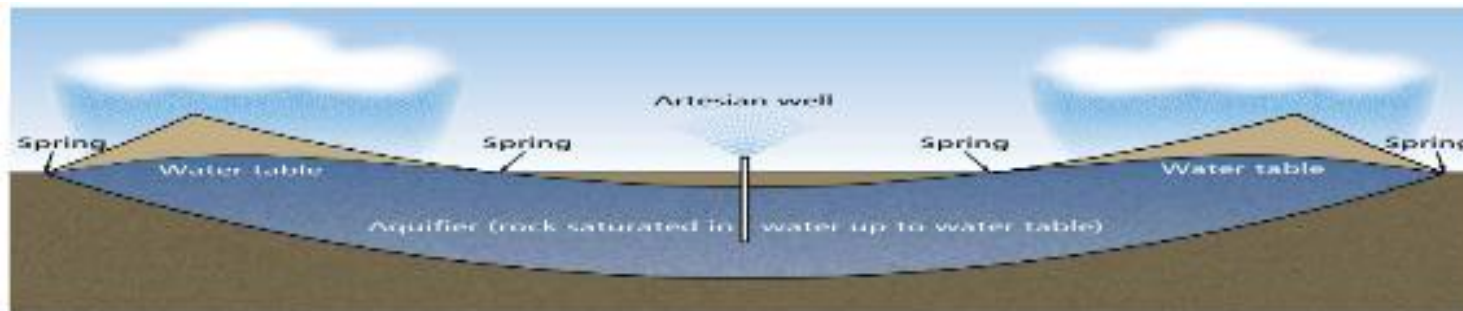
## Economic Benefit

In most cases a key motivating factor is financial:

- Government Grants and Incentives – RHI, HNIP
- GWSHP systems can return an attractive ROI and mitigate against rising energy prices
- Any increase in CAPEX compensated by OPEX saving over lifetime reducing TOTEX
- Other costs saving e.g. Gas supply and flue unnecessary
- Can provided heating and/or cooling – significantly improving efficiency and reducing costs
- A low carbon alternative to combustion based systems

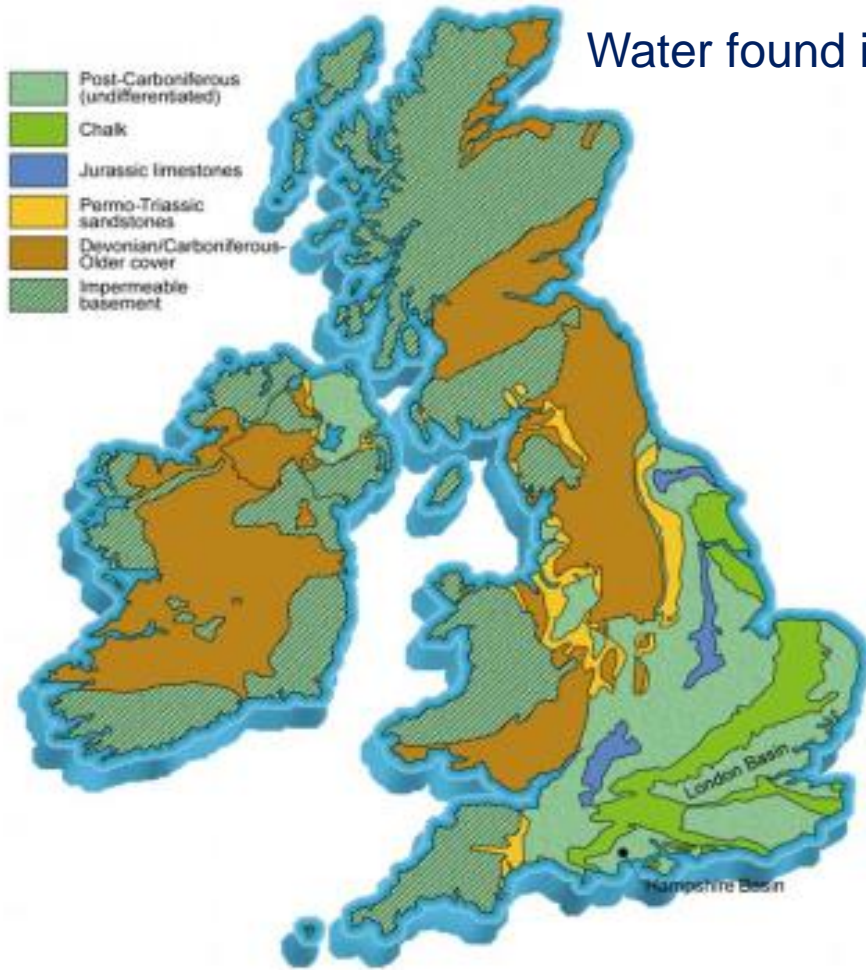
## Legislative requirements

To comply with national and international legislation e.g.: Climate Change Act of 2008, Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Performance Building Directive (EPBD), Renewable Energy Sources Directive (RES), Climate Change Levy (CCL), Building regulations Etc.



# Ground Water – Where and How

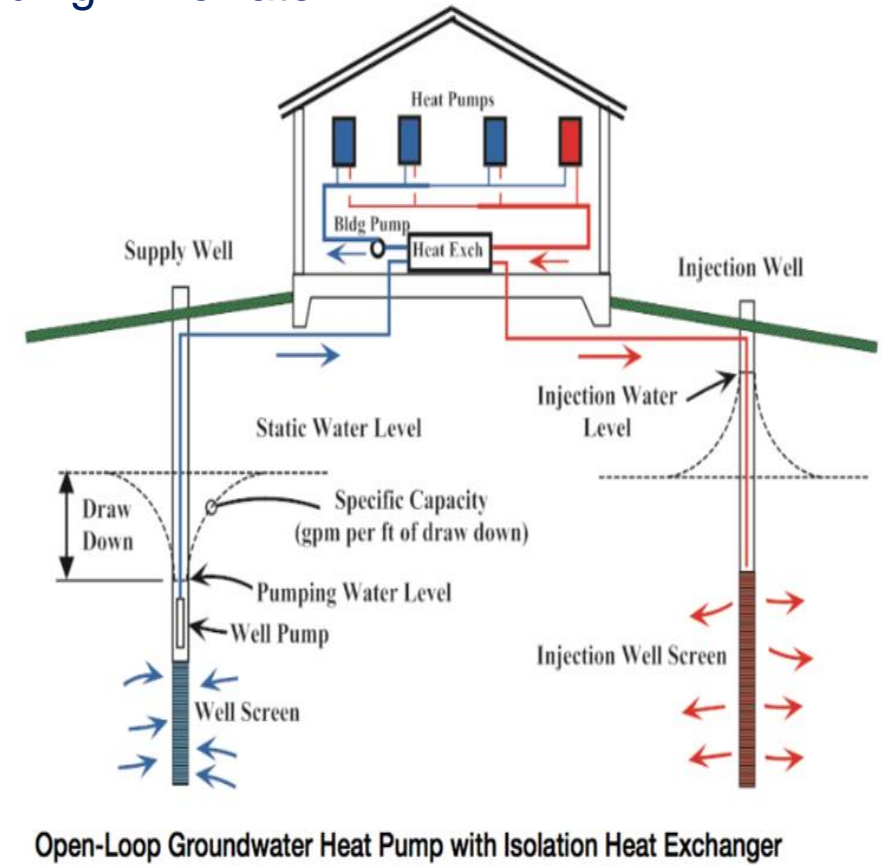
Water found in or under the ground – including Minewater



The geology of Britain and its aquifers



Temporary wellhead on artesian borehole



A typical “doublet” groundwater system

# Ground Water – Abstraction, Injection and Separation

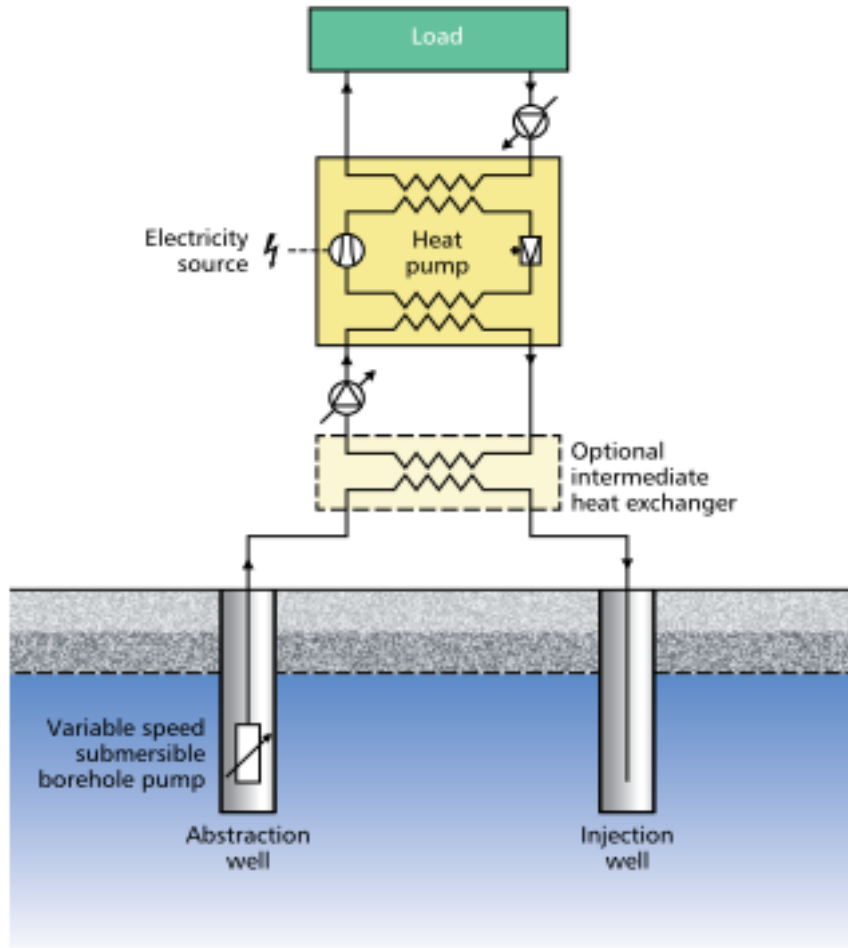


Figure 20 Simplified schematic showing optional heat exchanger

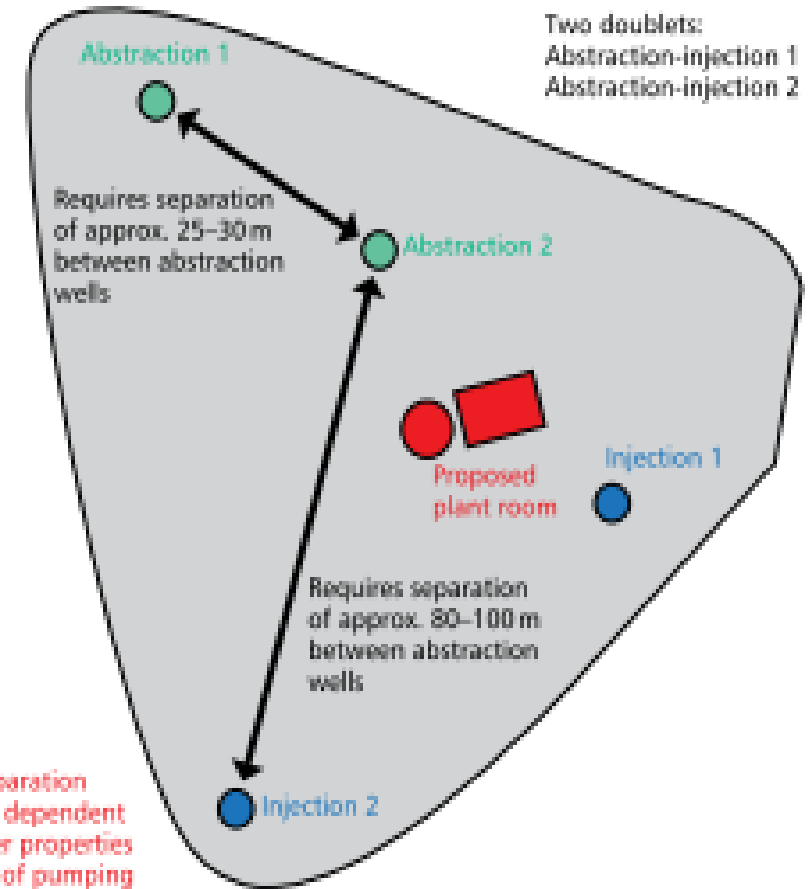
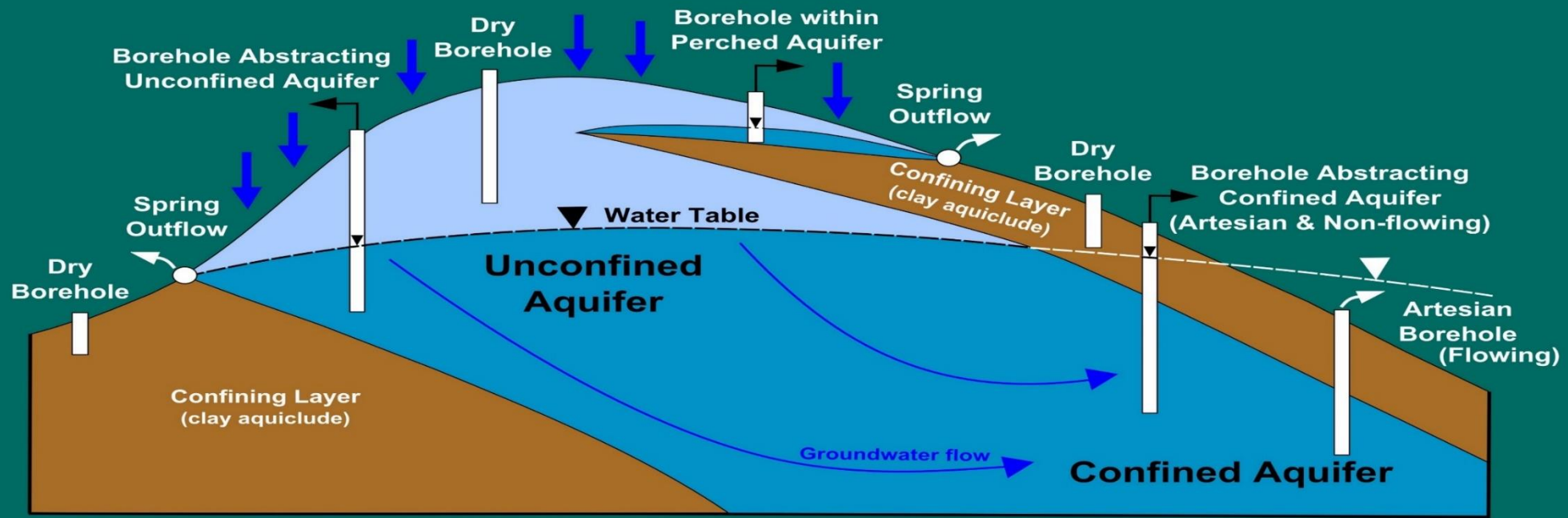


Figure 21 Example of well separation

# Types of Aquifer & Groundwater Borehole Abstractions



Unsaturated Zone
  Saturated Zone
  Water Table
  Potentiometric Surface\*
  Natural outflow of groundwater from spring or borehole

Borehole

Groundwater Borehole Pumped

Rainfall Recharge into Unconfined aquifer

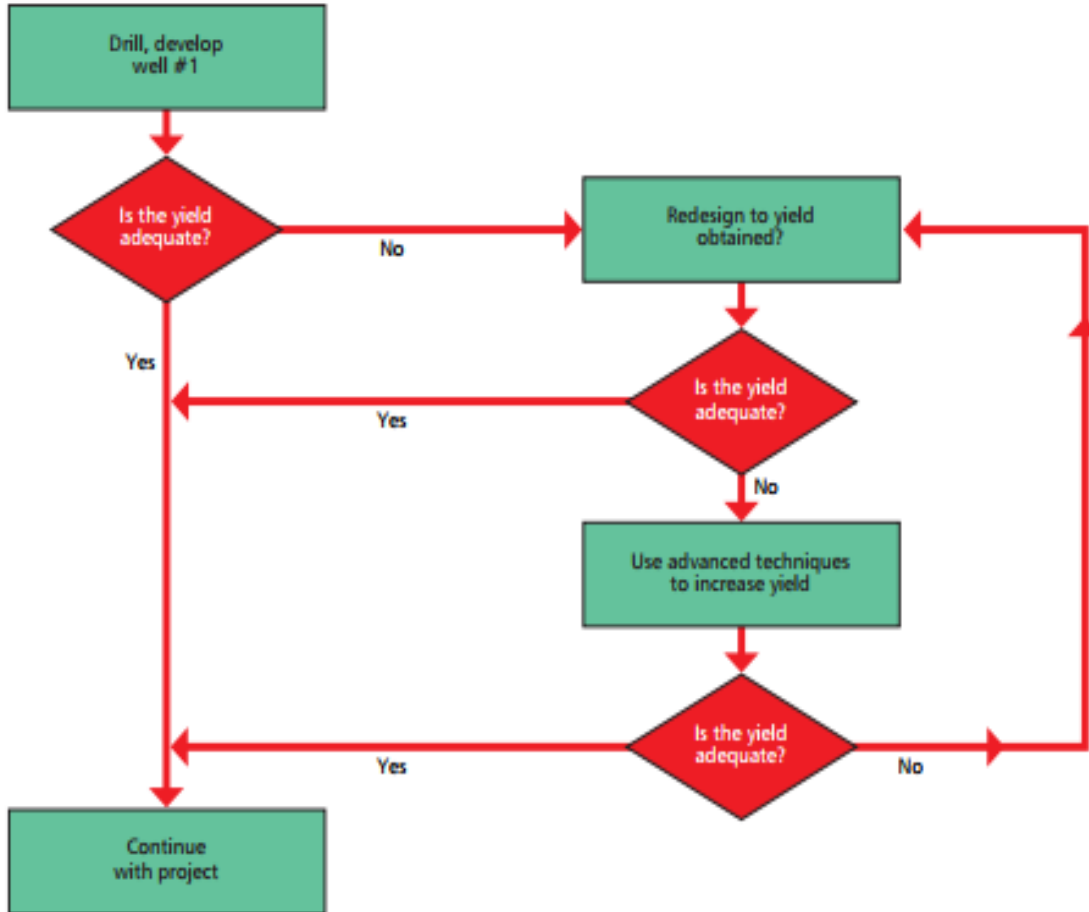
\* Imaginary surface defining confined aquifer.  
 Wells = artesian as they pierce confining layer of clay

Please use a professional advisor – Hydrogeologist.



# Groundwater yield - Risk Mitigation

Can the design be finalised before the actual Water Well yield is known? How does this influence the construction programme?



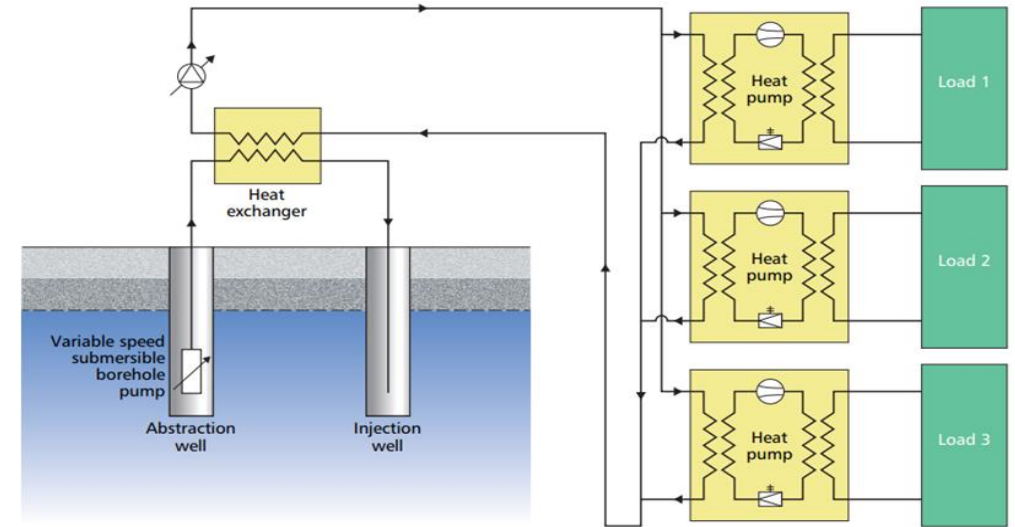
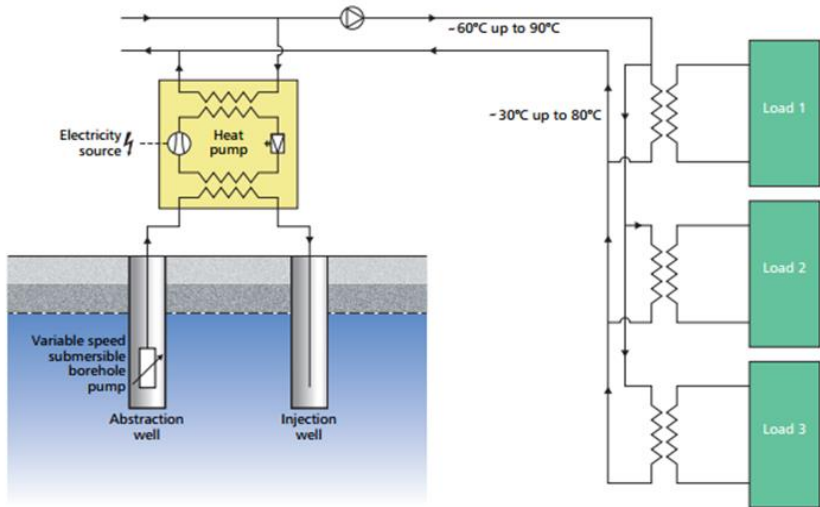
## Steps to achieving a viable yield to supply a groundwater source heat pump.....

- Which output enhancement technique(s) to use and in what order will differ with geology and from site to site. Common well development measures may take less than an hour or several days.
- The decisions made will usually be cost-driven although in some cases the critical parameter may be time, reliability or longevity.
- It is often possible to revise the overall system design to work with the quantities available. Low yield designs may increase capacity with bi or multi valent systems incorporating CHP, heat recovery, thermal energy storage, dry air coolers, solar thermal panels etc.

Employ a qualified hydrogeologist if in any doubt.

# Groundwater Source Heat Pumps are versatile

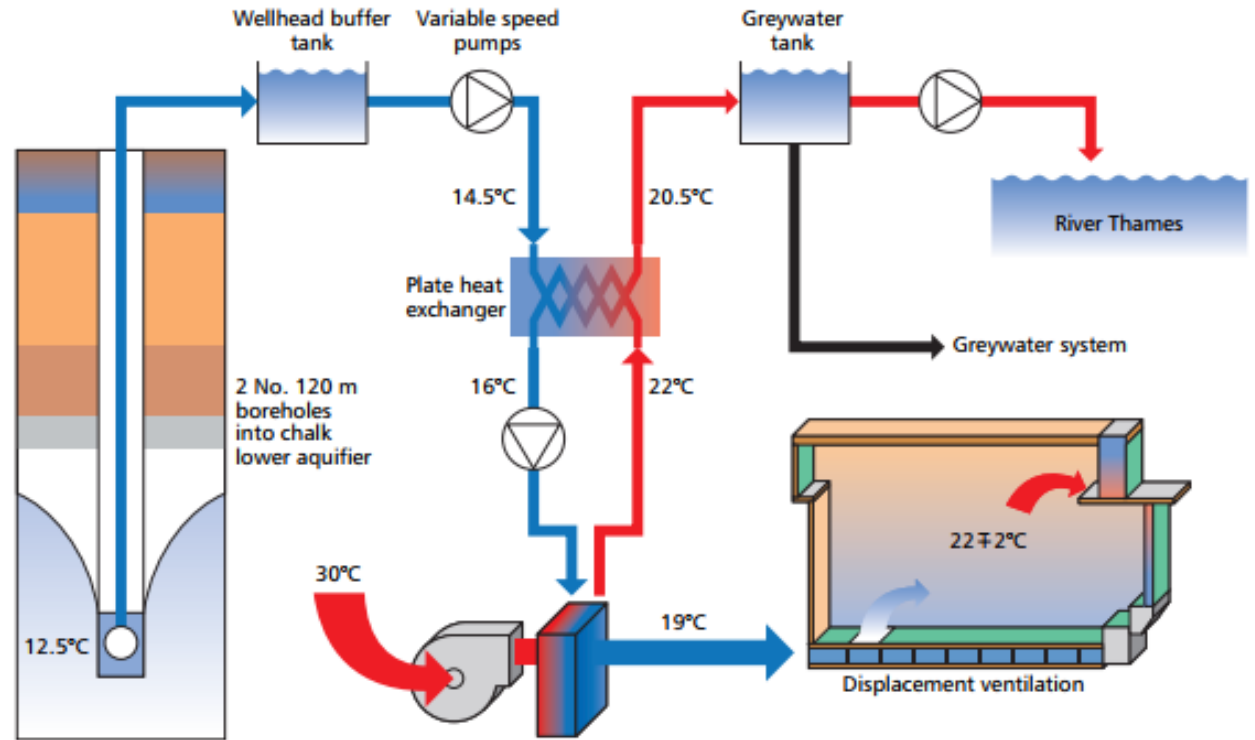
They can be used with both source and load side networks to provide heating, cooling or both either alternately or simultaneously.



In “traditional” **load side** applications GSHPs are used as the primary generator for heating or cooling networks.

Increasingly **source side networks** (SSNs) allow multiple heat pumps to be attached to a network to collect or reject heat **at or near ambient ground** temperature.

# Innovative groundwater “Free” cooling system



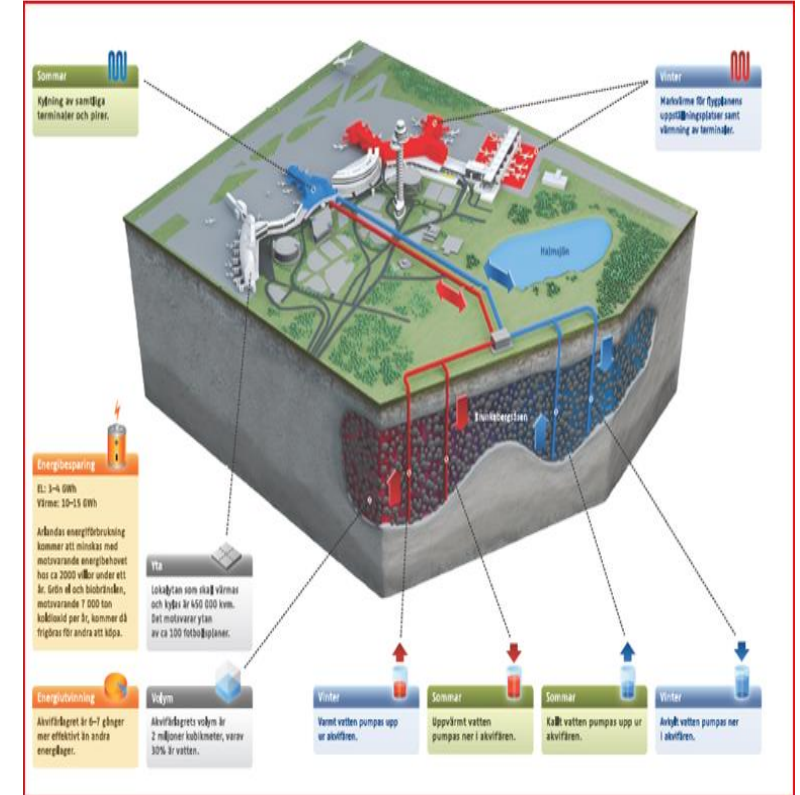
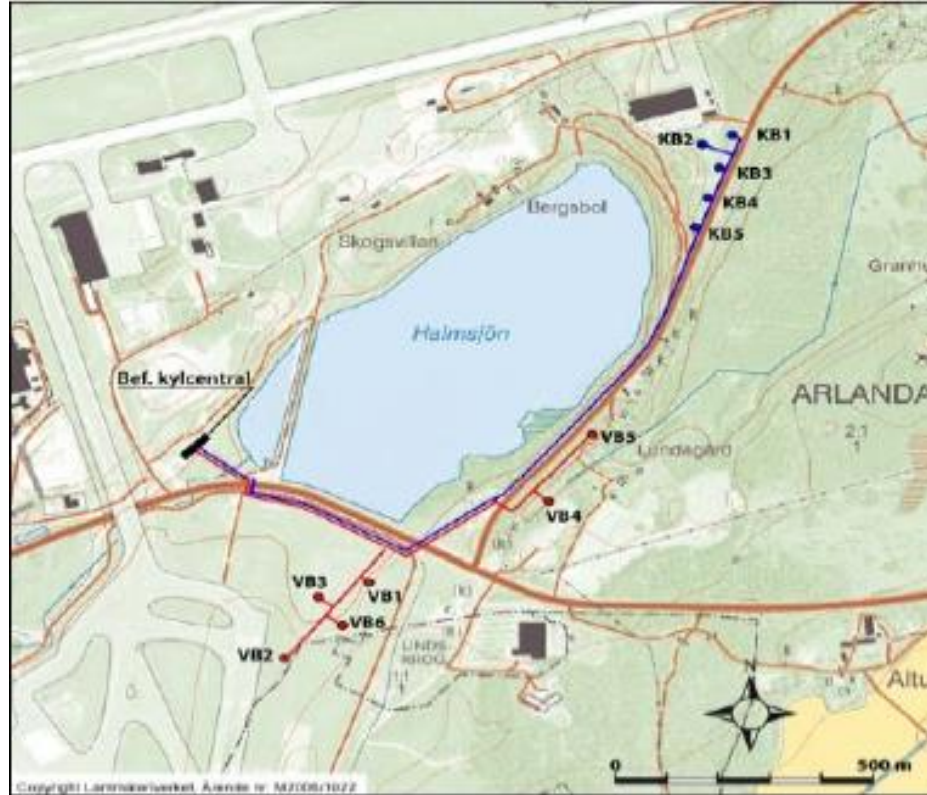
## Portcullis House

Free Cooling using groundwater as a low temperature resource without a chiller.



# “Free” pre-heating and cooling

## Arlanda Airport – Sweden’s Heathrow



11 high capacity wells (5 Cold and 6 Warm) provide a total flow capacity of 720M<sup>3</sup>h delivering between 6 and 10MW, a total of around 20GWh is delivered annually. Direct payback was less than 5 years!





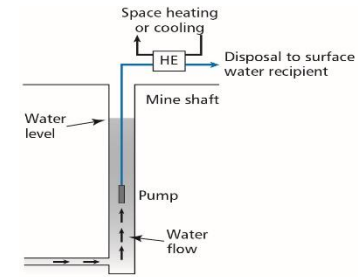
# Minewater as a source of thermal energy



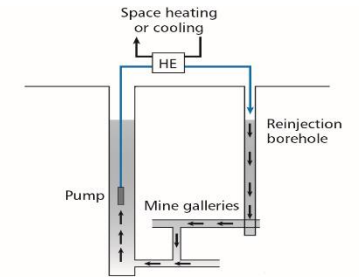
Completed 1999  
 Serves 16 newly-built dwellings (1600 m<sup>2</sup>)  
 Source = 100 m borehole in flooded coal mine workings of the *Ell Seam*  
 Water pumped at 12°C circulated via water-to-water heat pump (65 kW peak output), and returned via shallower reinjection borehole  
 Heat pump output = 55°C to thermal store. Designed with supplementary solar thermal heating.  
 Feeds DHW (with supplementary immersion heater) and central heating

Photos by D Banks

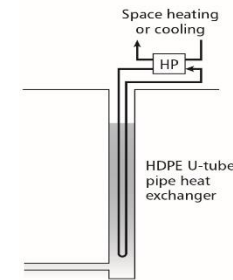
Glenalmond Street, Shettleston, Glasgow



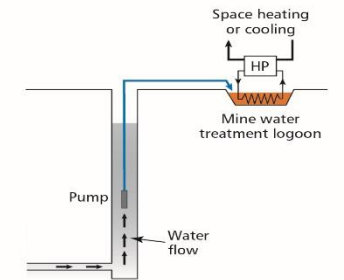
(a) Open-loop with disposal of water to surface water recipient



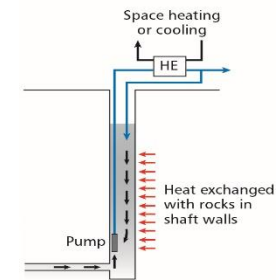
(b) Open-loop with reinjection



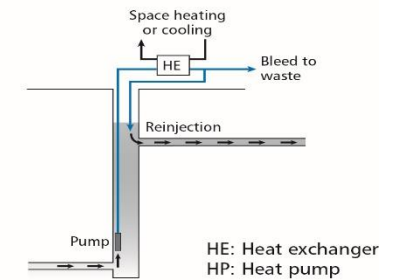
(c) Closed-loop in flooded shaft



(d) Closed-loop in surface mine water treatment pond

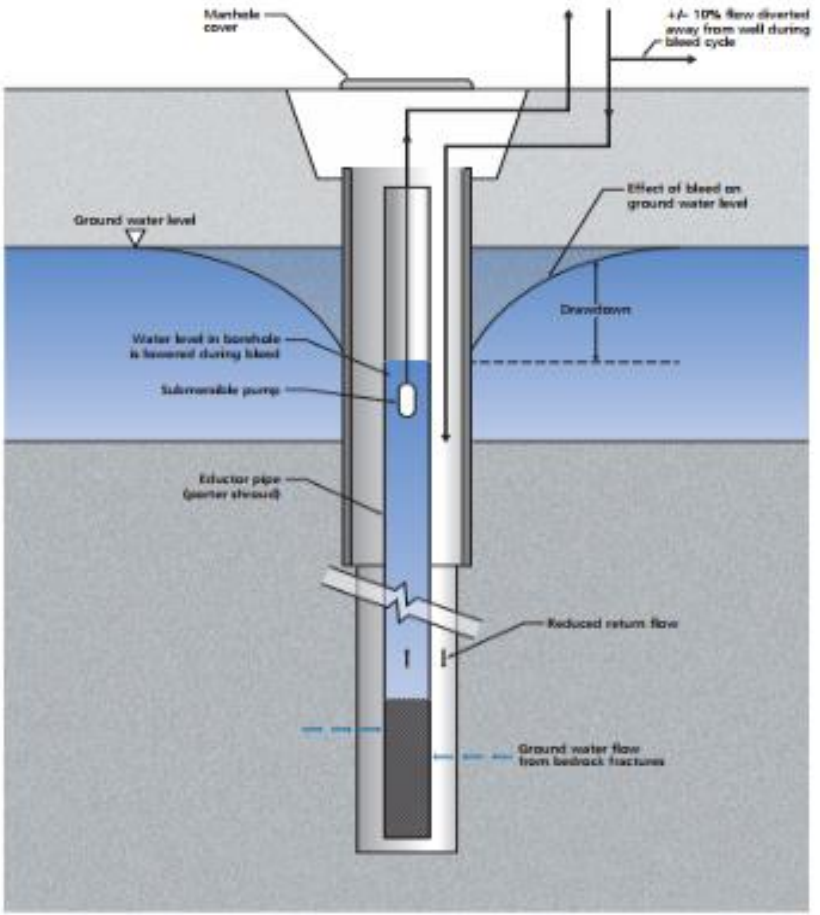
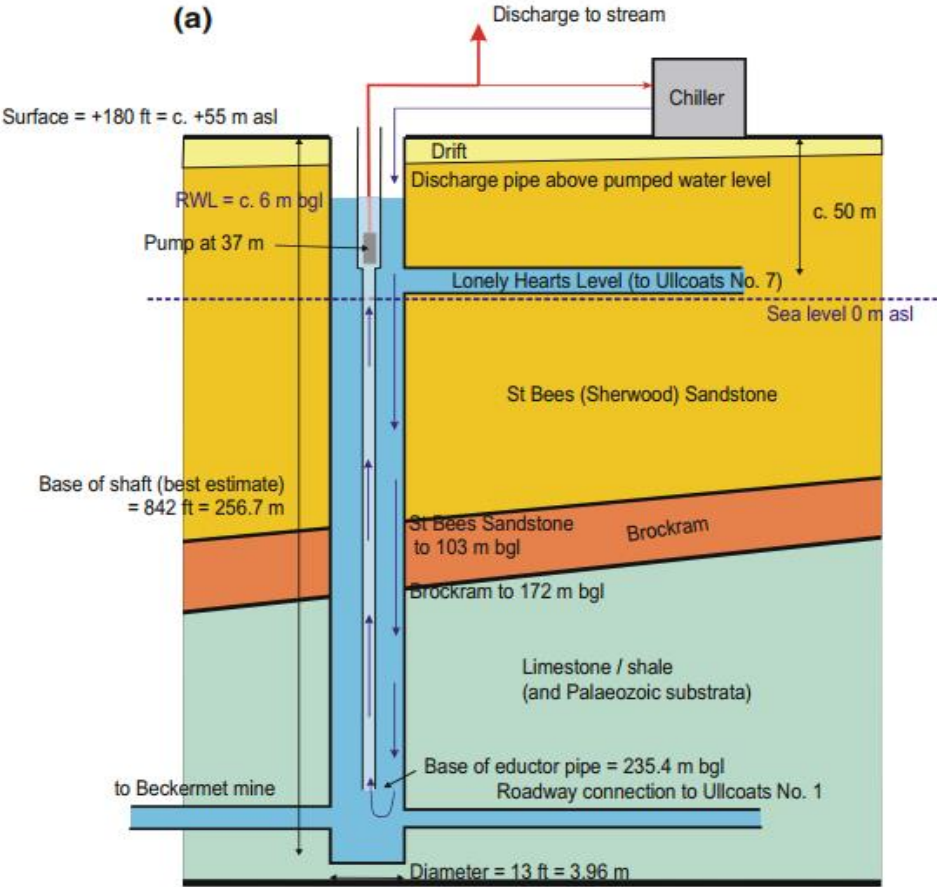


(e) standing column with bleed and recirculation in shaft



(f) Standing column configuration, with large natural flow up shaft

# Standing Column Wells (SCW) Using an Eductor pipe (Porter Shroud)



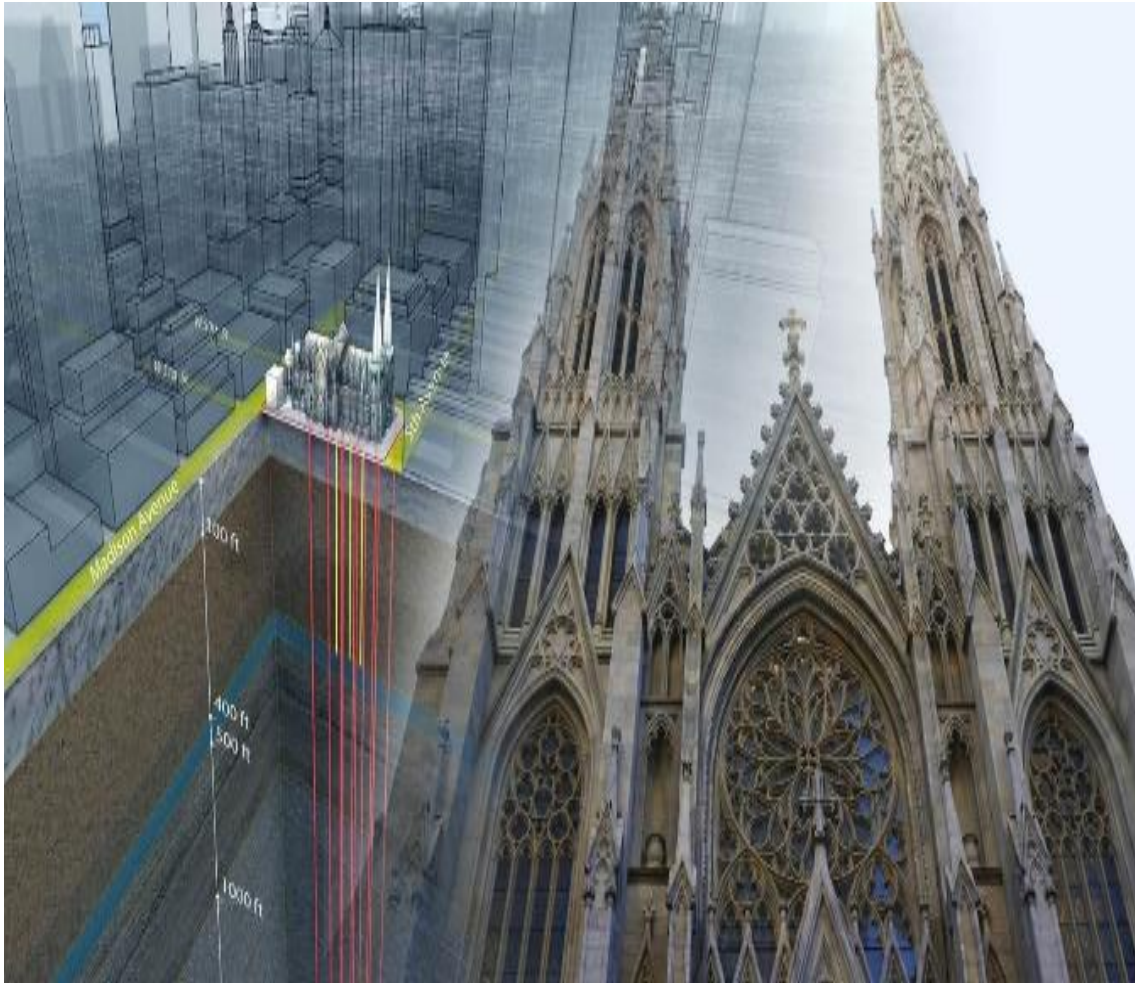
Standing Column Well test at the abandoned haematite mine, Egremont in Cumbria

SCW internals



# Standing Column Wells

St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Avenue, New York, USA



The 10 ~200mm wells range from ~180M to ~ 675M and feed the system with groundwater at a constant ~13°C to provide ~850kWh of cooling, and/or ~940kWh of heating for the ~7,060M<sup>2</sup> building. It can cool and heat simultaneously.

Operating since February 2017 it saves around 30% of input energy, cuts CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 94 Tonnes and takes up 60% less space.



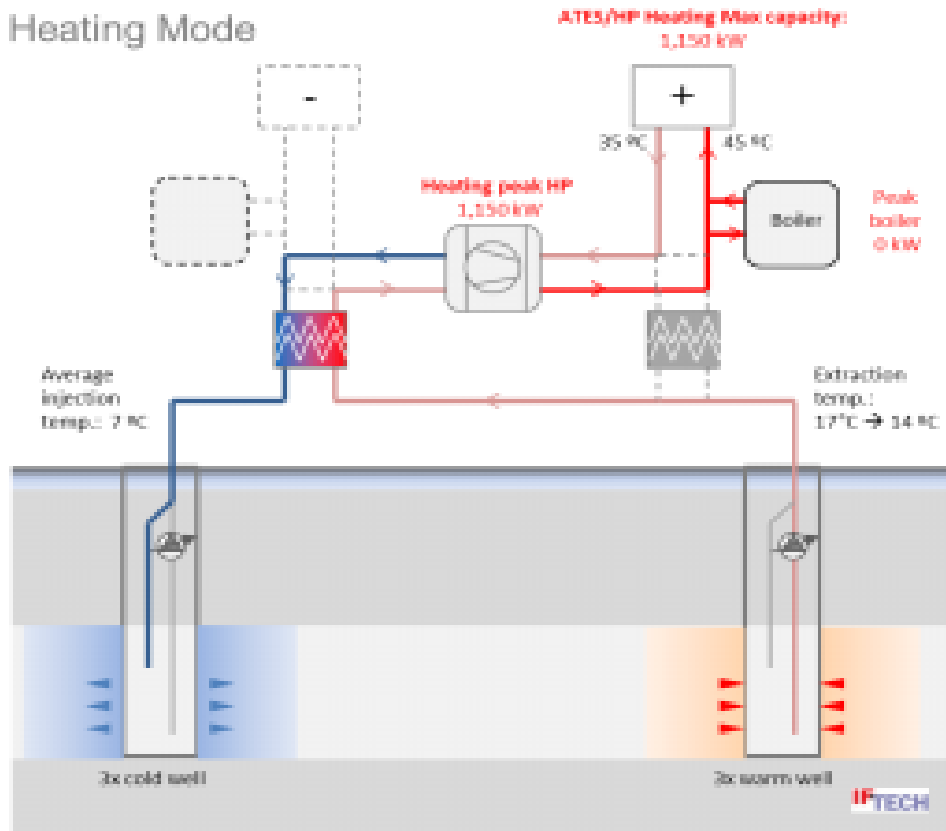


## ATES (Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage) system at Wandsworth Riverside

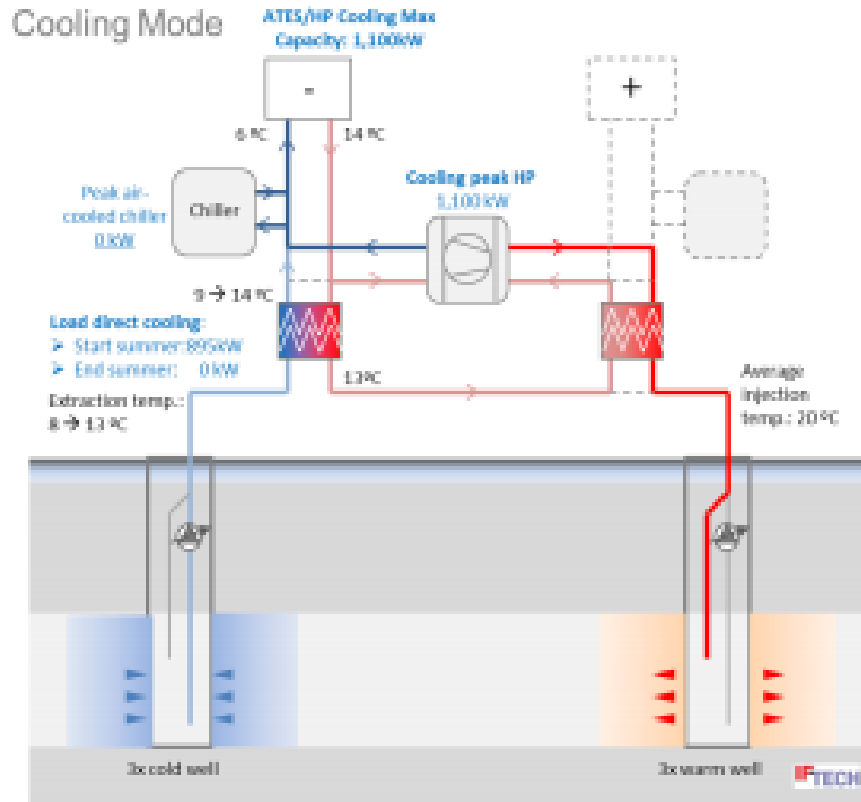


# ATES (Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage) system at Wandsworth Riverside

## Heating Mode

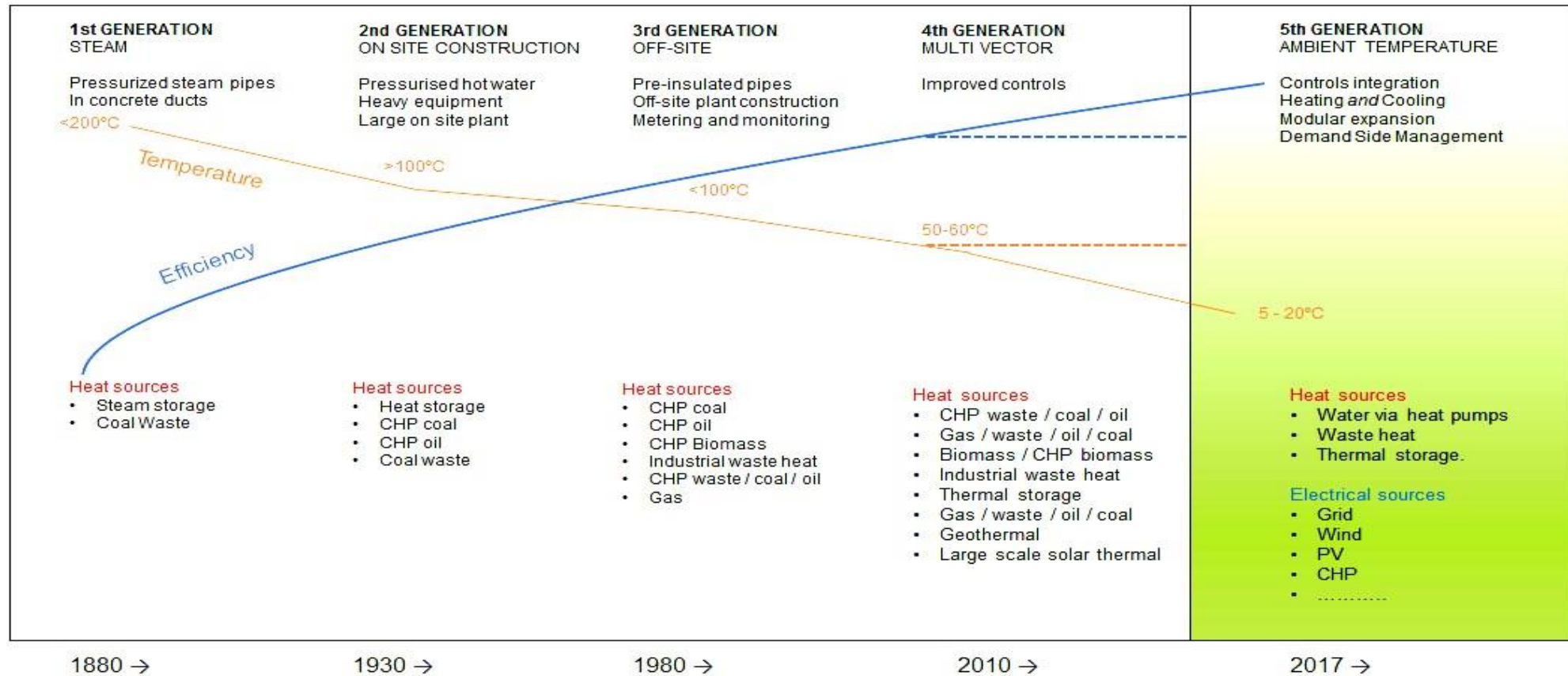


## Cooling Mode



An open-loop system of 8 x 120m boreholes supplies a peak cooling capacity of 2.25 MW and a peak heating output of 1.2 MW. The aquifer provides interseasonal thermal energy storage

# 5<sup>th</sup> Generation (Ambient) Networks – Why?



Heat network trends to lower distribution temperatures and higher efficiency

N.B. The closer the source and delivery temperatures of a heat pump the more efficiently it operates – High temperature Cooling, Low temperature Heating

# Summary

- Successful CIBSE/GSHPA/HPA partnership
- Input from industry ensuring consensus
- Promotes an under used technology
- Regular review
  - Best practice becomes minimum standard?
- Training pending
- Compliance checking and policing – Under discussion



Thank you for listening  
Any Questions?

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