In this issue:

- Phasing out of BS6700
- SoPHE Young Engineer Award 2012
- Carbon Reduction
- Accessibility of Water Fittings
Vi tap

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A Message from the Chairman

I would like to welcome you to this spring edition of the Societies’ newsletter. Our newsletter continues to be a focus for what the Society is contributing to its’ membership and the wider industry. We are very proud of this production and this flagship document shows our continued professionalism within the building services sector.

As we leave winter and enter the spring of 2013 the overall economic outlook still remains weak and uncertain, particularly in the UK, albeit there are signs of stability and growth in some areas of the market.

As I look back on another successful year for the Society, I would like to summarise some of the achievements that we have contributed to and achieved during the last year. The Society has continued to see a stable growth in the overall Membership base. Despite the trying economic strains that our industry has faced over the last year our membership numbers have remained stable with an overall increase of 5% on last years’ numbers. Our Membership now stands at 185 and I hope to see further growth on this number during the coming months and during the remainder of 2013. Our industry working group has now reached 43 members in total and we are indebted to each and every industry member for the support that they continue to offer the Society.

During last year I was privileged to be able to represent the Society at the 1st WRAS conference in Birmingham, the Legionella conference in Manchester and at a BSRIA technical conference entitled ‘Inspiring Sustainable Maintenance’. Our AGM took place last year also at which I presented a paper on the aims and objectives of the Society. This presentation has been uploaded onto the SoPHE website. The Societies’ CPD technical seminars have continued to take place which are a key ‘backbone’ in what SoPHE can offer to its members. A successful number of CPD technical presentations have been run on behalf of the Society in the London area and the other SoPHE Regions and I would like to thank all of those who have contributed to these events.

Back in November I gave a technical presentation to the CIBSE Home Counties North East region in London on ‘The phasing out of BS 6700 & A Review of the Requirements of BS EN 807’. I am also pleased to announce that I have also given this presentation to the London Branch of IHEEM, the CIBSE South-West and CIBSE South Wales regions in recent months. I can report that this presentation has been warmly received by all attendees.

Following on from these presentations I am coordinating all of the issues that face the industry with the introduction of BS EN 806 & BS 8558 with the aim to representing these findings to the relevant British Standards Committee (BSI) in order to recommend amendments to the current standards. I would ask all members to send me any inconsistencies that they have for collation purposes. I believe that this is just one of the ways in which the Society is trying to influence industry standards.

The final landmark event for 2012 was of course our 9th Annual dinner held in November, which was well represented by some 277 guests. Our annual awards were also well received, which this year included our Honorary Fellow Award and Young Engineers’ Award.

This year (2013) is a momentous occasion for the Society as we celebrate our 10th Anniversary.

As I have previously stated on a number of occasions, one of my key aims is to continue to promote the Society within the general industry at large and I will continue to look for opportunities to do this on behalf of our members. This will always remain a short, medium and long-term priority for me as your Chairman.

I'm sure you will agree that this year will be a very memorable year for the Society and I look forward to welcoming you all to these and other events that are planned to take place through the year. I also look forward to all of your continued support as we celebrate our 10th Anniversary.

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Our next edition of the SoPHE newsletter, the summer edition, is due to be issued to members at the end of July 2013.

To end this edition of the newsletter I would like to once again thank all of those who support the Society, whose dedication and enthusiasm enable us to keep improving and moving forward with the ultimate aim of raising the profile of our trusted Society.

Chris Northey
Chairman, SoPHE
SoPHE’s Young Engineer of the Year Award

By Ian Fellingham

Last year’s competition was focused on the provision of a clean water source to townships and households, that have no access to a water supply infrastructure.

In cities in developing countries all over the globe water supplies can generally be characterised as inadequate, with formal networked supplies usually only reaching households and commercial customers in the formally settled and the affluent areas. Even then, many of these networked supplies are intermittent, caused in part by inadequately maintained infrastructure and in part by the lack of sufficient supply. The utilities are forced to ration water to ensure that what little supply that exists is distributed to all parts of the network.

With the ever faster growing urban populations in developing countries, the problems of efficient and viable water supplies are only going to become more challenging.

A new trend in urbanisations, is also emerging, the fast mushrooming and expanding small town. Current predictions are that small towns will grow four times, in both number and size, in the next 30 years and many of these towns are likely only to enjoy basic core water supply networks.

Under these circumstances, those who can, often find their own solutions for additional supplies, or better managing those that they receive. However, for the poor and marginalised often living in informal settlements or slums at the periphery of the city or in internal poverty pockets, no such solutions exist. In the vacuum that this creates, alternative suppliers pop up to fill the gap. Water from the formal network is often resold, or private operators with their own boreholes, begin to sell and distribute water.

The poor find themselves trapped into buying water from these suppliers, even if the prices are significantly higher per unit (sometime up to ten times), or the quality questionable.

Therefore, in conjunction with WaterAid, we set the Challenge to develop an innovative communal water delivery strategy to resolve the problem of supplying clean water to those that cannot afford a water connection, whilst paying particular attention to the technical and innovative, but yet practical solutions that are easily scalable and / or adaptable as the town grows. The proposals were also required to be financially sustainable.

The award winners were James Davies, William Musgrove, and Philippa Garnett, for their innovative solution, of token operated, water kiosks.

James, William & Philippa will be travelling, to Lilongwe (Malawi’s capital) with the “WaterAid Malawi Programme”. There, they will have the opportunity to experience firsthand, the issues with which this challenge is associated and have the opportunity to research and discuss with WaterAid, the potential for implementing their proposals into the current Urban Programmes.

In addition, the team received an IPad, on which they can record their experiences.
Runners up, and highly commended, were James Ziebarth and James Day, whose proposal provided a staged development involving kiosks, water storage, and water treatment. They both receive their certificate and a “Red Letter Day” voucher, to the value of £150.00

In third place, and commended for his proposal involving collection and local water storage, was Paul Foulds. Paul received a certificate and a “Red Letter Day” voucher to the value of £100.00.

The original brief for the Young Engineers Award 2012 can be seen below. Keep your eyes on the SoPHE website for the soon to be launched Young Engineers Award 2013.

The Challenge
Develop an innovative communal water delivery strategy to the problem of supplying water to those that cannot afford a water connection. Participants should pay special attention to the technical and financial sustainability of their proposed solution.

Submissions
Demonstrate your idea on one A1 poster. Please refer to the SoPHE website for more information.

Entrants
Teams of up to 3 people aged 18-35

The Award
An in-country trip to verify the applicability of the design and an iPad

in association with
WaterAid
www.cibse.org/sophe

LATEST INDUSTRY PUBLICATIONS


CIRIA: Culvert design and operation guide (incorporates correction issued November 2012) Publication C689
Supersedes R168 Culvert design guide, CIRIA 1997 and is based on Research Project 901. Incorporates correction to the equation on page 91, issued November 2012

BSRIA: Pre-commission cleaning of pipework systems Building Applications Guide BG 29/2012


The phasing out of BS 6700 &
A review of the requirements
of BS EN 806

On 27th November 2012 at The Counting House in London in association with CIBSE Home Counties North-East a SoPHE CPD technical evening entitled; ‘The phasing out of BS 6700 & A review of the requirements of BS EN 806 - Specification for installations inside buildings conveying water for human consumption’, took place. There were over 60 attendees at this presentation which included designers, manufacturers, & installers, within the building services industry. Chris Northey, SoPHE Chairman gave a presentation to the audience of some of the key changes which will affect designers and installers of domestic water systems within buildings.

Chris started his presentation by outlining to the audience that they should already be well aware of all the requirements of BS 6700, however, there is a need to comply with the requirements of BS EN 806. Up until recently BS 6700 was still an active document, but this is no longer the case & BS 6700 has now been withdrawn and it is therefore now necessary to fully comply with BS EN 806.

In the area of Domestic Water Supply, BS 6700 was the lead document until such time as BS EN 806-5 was published. BS EN 806-5 was published in February 2012 at which point 6700 was withdrawn and thus BS 8558 (2011) then became the lead document.

The content of BS 8558 (2011) was taken from BS 6700 (2006) + A1 (2009), which has now been withdrawn following the publication of all parts of BS EN 806. BS EN 806 is formed of 5 parts in total. These are: -


Chris went on to summarise the requirement of Part 1. The main objectives are to ensure that the deterioration in water quality within the installation is avoided, the required flow of water & pressure is available at the draw off points & appliances, e.g. washing machines & water heaters, the potable water meets the standards for; physical, chemical & microbiological quality at the draw-off points. The design shall be carried out by competent persons, e.g. persons with relevant experience, qualifications, knowledge of regulations & safety requirements. The work for construction, alteration & maintenance shall be carried out by competent installers in accordance with qualifications required by national or local regulations.

Under Part 2 – Design, Chris outlined the basic requirements, which are that the potable water installation shall be designed to: a) avoid waste, undue consumption, misuse & contamination; b) avoid excessive velocity, low flow rates & stagnant areas; c) enable water supply to all individual water outlets, taking into consideration pressure, flow rate, water temperature & use of building; d) avoid the trapping of air during filling & the formation of air locks during operation of the building; e) not cause danger or inconvenience to persons & domestic animals nor endanger buildings or their contents; f) avoid damage (e.g. scaling, corrosion & degradation) & to prevent the water quality being affected by local environment; g) facilitate access & maintenance operations of appliances; h) avoid cross-connections; i) minimise the generation of noise. An important item to consider is that the designer shall consider the water usage & energy demands of an installation & seek to minimise these.

It is important to note that the minimum storage requirement figures for various types of buildings are the same as those that were originally stated within BS 6700. In terms of the capacity of storage cisterns, the water supplier should be consulted before finalising cistern capacities’ to hotels, hostels, office premises, schools & other substantial establishments. For dwellings, a maximum capacity of 80 litres per person, a larger capacity based on 130 litres per person would normally be appropriate, where refilling normally takes place only during the night hours.

Under Part 3 – Pipe sizing – Simplified method, was then outlined by Chris. In most buildings the simplified method can be applied. This method is equally used for cold & hot
water pipes. Detailed calculations: The designer is free to use a nationally approved detailed calculation method for pipe sizing (see Annex C) (BS 6700 – which is now superseded !!!). Hot water return pipes cannot be sized using this method. National or manufacturer’s recommendations should be used. It is important to realise that loading unit values have been revised (reduced) than those originally within BS 6700 – and thus this should reduce the risk of over-sizing of pipework. This section of the standard is the most problematic in terms of guidance and actual design data that a designer is to use within a design.

Parts 4 & 5 are concerned with the installation of the water services system.

Chris also briefly reviewed the ‘Guide to the design, installation, testing & maintenance of services supplying water for domestic use within buildings & their curtilages : 2011 – Complementary guide to BS EN 806’. This document provides additional supplementary design guidance and information to all of the suite of BS EN 806 – Parts 1 to 5. This document is focused on British Standards relevant to the main core elements of BS EN 806 (1-5) and resembles some of the formatting and structure as the now withdrawn BS 6700 but reflecting the overall requirements of BS EN 806 (1-5).

Chris concluded his presentation by stating that there are many issues raised with this new standard and there are some important factors that need careful consideration. Cold water storage tank sizing should be selected on known occupancy levels and period of operation. The hot water calorifier sizing should be selected on known occupancy levels and period of operation. Considerate design in terms of Architectural Space Planning & Good Public Health Engineering Design, should ensure the risk of contamination (Legionella) is minimised, by primarily: - Omission of dead legs to remote appliances, etc, maintaining CWS below 25°C and maintaining HWS above 55°C.

At the end of the presentation Chris suggested that any comments that anyone else had on the current standard should be sent to the Society for review purposes with the aim to hold an industry forum meeting on the standard, for designers to air their views after which a consolidated response would be forwarded to the relevant personnel within BSI.
With mandatory guidelines on carbon reporting set to be introduced in April of this year, companies around the UK will be looking at ways in which to accelerate their move to a more sustainable, low carbon business.

One of the heaviest contributors to a negative carbon footprint is associated with both the import, and waste of bottled water. Did you realise for example, that to create 1 litre of packaged bottled water it actually requires a total of 3 litres of water! Add to that the 79,000 tonnes of plastic that is used globally to manufacture plastic bottles, as well as the 450 years it takes for each plastic bottle to decompose once in landfill, and you very quickly see the harm that plastic bottled water can cause our planet.

These are just some of the reasons why implementing an environmentally positive independent water filtration system into an organisation has significant benefits both from a sustainable, as well as a financial point of view.

Designed specifically for larger buildings, the Vivreau LinkLine system has changed the way that large organisations and multi-storey offices deliver purified chilled, still, sparkling or even boiling water around the facility. One single compact unit is now all you require in order to offer staff and customers, at numerous locations, on varying floors, across the entire building, access to fresh water which can be bottled at source for conferences and hospitality events, or for hot beverage provision and chilled drinks.

Eliminating the need to install separate refrigeration units and boilers at numerous locations around the building, LinkLine is up to 45% more cost effective than installing multiple, individual units and up to 55% more energy efficient. Due to the fact that LinkLine continuously re-circulates the water around the pipes, it means that your staff and customers get maximum freshness guaranteed.

Not only is LinkLine cost effective, it is also environmentally superior as it eliminates the need for regular deliveries of pre-bottled water, thus reducing traffic congestion and transport pollution and when installed with the bottling system, also eradicates the disposal of large quantities of glass or plastic waste from pre-bottled water purchase.

It is for exactly this reason that, with sustainability at the top of the agenda, LinkLine was installed in the Environment Agency’s new headquarters. As Stuart Kotchie, Program Manager at the Environment Agency, and the person responsible for the smooth delivery of the new venue comments:

“Our aim was to produce a commercially viable, sustainable building, where we tried to use local contractors wherever possible, and where we were conscious of carbon footprints and the geographical location of our suppliers. When we looked at the catering provision within the new building we worked closely with a specialist consultant who recommended that we investigate the Vivreau system as a way to reduce both physical waste and to lower energy consumption. Following a review of the system and a site survey, we took the decision to install a LinkLine system, in association with nine V20 taps and one Table Water Bottling System.”

Featuring high performance Ice Bank refrigeration technology, which is capable of delivering very high volumes of chilled water, LinkLine offers a range of additional benefits including a power saving option to reduce electricity consumption and anti flood detection system.
LinkLine will supply a range of points from water coolers to table top machines, kitchen areas to specific bottling systems.

The British manufactured Vi Tap is the next generation of the hugely successful V20 and boasts an impressive array of features including new stainless steel touch controls, self sanitising technology, the unique ability to produce still, sparkling and boiling water in large volumes and a futuristic design that is not only stunning but hygienic as well.

By uniquely combining three types of water into one piece of equipment, designers and architects are able to build in an unlimited supply of fresh, chilled or boiling drinking water, minimising wastage, reducing costs of purchasing bottled water and saving energy by excluding the need for constant boiling of a kettle.

Utilising the very latest advances in touch control technology, the new Vi Tap beverage system incorporates a futuristic style user interface, which not only looks great, but most importantly, because of the hygienic design contains no dirt traps.

When used in association with the new high specification Vi-Max, which boasts a significant 10-litre capacity and 6 litre instant draw off, the Vi Tap can dispense hot water at 3-4 cups per minute, at temperatures up to 97º centigrade. The Vi tap is robust enough to handle even the most challenging of office settings, making it an important consideration in any re-design.

The Vi Tap fits neatly on to any worktop surface with the mechanics of the equipment fitted into cupboard space below. In a further addition to the equipment, the Vi Tap comes fully self sanitising as standard, with a removable dispense nozzle for improved hygiene.

The Vi Tap’s sleep mode reduces the energy consumption of the tap. An in built Brita descaling filter is fitted, giving a clean and fresh taste to the water, whilst protecting the equipment from the damage caused by limescale build up.

Table Water Bottling System

Capable of dispensing filtered still or sparkling chilled water at the touch of a button, the V3 bottler delivers high volumes of still and sparkling chilled water on demand. The bottler is a mains fed water system that will fit into almost any catering environment.

In addition to a reduction in the negative environmental impacts associated with bottled water, the Vivreau system also offers substantial cost savings and significant increased profit potential.

The complete package includes not only the water machine itself but also the designer glass bottles available in 750ml and 425ml sizes that are created and manufactured in the UK. Fitted with a specially designed one-piece cap to improve hygiene, the bottle not only looks great but is practical too with the machine having removable dispense nozzles for improved hygiene.

Every installation is unique to the venue, so Vivreau engineers will come out and assess where the system is required. The company pride themselves on being able to install a Vivreau water system in almost any location.

Vivreau clients are amongst the most successful and demanding in business. They expect and receive the highest possible standards of service from Vivreau. Full training for all staff within any outlet using our machines is provided, together with unlimited maintenance call outs for all customers and 6 monthly servicing for all machines.

For further information on what Vivreau can do for you please contact 0845 674 9655 or visit www.vivreau.co.uk.
New guidance on the accessibility of water fittings

By Steve Tuckwell

A requirement for water fittings to be installed where they are accessible is included in Schedule 2 paragraph 7 of the Water Fittings Regulations and Scottish Byelaws. Since 1999, Government Guidance and the Water Regulations Guide have given further information, but accessibility of fittings is one of the more frequently asked topics of the WRAS Technical Advice service, so perhaps the requirements are not as clear as necessary. To assist designers and installers, Water Suppliers and WRAS have published additional interpretation on the WRAS website (www.wras.co.uk: “What’s New - Schedule 2: paragraph 7 explained”).

ACCESSIBILITY

Schedule 2(1) stipulates “no water fitting shall be embedded in any wall or solid floor” and Guidance G7.1 explains that this excludes placing fittings in a solid wall or floor (unless in an accessible chase or duct), in the cavity of a cavity wall, or below a suspended or a solid floor at ground level. The additional interpretation permits below-floor installation of closed circuits such as under-floor heating or manifolds for wet radiators, provided:

- the pipework is laid as a continuous loop without joints; and
- all connections are above floor level and accessible; and
- all materials are suitable for such installations.

For example, copper pipework would be required to be protected against concrete or cement screed, e.g. by means of a plastic coating.

Understanding what counts as “embedded” has caused problems. Fittings are considered to be embedded when they are ‘set into’ the fabric of the building - for example, those physically laid within and having direct contact with the screed or plaster. Fittings installed inside a void within the fabric of the building, for example ducted within an internal partition, are not considered to be embedded. The website gives examples of what’s permitted (see centre).

CONCEALED FITTINGS

Schedule 2(2) states ‘No fitting which is designed to be operated or maintained, whether manually or electronically, or which consists of a joint, shall be a concealed water fitting.’ What constitutes a ‘concealed fitting’ has been unclear. Although there were some definitions in Sch2(5), the latest interpretation gives additional clarification.

So, concealed fittings are those which are

(a) installed below ground; This is taken to mean “those installed directly in the ground”. Fittings which are buried are concealed, hence restricted in type, but those installed below ground level in a basement or in a chamber, for example, are not considered concealed.

(b) passing through or beneath walls, footings or foundations:

It is accepted to use a pipe duct to lead a pipe beneath these structures. Recommended ducting methods are shown in Guidance diagrams and also referred to in BS EN 806 Part 4: Clause 4.7.3.2.

(c) in any position which is inaccessible or renders access difficult:

The new interpretation gives examples of surface finishes, appliances or structural fixtures which are not considered to be prohibited. This (non-exhaustive) list includes ceramic, stone quarry tiles, floor and wall tiles (all materials), laminate and other wood finishes, carpet and carpet tiles, vinyl, ceiling tiles, white goods, screed, bath panels, bathroom modular systems, removable panels, chip board flooring, raised modular flooring and bespoke access hatches. Access is considered to be prevented where there is a need to remove walls or other structural supports and where fittings are installed or obscured by immovable objects such as large storage cisterns, fixed appliances, boilers or building extension (including garages, areas of hard standing), unless reasonable access is provided by the pipe being ducted.

DEZINCIFICATION

Certain types of water quality can preferentially dissolve zinc from brass, causing weakening which can lead to a fitting leaking, blocking or failing completely. To prevent this, the Regulations require that all mechanical backflow prevention devices and all concealed water fittings to be made of material which is resistant to dezincification. For metallic fittings this can mean using gunmetal or dezincification-resistant (DZR) brass. The new interpretation has clarified that all backflow prevention devices and fittings installed in a duct or chase, being concealed fittings, should be made from suitable corrosion resistant materials. To aid identification where DZR brass is used, the fittings should be marked with the internationally recognised symbol DRA or the UK one:

The full details of the improved guidance on accessibility can be read and downloaded free of charge from the WRAS website www.wras.co.uk.
REGIONAL UPDATES

SoPHE North West Update
By Malcolm Atherton

It’s been an interesting 2012 with some varied & interesting technical evenings; each one has been very well attended – thank you to all that have contributed by simply being there! I would like to thank especially my “right-hand man” Steve Ingle who, without his help & dedication, I don’t believe that I’d have coped.

I am aware of some technical forums that have taken place in London over the past year to which I have been asked as to whether it would be possible to stage in Manchester; this is something that I am working on. If there are any specific subjects/topics that anyone in the North West believes may be of interest to others, please do not hesitate in letting me know & I’ll see what we can arrange.

Finally, some further details regarding the next SoPHE Northern Dinner which will take place on Friday 10th May 2013 – the location of this event will again be the Midland Hotel, Manchester in the Derby Suite. Last year’s event was (even though I say it myself) such a success; the guest speaker last time was very entertaining and it has been extremely hard to match, if not better him. I believe that I may have succeeded by enlisting the services of ……… all I will say at this moment is that he is known as “the man from the coal board”!!

SoPHE London Update
By Steve Vaughan

The London region saw another series of successful events at the end of 2012. Attendance was once again impressive, CIBSE notifications and the SoPHE LinkedIn group working well to inform members of forthcoming events. If you’re not yet a member of SoPHE LinkedIn then please sign-up when you get a moment, it would also be great to get a few more technical debates and threads running on the networking site too, so please consider submitting a question or 2!

Some time ago you may recall an article within the CIBSE Journal called “Blue roof thinking” by Carl Harrop, which considered the application of rooftop rainwater attenuation. In November a combined presentation by Carl Harrop (WSP), Peter Chaplin (Ramboll), Jassim Daureeawo (Ramboll) and the Alumine Exterior Building Products team brought us up to speed with the current technical research, product development and potential applications for blue roofs. The presentation also expanded on the article within the Autumn SoPHE Newsletter and concluded with a detailed review of Blue roof rainwater outlets.

In November, Lochinvar UK managing director, David Pepper presented to a +40 audience on the topic of domestic hot water generation, sizing, selection and the environmental/efficiencies to be considered. This presentation reviewed in detail the options available for hot water generation including calorifiers, storage and low water content gas fired water heaters. The integration of solar thermal generation systems was also discussed.

The first London technical event of 2013, by Simon Pearce of Gentworks discussed waterless urinals; their myths and realities, suitability and applications with an unbiased view of systems and the various products on the market together with a review of the water saving potential and the technologies available. More about this in the next newsletter.

As we head further into 2013 we can look forward to a full calendar of technical events including topics such as sewer adoption standards and sprinkler related technical talks. Many thanks for your support, particularly with proposing new and interesting topics for presentations or forums. We look forward to a busy and eventful calendar in 2013.

Around the bend
By Paul Angus

A modern day miracle was reported by locals at the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Velankanni in Mumbai, where a statue of Jesus Christ began weeping! As a result of the tears trickling down the statue, the building was declared a site of pilgrimage!

It’s like a movie scene straight out of the DaVinci Code, our modern day hero filling symbologist Robert Langdon shoes was none other than Indian rationalist Sanal Edamaruku who was quickly on the scene to investigate the modern day miracle claims. However, in hindsight they would have been better off calling Batman and Robin, as it wasn’t quite holy water…..more like ‘holy’ plumbing!! It further transpired that the source of the water was actually caused by a blockage in the concealed sanitary pipework, located behind the wall of the statue. Unbeknown to the church goers, a public health risk was evident due the “tears” being used as drinking water and soaking themselves with the water in the hope that their illnesses would be cured!

In a remarkable twist of fate, instead of being praised for protecting and ensuring any public health issue was avoided, Sanal now currently faces jail for revealing that the ‘tears’ trickling down the statue actually came from blocked drainage pipework and immediately accused of blasphemy! If charged, the offence carries a three year prison sentence. After receiving numerous death threats, he is currently seeking exile in Europe – Strange but true!
THE STEERING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Chris Northey
chris.northey@bdsp.com

Vice Chairman: Ian Fellingham
ianfellingham@googlemail.com

Honorary Position currently vacant - Please contact Chairman or Secretary: Steering Committee if you have an interest in the role

Secretary: Martin Shouler
martin.shouler@arup.com

Treasurer: Martin Shouler
martin.shouler@arup.com

Steering committee
David Shaw
Roger Vincer
Jonathan Gaunt
Mike Darvill
Alan Flight
Paul Angus
Malcolm Atherton
Kris Wojcik
Les Wilson

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FEEDBACK

We would welcome any comments on this newsletter or contributions to future editions, in particular with regards to:

- Future events for consideration
- What should SoPHE be providing to our members
- Items or comments you think may be worth raising or informing your fellow members
- Technical articles from members, giving situations encountered and how they were overcome

Please email comments to Jonathan Gaunt or Paul Angus at
jonathan.gaunt@arup.com
paul.angus@wspgroup.com.au