



WOODFORD
HEATING



MANAGING DIRECTOR'S COMMENTS

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Regardless of how the Construction Industry has evolved over the years and embraced new technologies, the most pronounced change is in the use of modern materials and equipment. The same can be said of the plumbing and heating industry which is now embracing some old techniques and new materials in a 21st century manner.

On the larger developments in the London area, we are now installing a central boiler plant that was commonly used in tower blocks in the 1960's. The main enhancements are more efficient, smaller boilers, modern remote metering systems and the use of plate heat exchangers which are used to convert the heat from the main boiler plant to provide heating and hot water to individual flats.

Cold water in high rise buildings used to be supplied by boosting a water main to feed large cold water break tanks on the roof, which in turn fed the flats. Now, we provide the break tank typically in the basement and boost all the rising cold water supply to serve the flats - the same result with a slightly different approach and better quality pumps.

The construction industry generally seems to be fairly slow at adopting new technology, sometimes out of ignorance and often

out of caution. I think that we often fall into the latter category, as having had bad experiences with various new products, we are fairly reluctant to change tried and tested methods. However, we have for the past 12 months been using HDPE (High-Density Polyethylene) soil system on a number of sites. This replaces cast iron that is typically used as suspended drainage in car parks.

The conclusion is that HDPE, in our opinion, is a far better product than cast iron and will withstand greater impact, is easier to handle and cheaper. So we would recommend developers changing specifications to HDPE if they have not already done so.

You will read on the back page about Microgeneration and Renewable Energy. These changes are coming quickly and changing our industry for the better. With the problems of global warming now so evident, we all have to become more ecologically responsible, even if it is just for our own carbon footprint.

Our strategy for continued improvement means we are constantly looking at new, greener materials and environmentally friendly installation procedures as they become available, and will keep you posted of recommended changes once we have tested them, and satisfied ourselves to their viability.

Roy Alderslade
Managing Director

Delivering Excellence for over 12 years

Over the last 12 years of our operation we have installed plumbing and heating in more than 7000 residential dwellings, schools, hospitals, offices and factories. Our list of prestigious clients includes: Barratt Homes, Fairview, Crest, Kier, Furlong, Telford Homes and many others.

We offer cost effective solutions with creativity, precision and adaptability in our specialty of domestic and commercial heating. That's why we are a trusted source; a perfect project partner, a company that cares, and more importantly - delivers!

Visit our new website

www.woodfordheating.com





Microgeneration is the generation of zero or low-carbon heat and power by individuals, small businesses and communities to meet their own needs. Woodford Heating is committed to becoming more “green” and now offers a host of services and installation procedures that support the ethics of microgeneration.

We, like every other industry are in need of change to harness the earth’s natural, carbon free resources to generate heat and power.

Over the last few years the UK heating industry has seen dramatic changes, with an increased focus on improving efficiency, reducing harmful carbon emissions and decreasing dependency on fossil fuels.

Many boiler manufacturers, lead by Baxi, now have products in line with new government legislation that produce lower carbon emissions including the development of MicroCHP boiler products. (Micro combined heat and power). There’s much to learn in this new arena for us all, but we thought you would appreciate some explanation as to “renewables”.

Solar thermal: Thermal solar energy can be converted into heat. There are two types of solar water heating collector – flat plate (where water is fed through panels in pipes attached to the black metal sheet and picks up the heat in the metal) and evacuated tubes (glass heated tubes grouped together, which are highly insulated due to a vacuum inside the glass).

Solar photovoltaic (PV): Thermal solar energy can be converted into electricity.

Ground source heat pump: Pipe is buried under-ground in a trench or in a vertical well and water is pumped through it and heated by the underground energy. A heat pump can extract the ground’s heat and transfer it into a

building for space and water heating, or it can remove heat from a building and deposit it into the ground to cool the building during hot weather.

Air source heat pump: An air source heat pump is a heat pump using the air as a heat source for heating a building. Such heat pumps tend to be much easier and cheaper to install than geothermal exchange heat pumps, but are also usually less efficient.

Biomass: This includes burning animal and vegetable products such as weed and wood waste, straw and poultry litter as well as municipal waste. Biomass can produce heat for space and water heating, electricity or a combination of the two.

Hydro: Hydropower technology turns the potential or kinetic energy of the water into energy by means of a turbine. The National Energy Foundation (NEF) estimates that hydropower currently produces 2 per cent of the UK’s electricity needs.

Wind: Small battery charging applications can produce electricity remote from the electricity distribution network, and large wind farms generate electricity that competes with conventional power stations. The NEF says the UK currently gets less than 1 per cent of electricity from wind. However: “There is the potential for wind to provide 10 per cent or more of our power requirements over the next 20 years”.

CHP: Cogeneration (also combined heat and power) is the use of a heat engine or a power station to simultaneously generate both electricity and useful heat. MicroCHP is a distributed energy resource, and is on the scale of one household or small business. Instead of burning fuel to merely heat the house or hot water, some of the energy is converted to electricity in addition to heat. This electricity can be used within the home or business, or sold back into the network.