

Marina Bay, An Attractive & Sustainable Precinct

- Development of the Common Services Tunnel



Planning for Marina Bay

- A pro-active and holistic approach



- **URA - the Development Agency for Marina Bay:**

- Prepares master plan for land & water activities
- Co-ordinates planning & infrastructure implementation

- Acts as land sales agent

- Programmes events & activities

- Markets & place manages the district

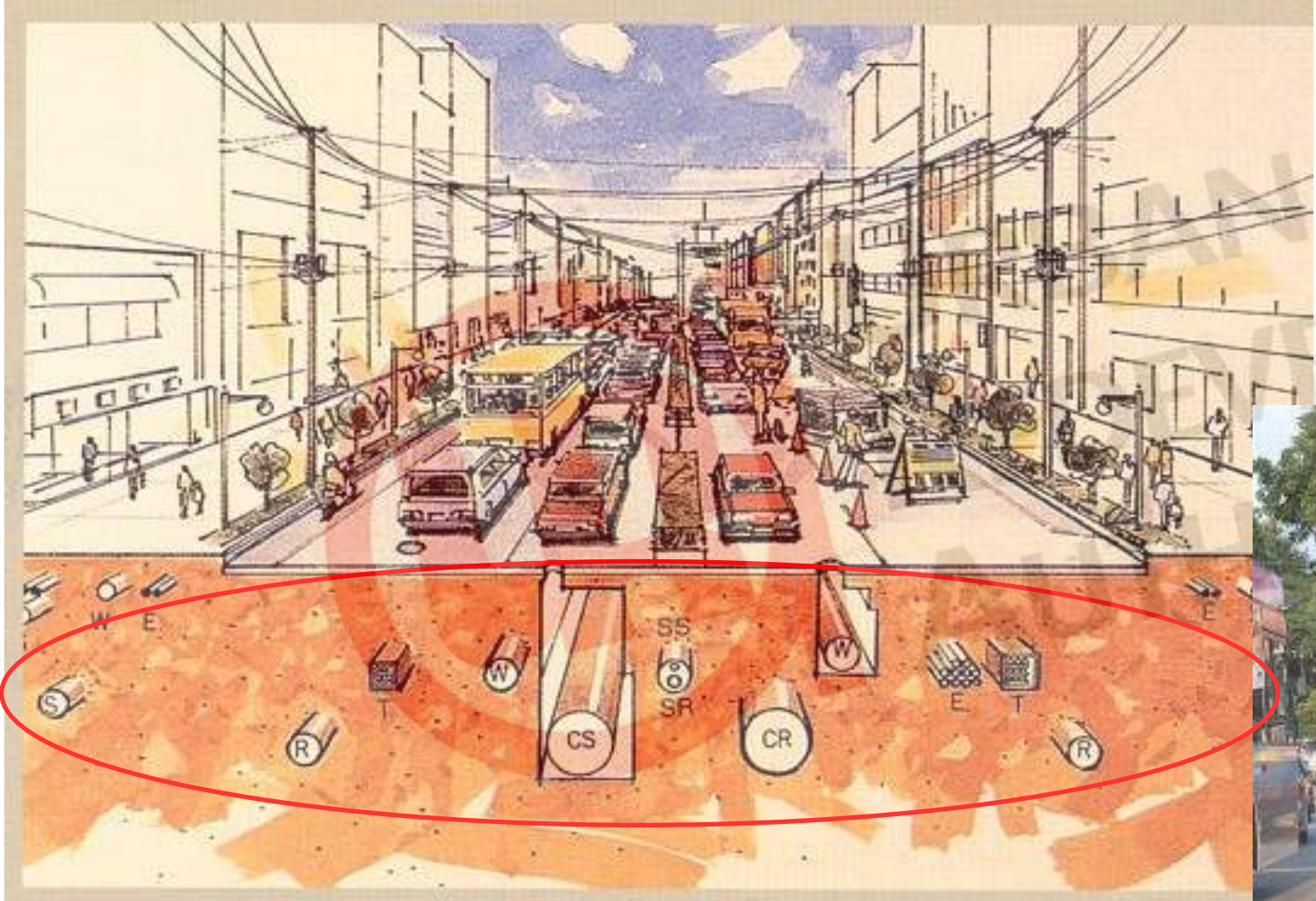
- **Developed through public & private partnership**

- **Govt. provides infrastructure & release land for private development**

Common Services Tunnels



Traditional Design of Infrastructure Services



Services laid under the roadside verges or road carriageways



Road digging not just causes traffic delays, but also affects the image of the area

Benefits of the CST

- Minimal traffic disruption
- A better urban environment
- More reliable services
- Shorter services laying time
- Optimisation of land
 - Reduction of road reserve width (more land for development)
 - Integration of ancillary structures with developments

Utilities in the Common Services Tunnel



Services in CST:

- Power cables
- Telecom cables
- Potable Water pipes
- Newwater pipes
- District Cooling Pipes
- Pneumatic refuse collection pipes (future)

Exclusion:

- Gas pipes
- Sewer pipes

Common Services Tunnel

View of pipe tunnel

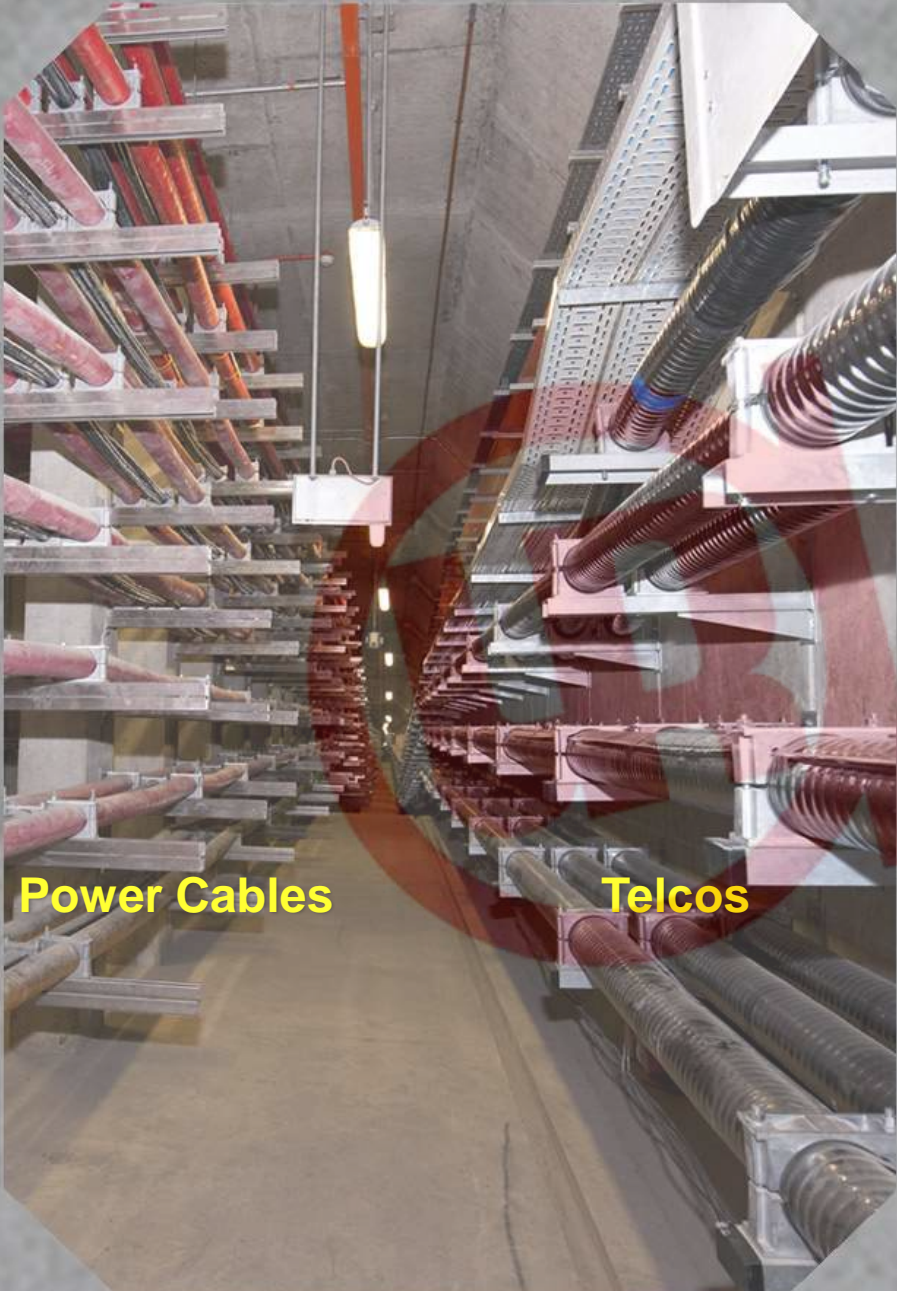


District Cooling Pipes

Potable Water Pipes

NE Water Pipe

Common Services Tunnel



Power Cables

Telcos



DCS pipe

DCS pipe

Potable Water & NEWater pipes

Implementation of the CST at Marina Bay

- Key Considerations

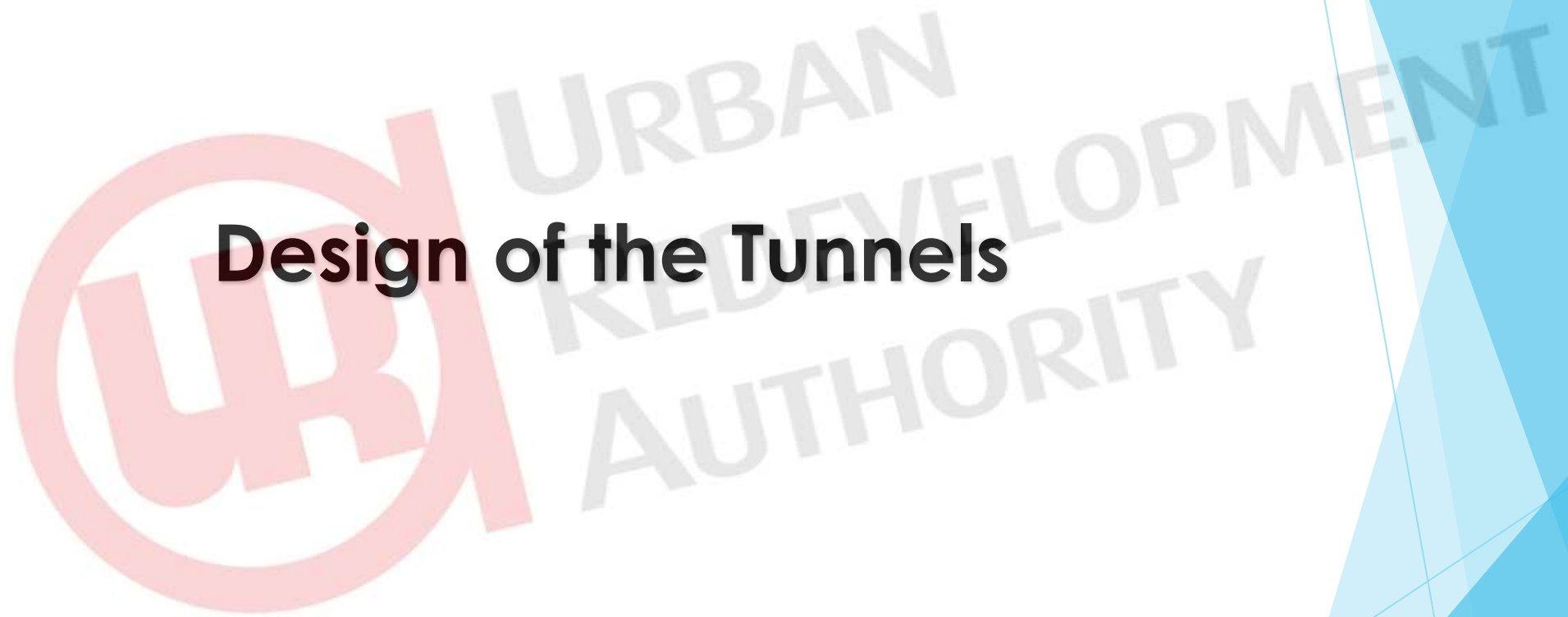
(1) Land Use Considerations

- Marina Bay is a **Greenfield** development
- Planning up to **detailed Master Planning** (individual land parcellation)
- **Firm plans of underground developments** which will impact CST design & planning
- Area with **high GPR/density** for commercial developments

(2) Other Key Requirements

- A **Development Agent**
- A **Owner**
- A CST O&M **Operator**

Design of the Tunnels



CST Design Considerations

Flexibility

- Design for ultimate capacity & 120 years life span
- Easy to lay and maintain services

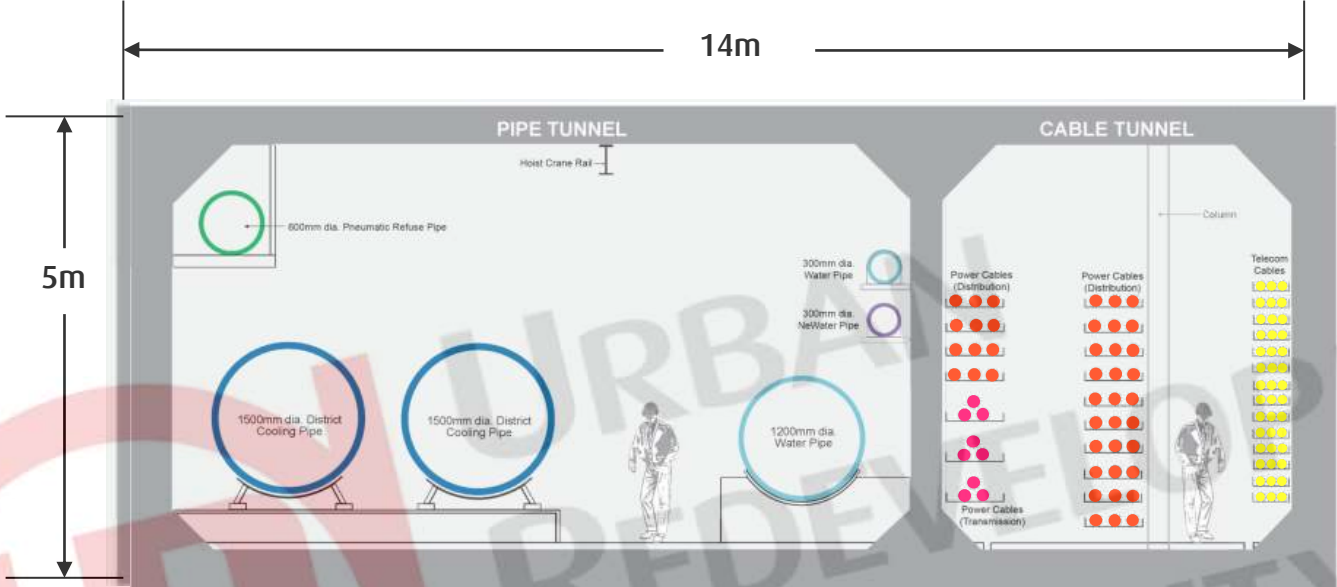
Safety

- Use of only non-combustible materials
- Separation of cables and pipes tunnel
- Tunnel is always safe for work

Security

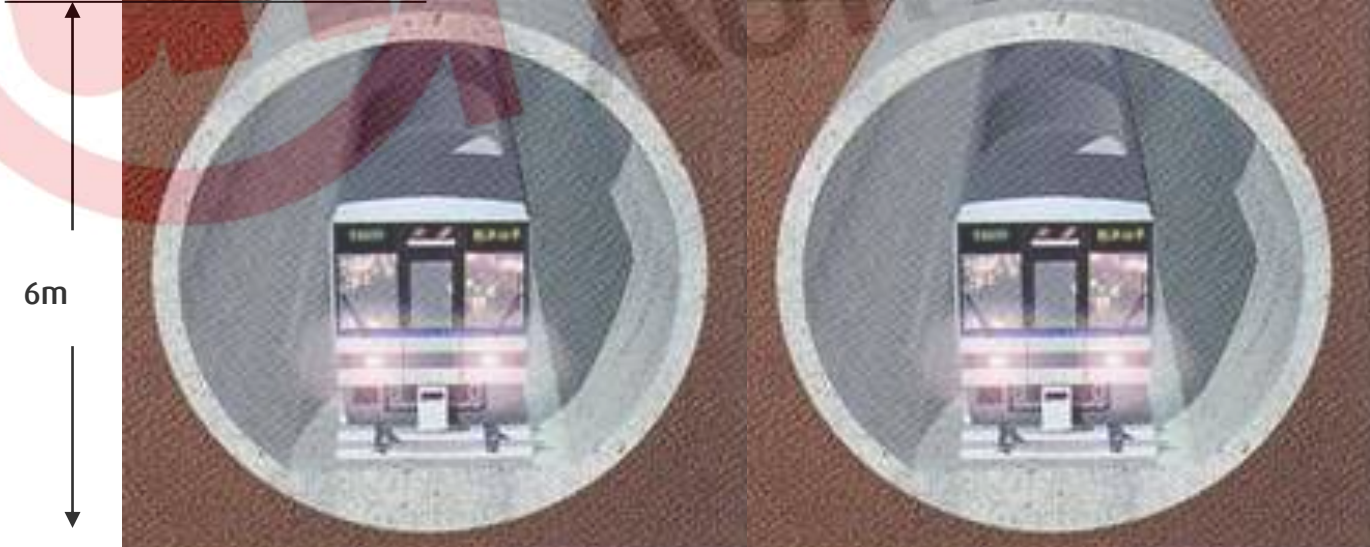
- 24/7 Centralized control/monitoring system
- Restricted access points

CST Design Dimensions



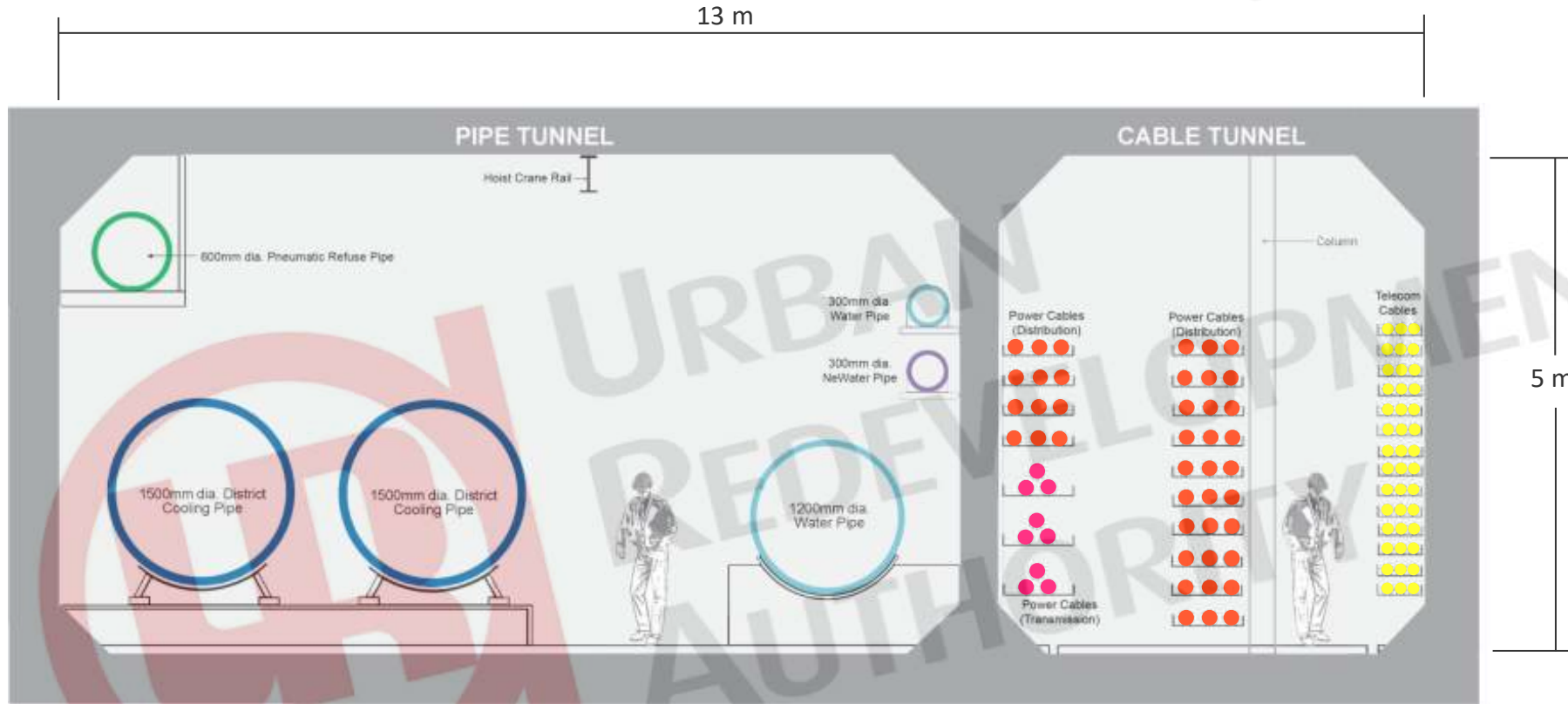
CST

||



MRT

Typical CST Cross Section and Interior Layout



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF COMMON SERVICES TUNNEL



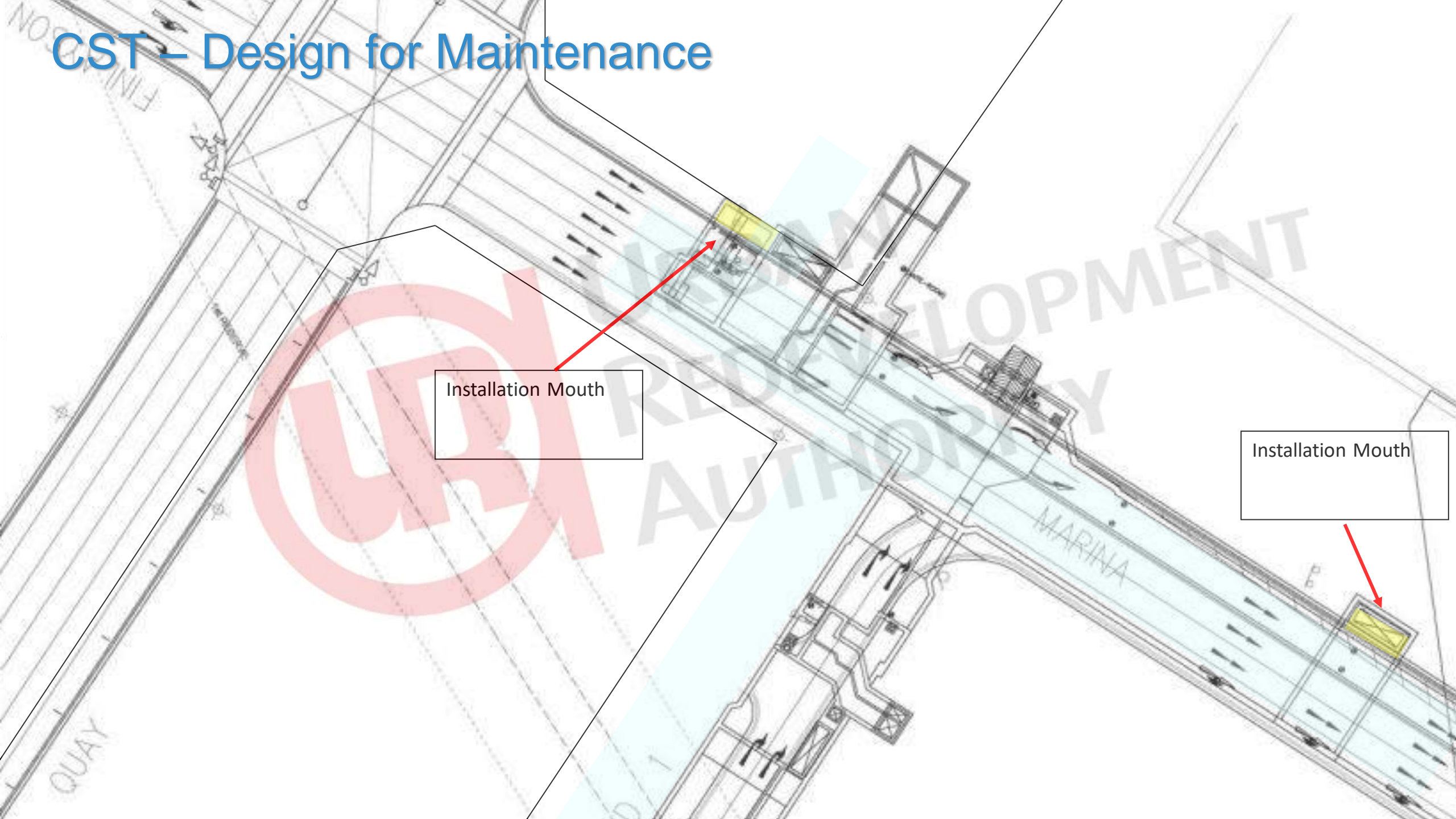
Pipes



Cables



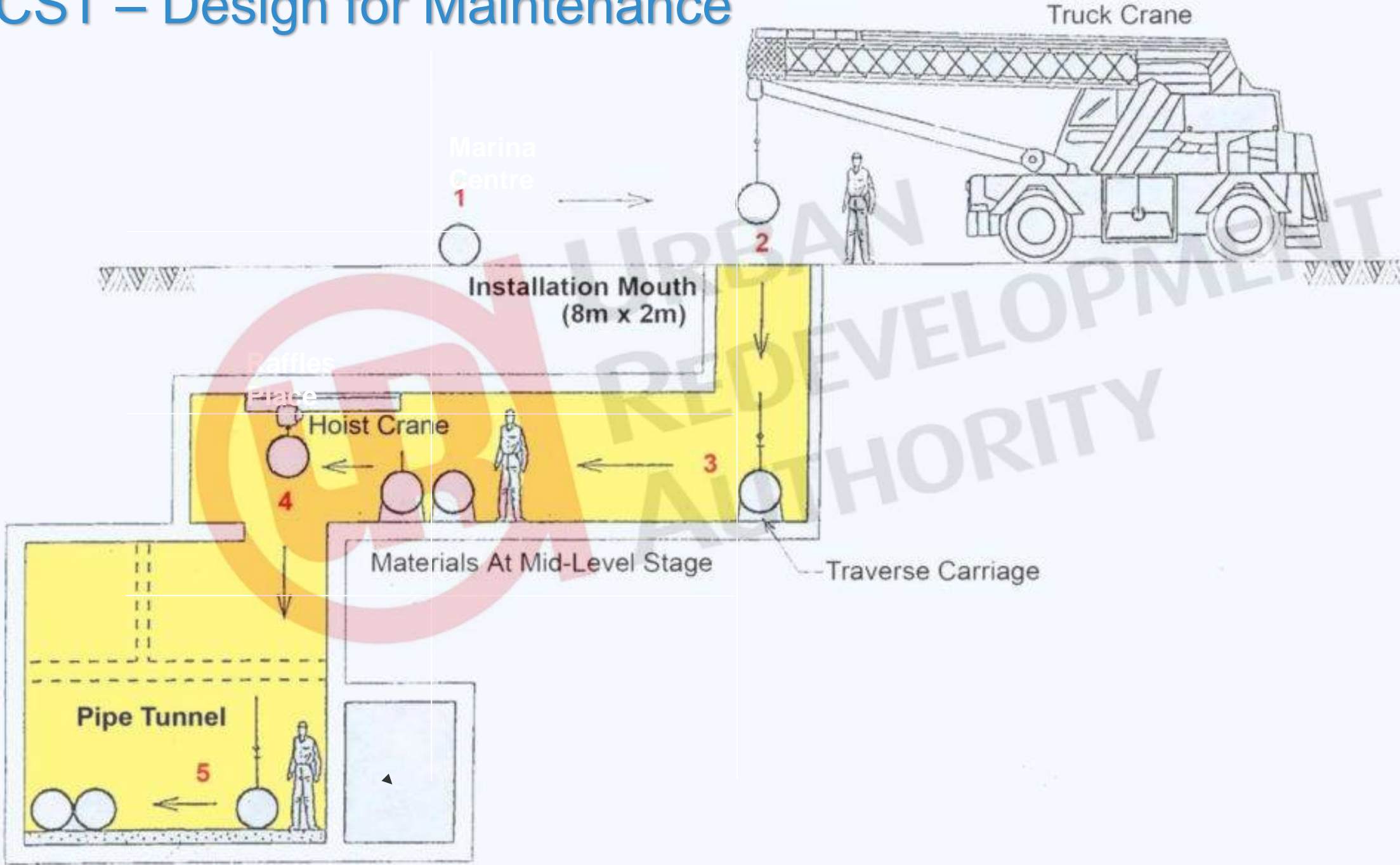
CST – Design for Maintenance



Installation Mouth

Installation Mouth

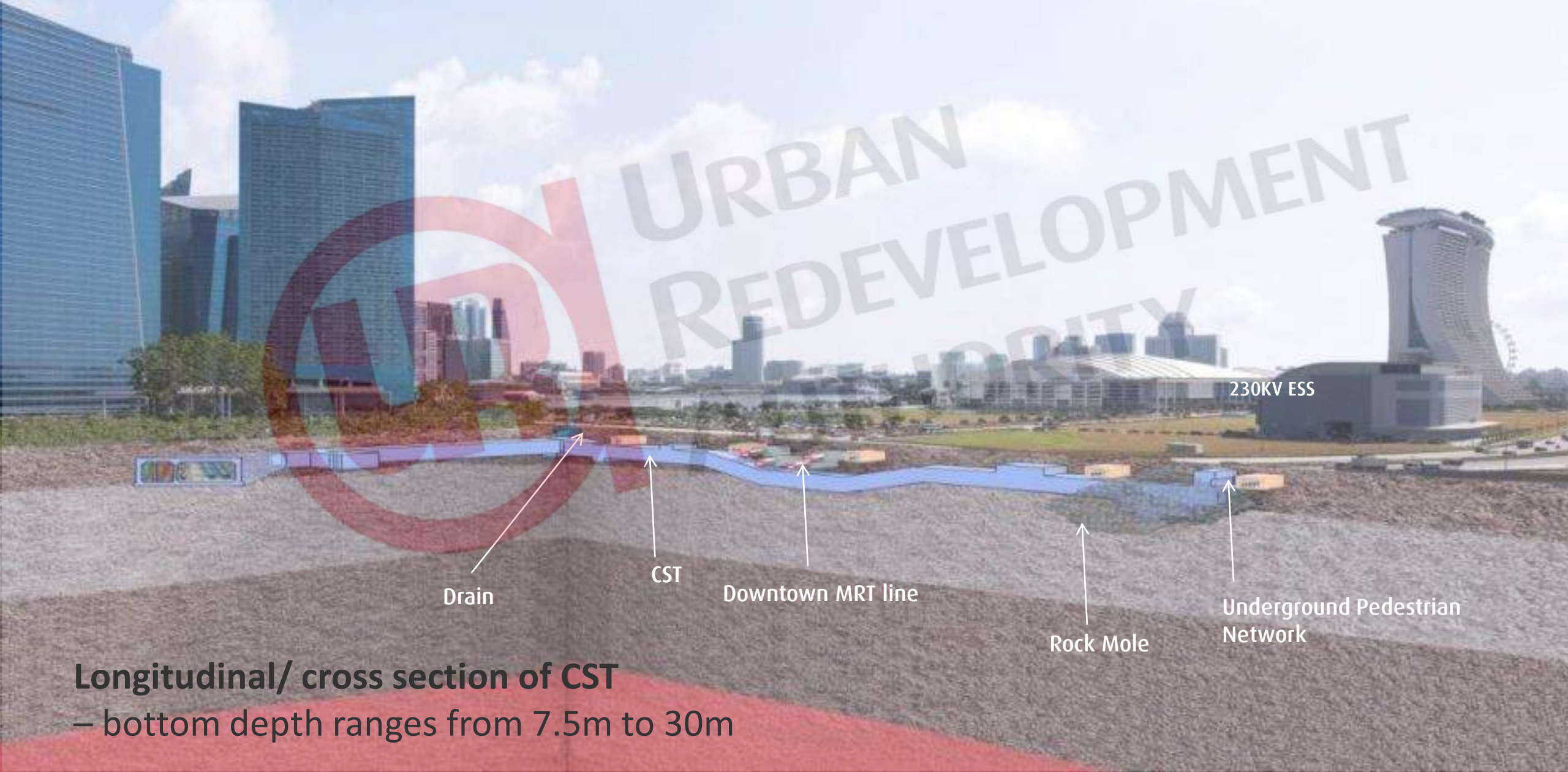
CST – Design for Maintenance



CST – Design for Maintenance

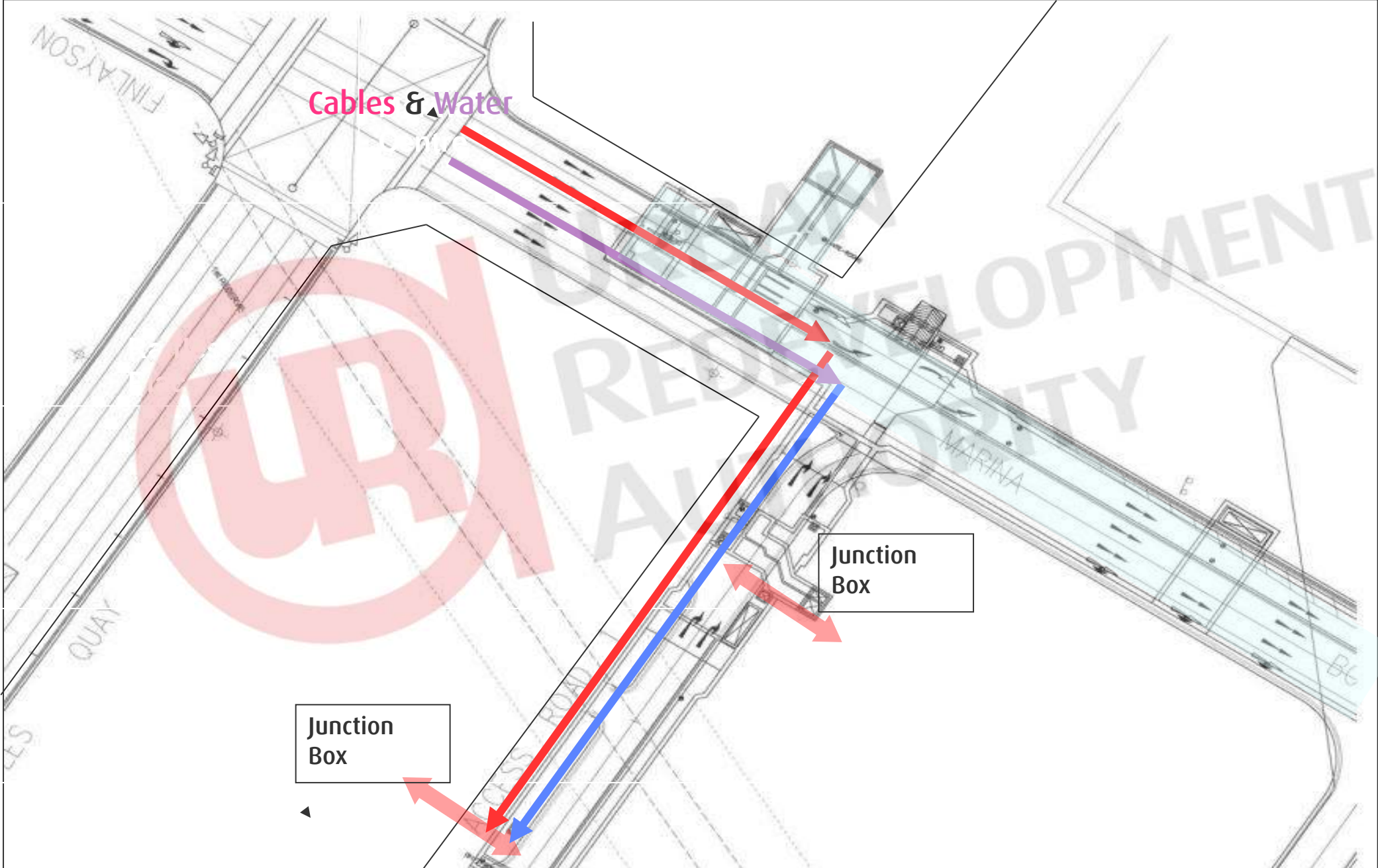


Depth considerations for the CST

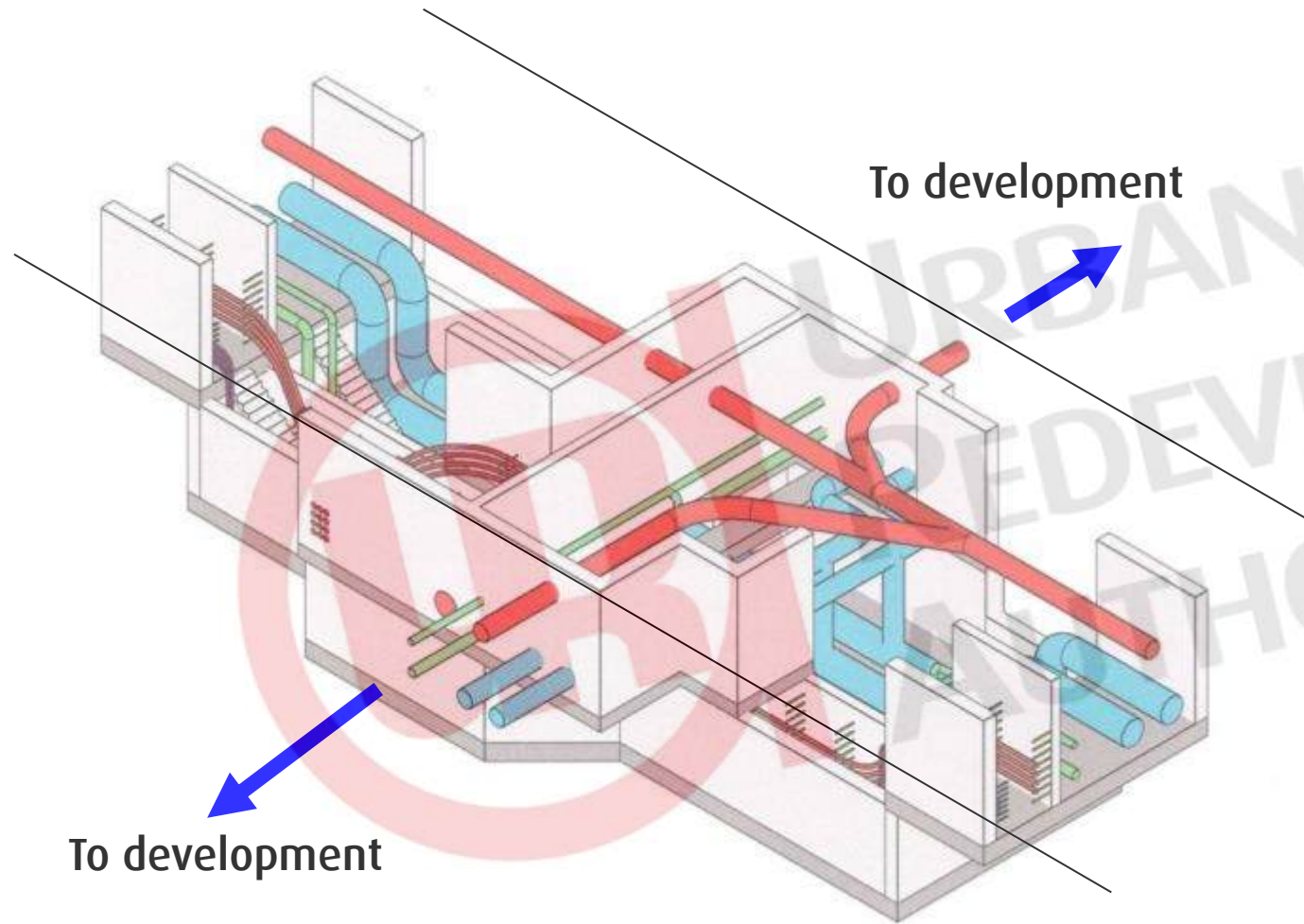


Longitudinal/ cross section of CST
– bottom depth ranges from 7.5m to 30m

Design to Connect Directly to Building

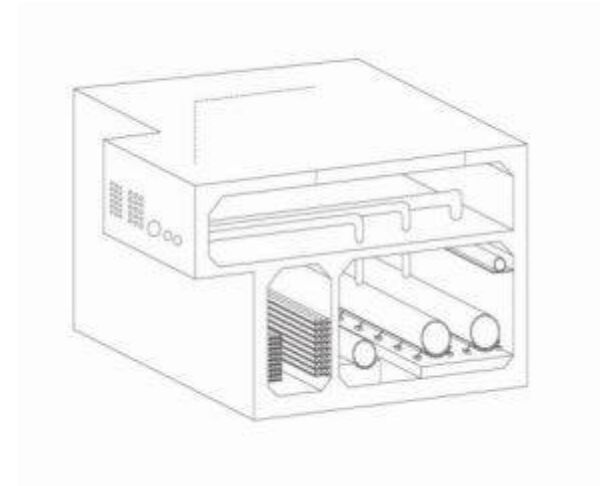


Connection of CST to developments

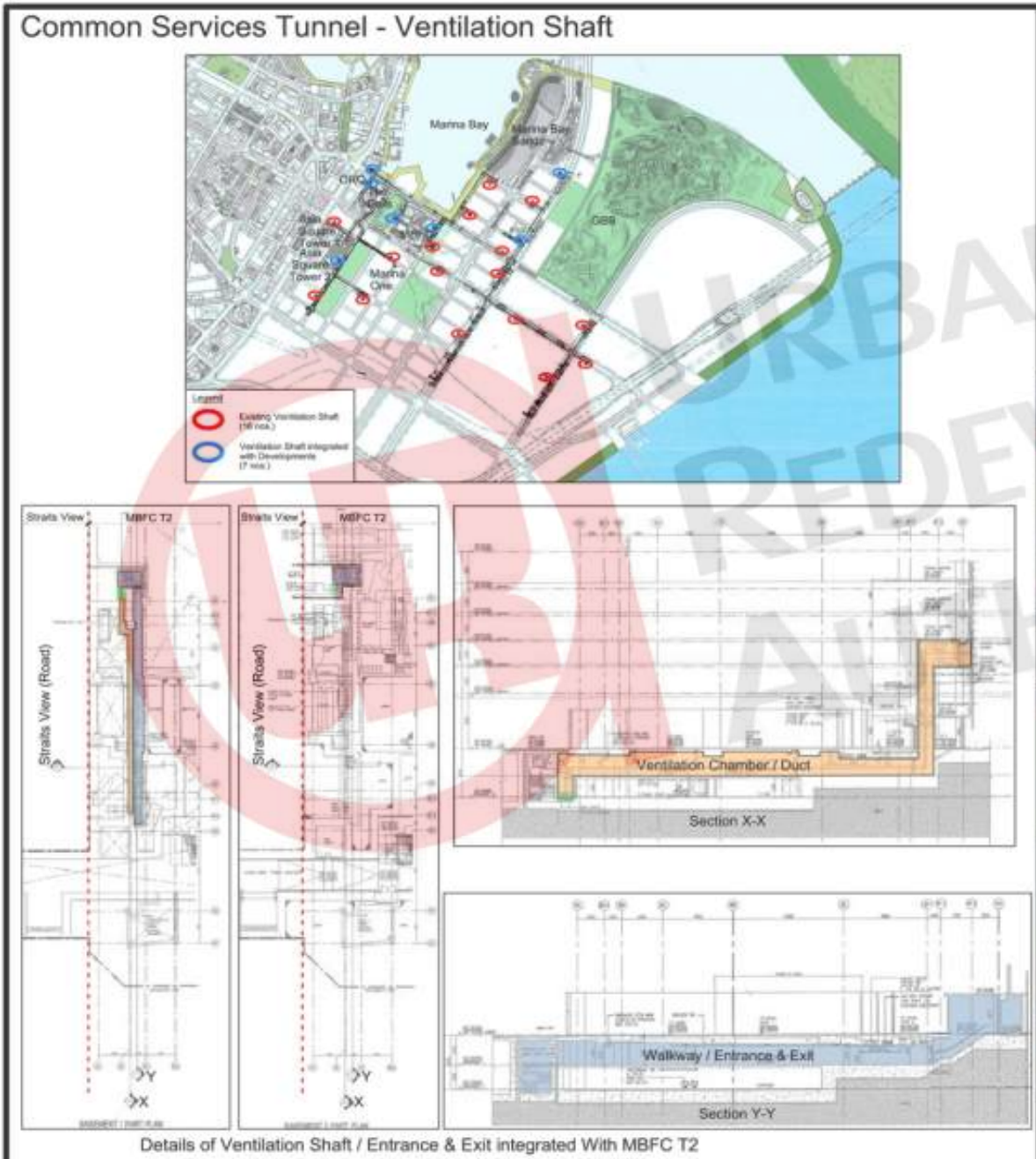


Junction Box

- Connection Point to development



Design to Integrate Ancillary Structures with Development – CST Vent Shaft



Key Challenges

Planning Stage

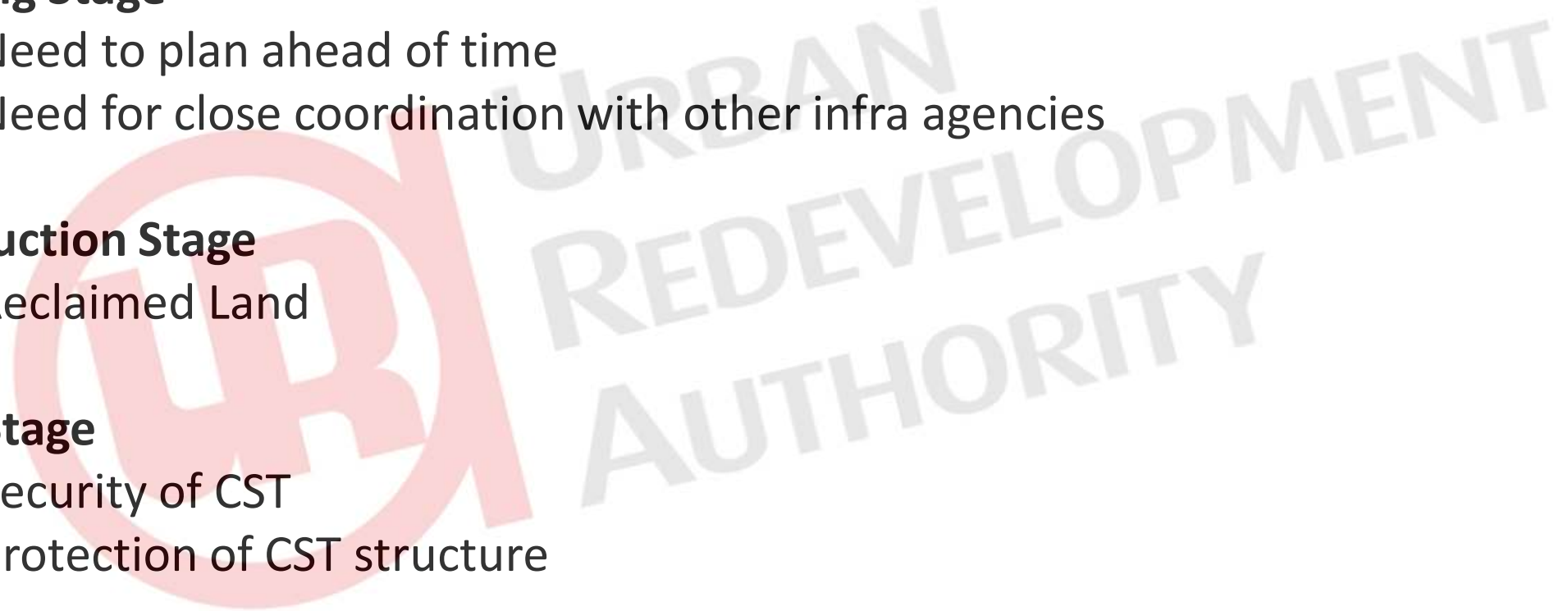
- Need to plan ahead of time
- Need for close coordination with other infra agencies

Construction Stage

- Reclaimed Land

O&M Stage

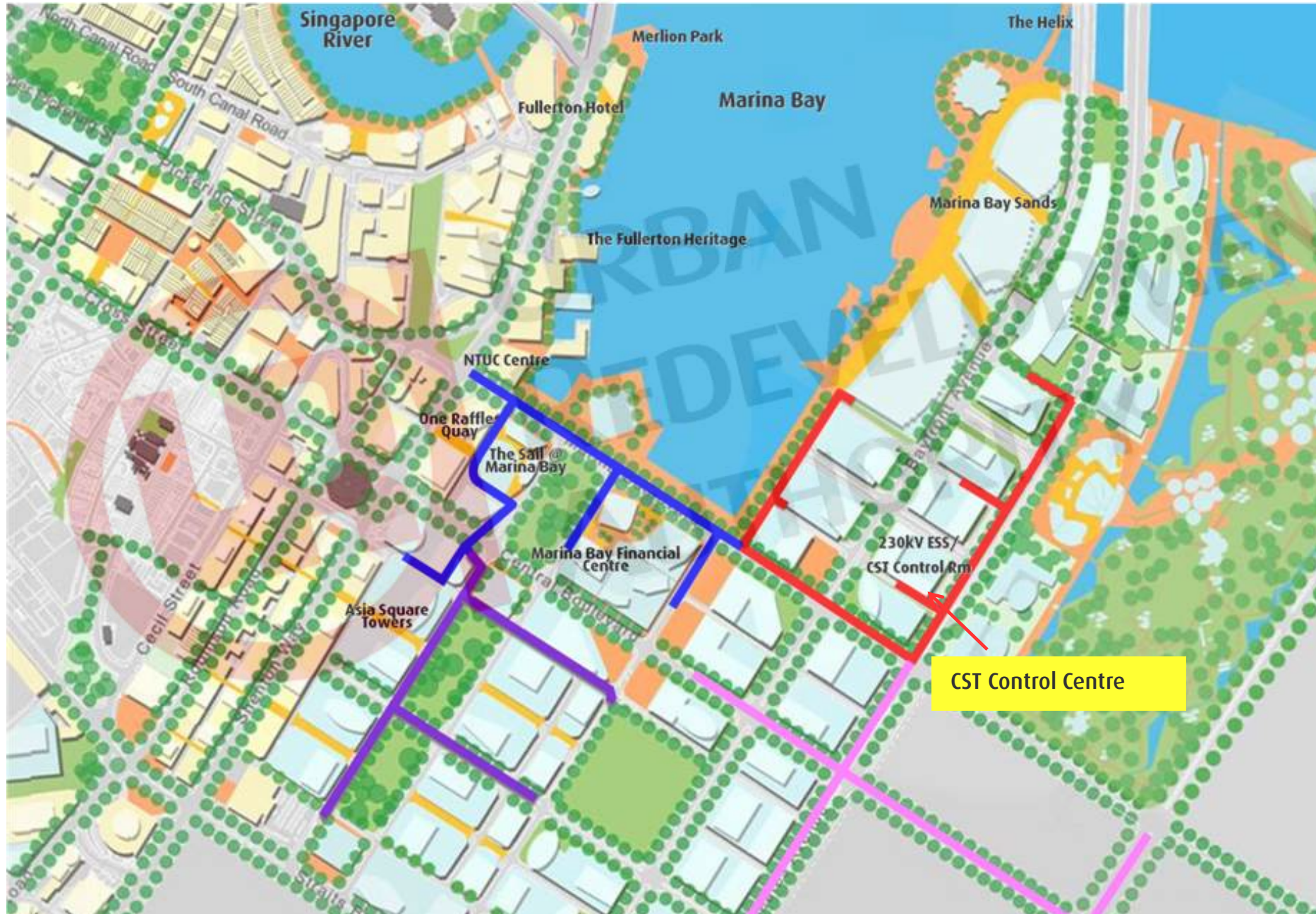
- Security of CST
- Protection of CST structure



Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of the tunnels



CST Control Centre



Systems in the CST Control Centre

Operation & Maintenance

- 24/7 Manned
- Operation & Management of the CST
 - Monitoring & control of all systems
 - Security checks
 - Recording of utility usage by the users
 - Auto-paging when system malfunctions
 - Routine maintenance



M&E systems in the CST



Safety systems

- Fire Detection System – ensure fire safety
- Ventilation system – ensure good air quality
- Environment Monitoring system – ensure the environment is fitted for work.
- Comm. System – establish comm during emergency
- Lighting System – ensure work is done safely.



M&E systems in the CST

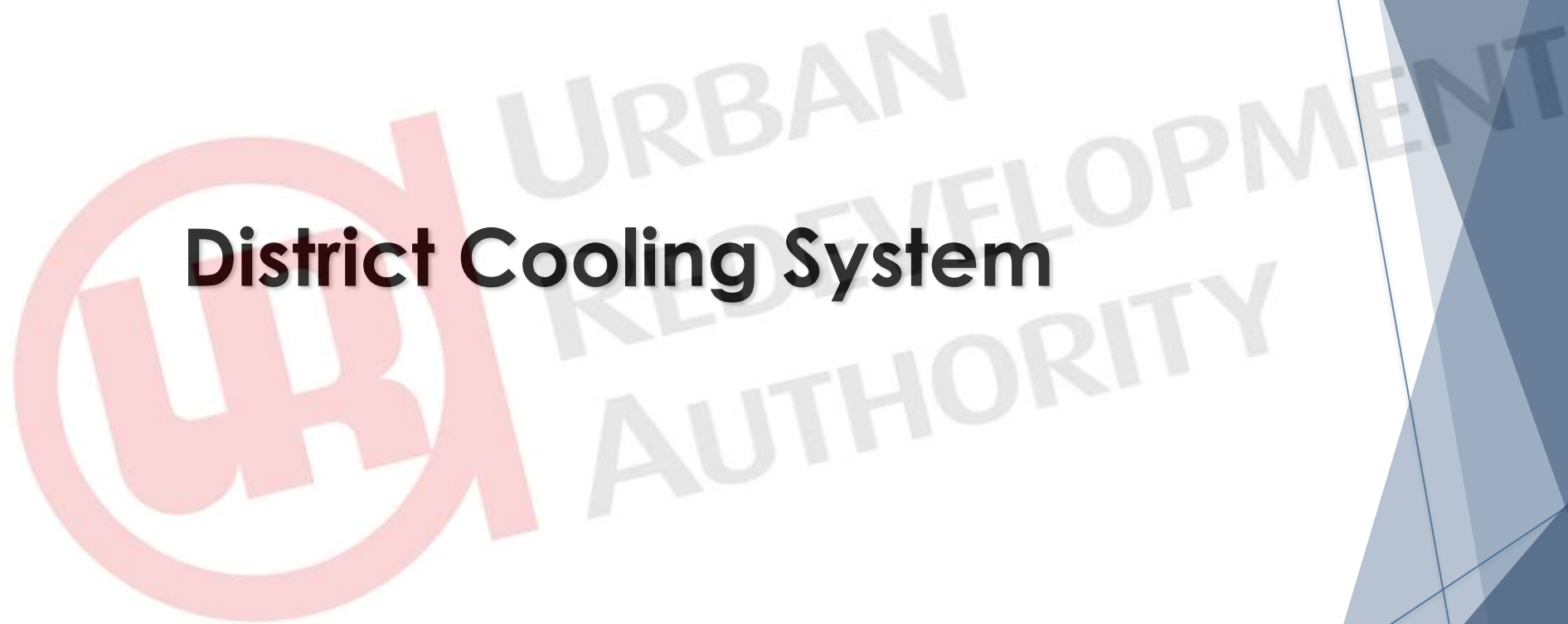
Security systems

- Access control & CCTV system - to ensure all entrances are secured
- Magnetic contacts & Infra Red detectors – to ensure all access points are secured



CCTV Camera and Monitor

District Cooling System



Conventional Aircon System

- In-Building Chiller Plant (IBCP) System
- One building, one chiller plant



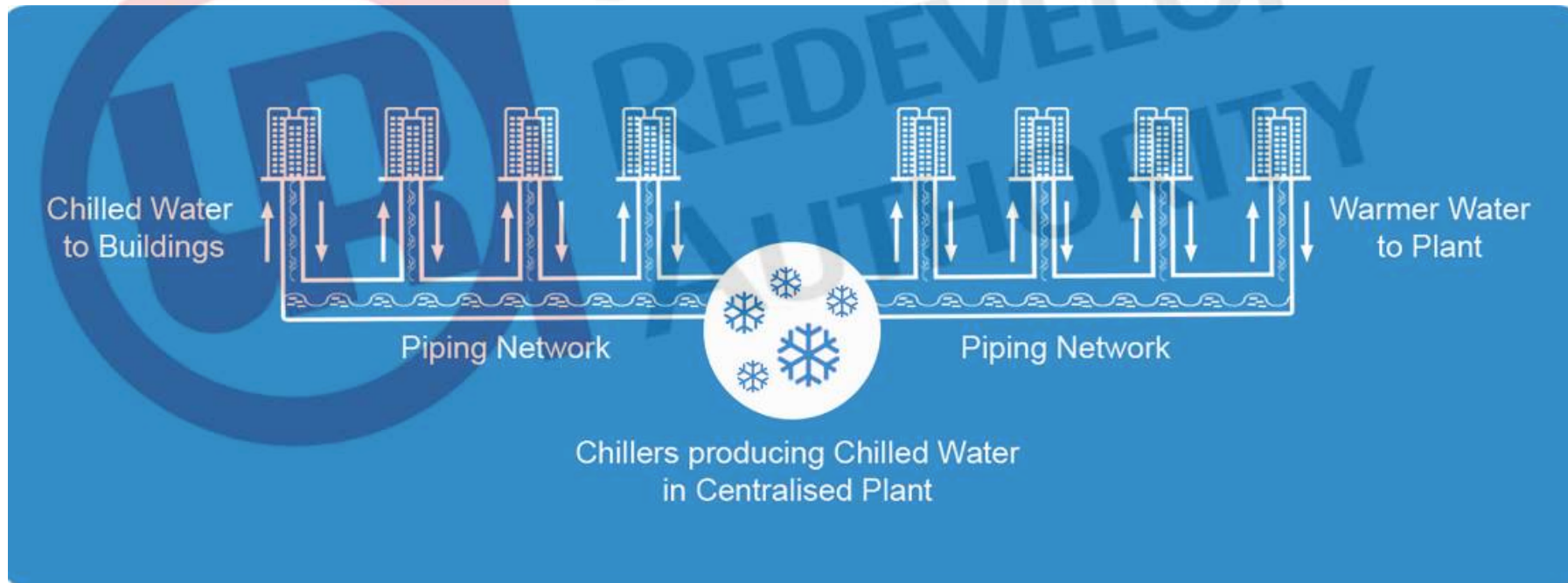
Rooftop cooling towers



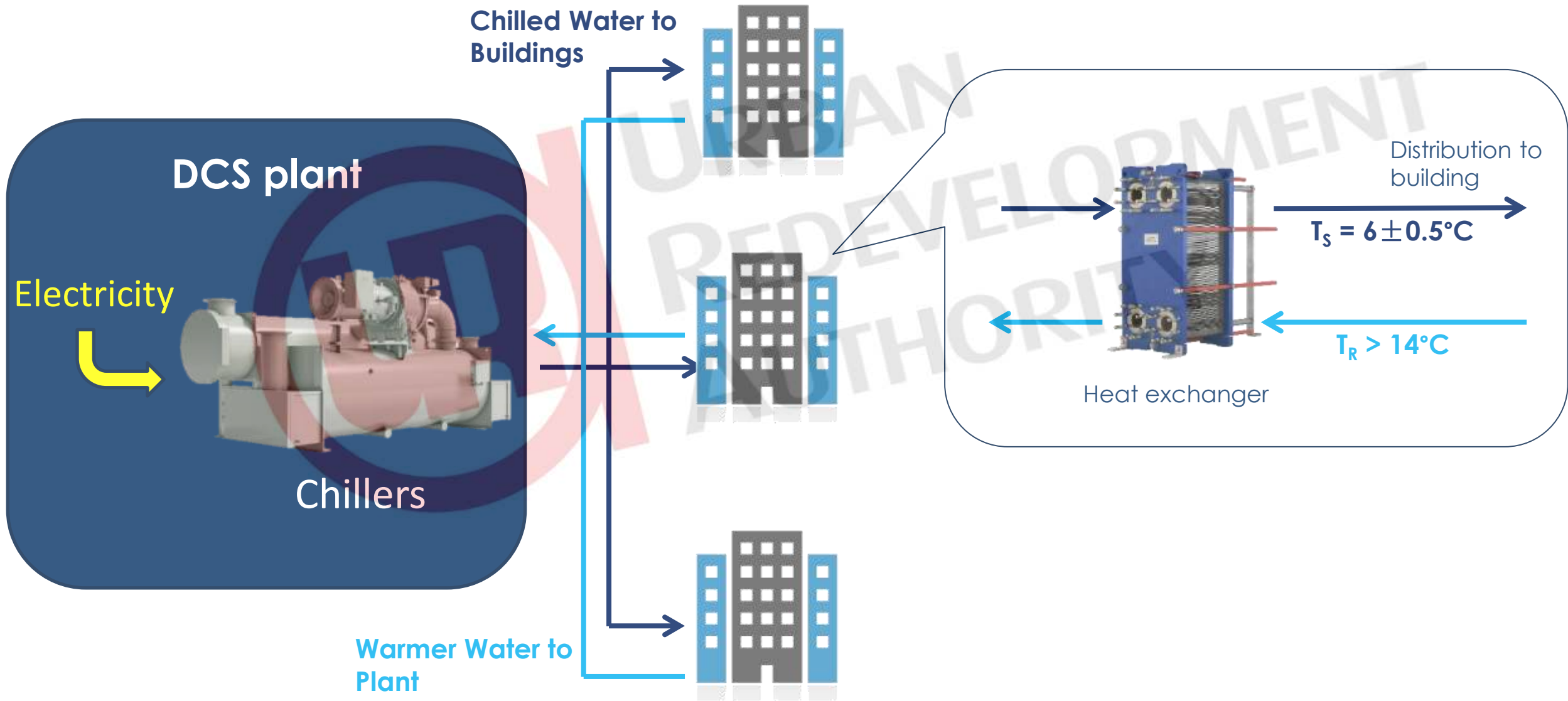
Chiller plant room

What is District Cooling?

The general idea of DC is the production and distribution of chilled water from a central source to facilitate air-conditioning.



Supply connection and interface



- District Cooling System (DCS)

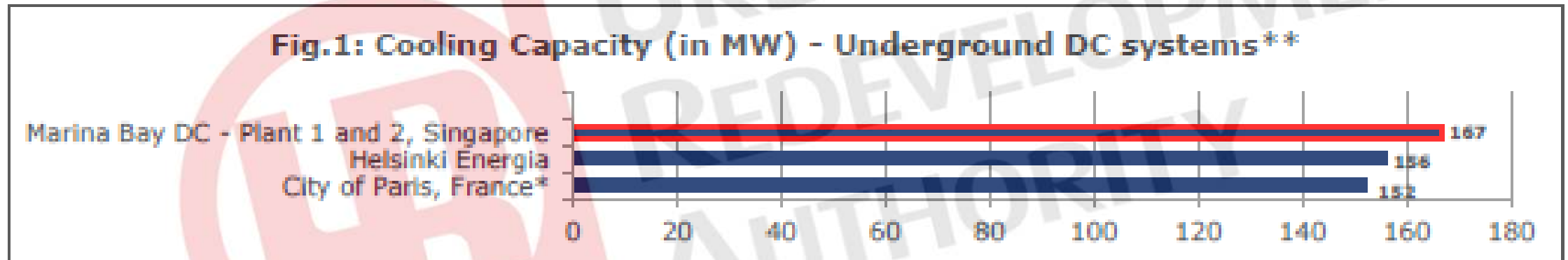
- Single operator
- Operates as a business
- Operates as a utility
- 24/7 Professional O&M
- May have thermal storage system



Largest Underground District Cooling Network In the World

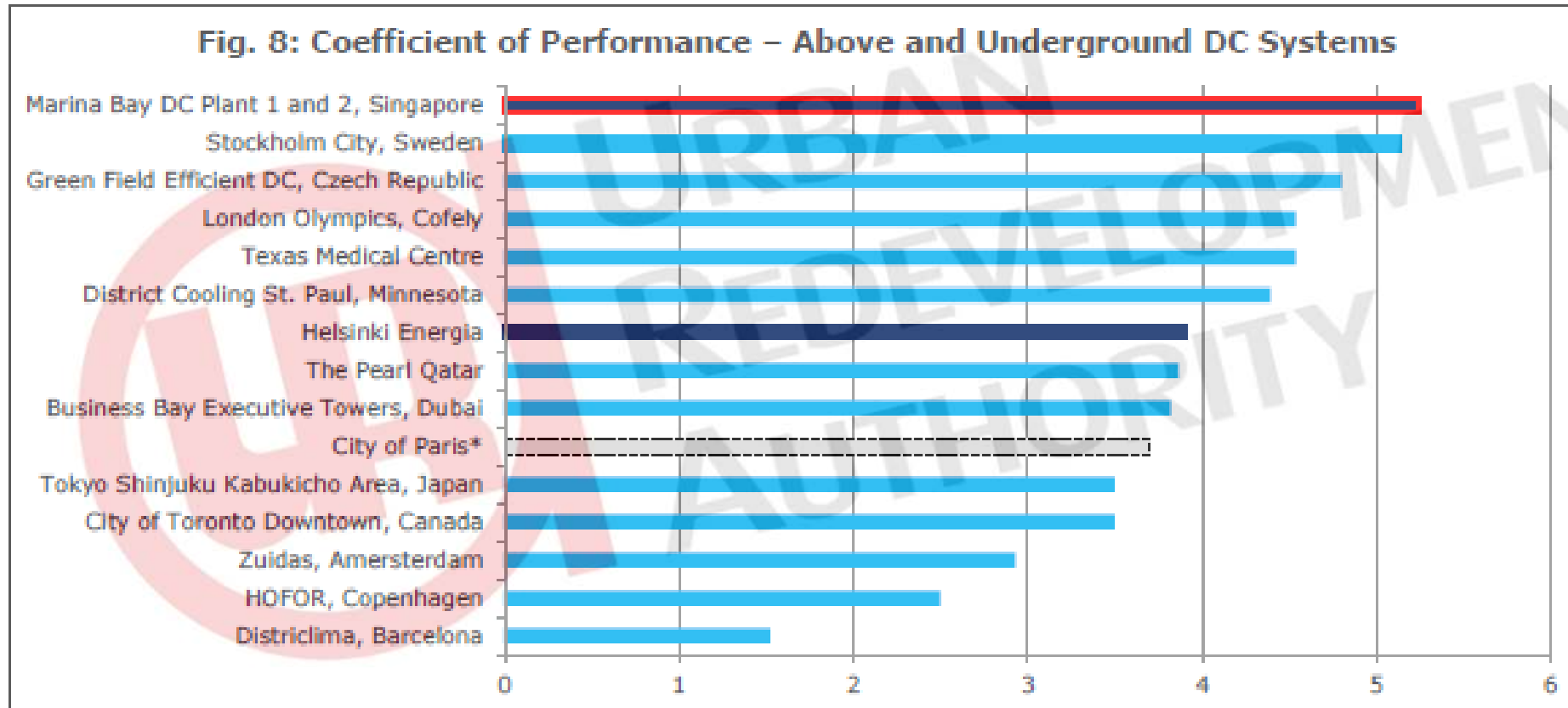


Largest Underground District Cooling Network In the World



* According to DNV.GL Benchmarking Report 2014

One of the Most Energy Efficient DC System in the World



* The City of Paris DC system in France is a partial underground system, with only 5 out of its 7 production plants being underground.

* According to DNV.GL Benchmarking Report 2014

Benefits of District Cooling

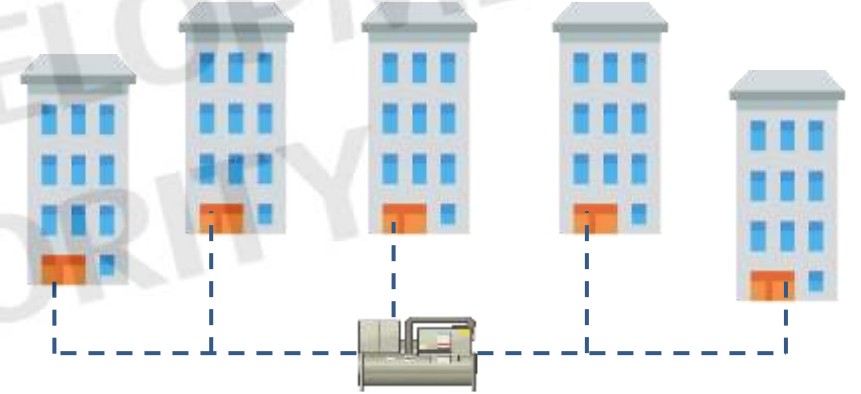


Asset Efficiency

- Minimal upfront capital cost



Conventional In-Building Chiller Plant



District Cooling

Asset Efficiency

Thermal Storage Tank

- Stored cooling energy in the form of ice or chilled water stored at night
- Used during peak in cooling demand to help reduce peak demand (“Peak Shaving”)
- Reduce chilled capacity of DCS



Better Roofscape

- Full exploitation of roof-top spaces



MBS Hotel Infinity Pool

Better O&M Reliability

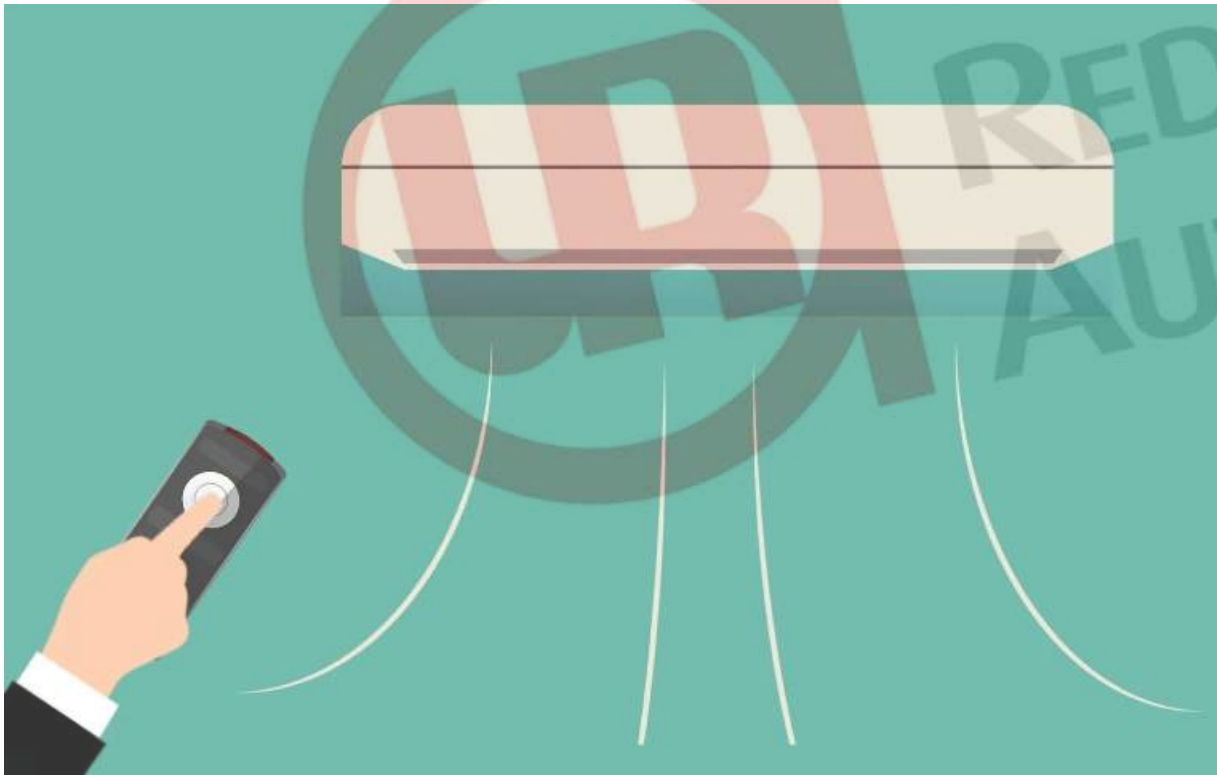
Dedicated O&M Team

- Attention to details by the professionals
- 24/7 stand-by and monitoring
- Fast response to any equipment failure



Other Benefits

- Greater awareness of consumption
- Manpower savings



Savings in Electricity Consumption



Marina Bay DCS
electricity savings



80,000 MWh*



Sufficient to power up 23,718
number of Singapore public housing
3-room flat, annually

* Study done in accordance with the World Resources Institute's Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard, 2015

Reduction of Carbon Footprint

Elimination of over
34,000,000 Kg of

CO₂



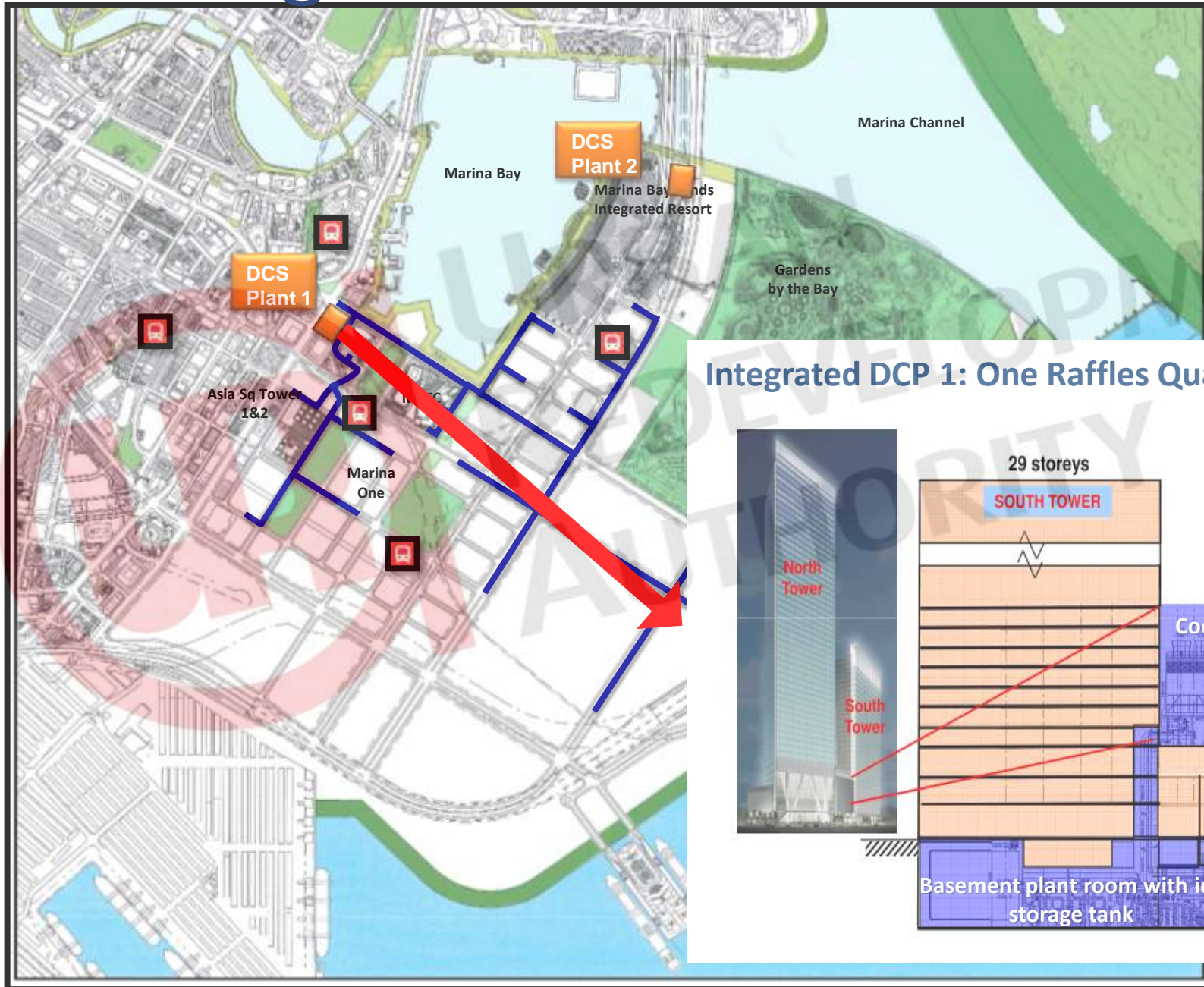
Removing 10,381 cars from
the roads every year

* Study done in accordance with the World Resources Institute's Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard, 2015



Marina Bay District Cooling

District Cooling Plants



District Cooling Plants

**Integrated DCP 2:
Marina Bay Sands IR**

Legends

- A Cooling tower area
- B Machine room under Bayfront Ave

Depth of plant 25m
about 10 storeys

Bayfront Avenue

DCS Plant 2

Marina Bay

Marina Channel

Gardens by the Bay

MBFC

Cooling tower area screened by Ned Kahn's art

Cooling tower area

Plant room below road

Developer's Feedback

“We can say that [DCS] has been extremely helpful in a number of ways:

- It gives our tenants **“24/7” service demand and increased flexibility and more reliable services** than traditional chiller plants
- It has **simplified the architectural design process** by not having to disguise large cooling towers and chiller plant rooms.”

Mark Rada
Project Director
Asia Square Towers 1 & 2

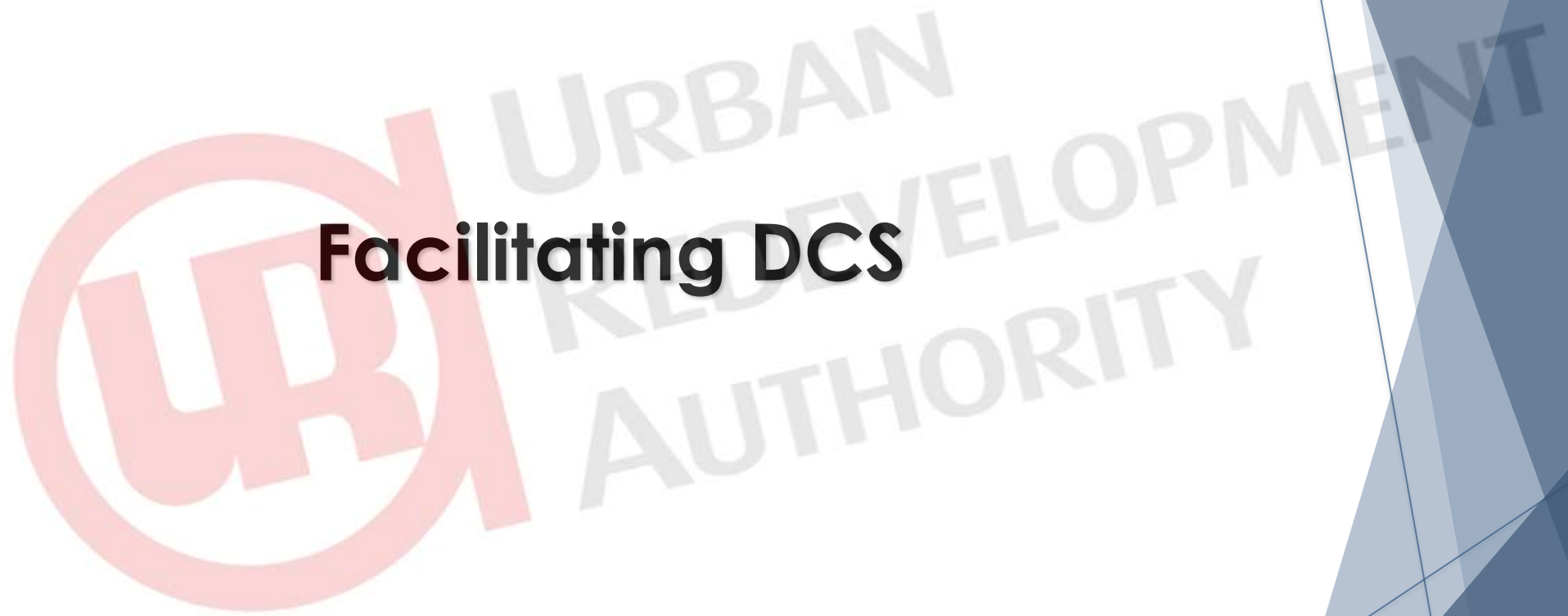


A night-time photograph of the Marina Bay Sands hotel in Singapore. The three towers are illuminated with warm lights, and the SkyPark is visible at the top. The Esplanade - Theatres on the Bay is visible in the foreground on the left. The water in the foreground reflects the lights of the buildings. A large, semi-transparent watermark of the Singapore Development Authority logo and name is overlaid on the image.

“It has been our pleasure to work with Singapore District Cooling to ensure optimal operating conditions are maintained at Marina Bay Sands.

We have had regular discussions to reviews operations and explore options, with the aim of providing best practices and setting new standards for the industry. We look forward to working closely and collaboratively with Singapore District Cooling to achieve greater energy savings.”

Raymond Koh
Vice-President, Facilities
Marina Bay Sands



Facilitating DCS

URBAN
REDEVELOPMENT
AUTHORITY

Why facilitate?

- ▶ **High capital costs**
 - ▶ Requires enough customers within short period of time
- ▶ **Stable policy framework required**
 - ▶ E.g. provisions for pipe laying in public/private land
- ▶ **Government needs to facilitate for DCS to succeed**

“DC is a capital intensive business... and thus the barrier of financing is ever present....The capital intensive issue makes DC not the preferred business for many investors.

The lack of a stable policy framework [e.g. rules for pipe laying in private/public ground]...furthermore increases insecurity and makes a sound financing difficult.”

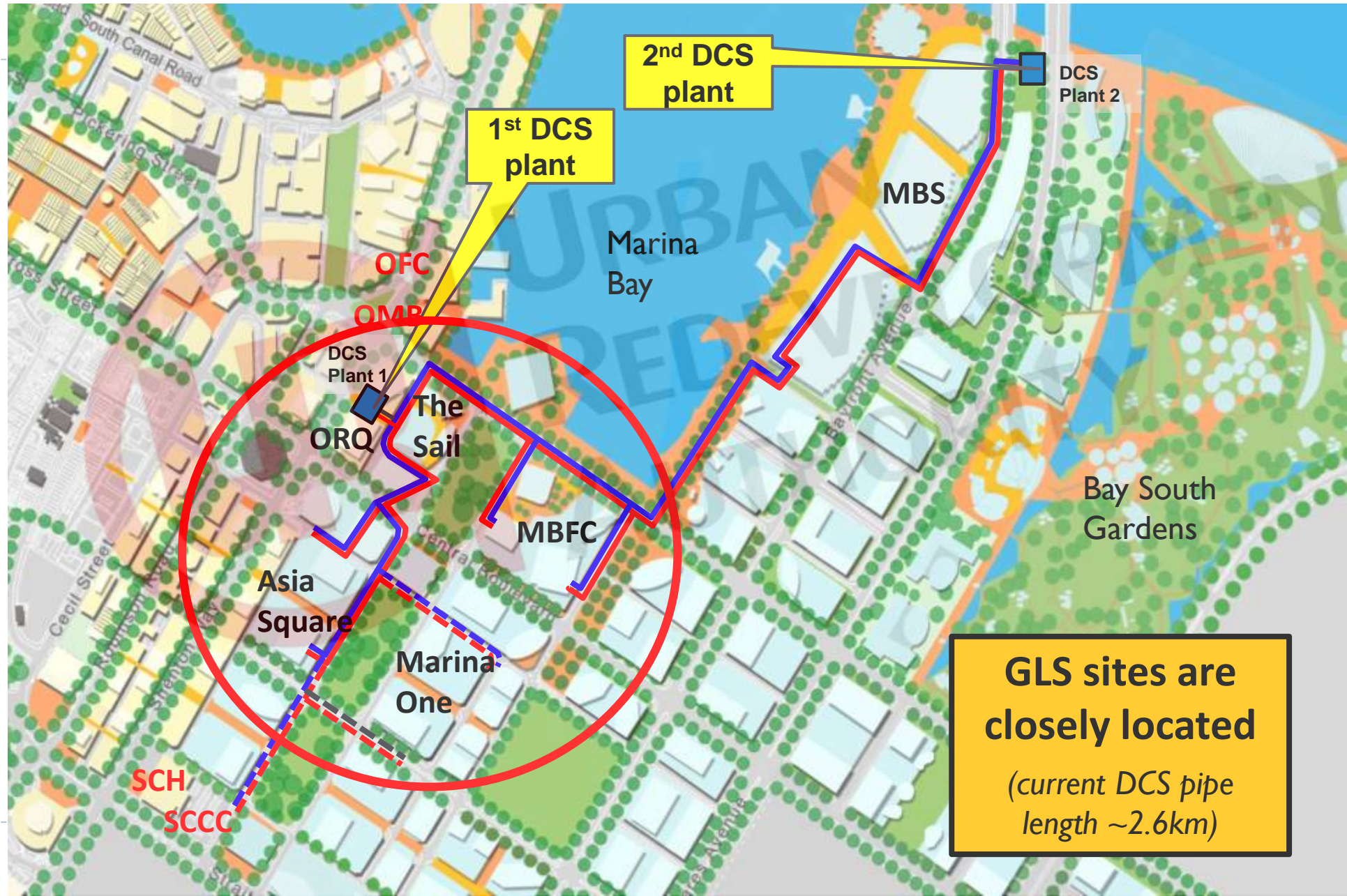
Ramboll, Hot|Cool 1/2013 (international magazine on district heating and cooling)

DCS Pilot Zone Facilitation

- ▶ **Mandated use**
 - ▶ Ensures build up of critical mass
 - ▶ EMA as regulator to safeguard users' interest
- ▶ **Staging GLS programme to facilitate DCS**
 - ▶ To build up critical mass quickly
 - ▶ Sites relatively closely located
- ▶ **DCS space provision**
 - ▶ Network in CST
 - ▶ Integrated plant



Facilitating DCS through GLS



Facilitating DCS through GLS

Facilitation strategy		Pilot zone
Mandatory use		✓
Staging GLS programme to facilitate DCS	<i>Quick build up of sites</i>	✓
	<i>Closely located sites</i>	✓
Infrastructure provision	<i>CST network</i>	✓
	<i>Integrated plant</i>	✓



JURONG LAKE DISTRICT

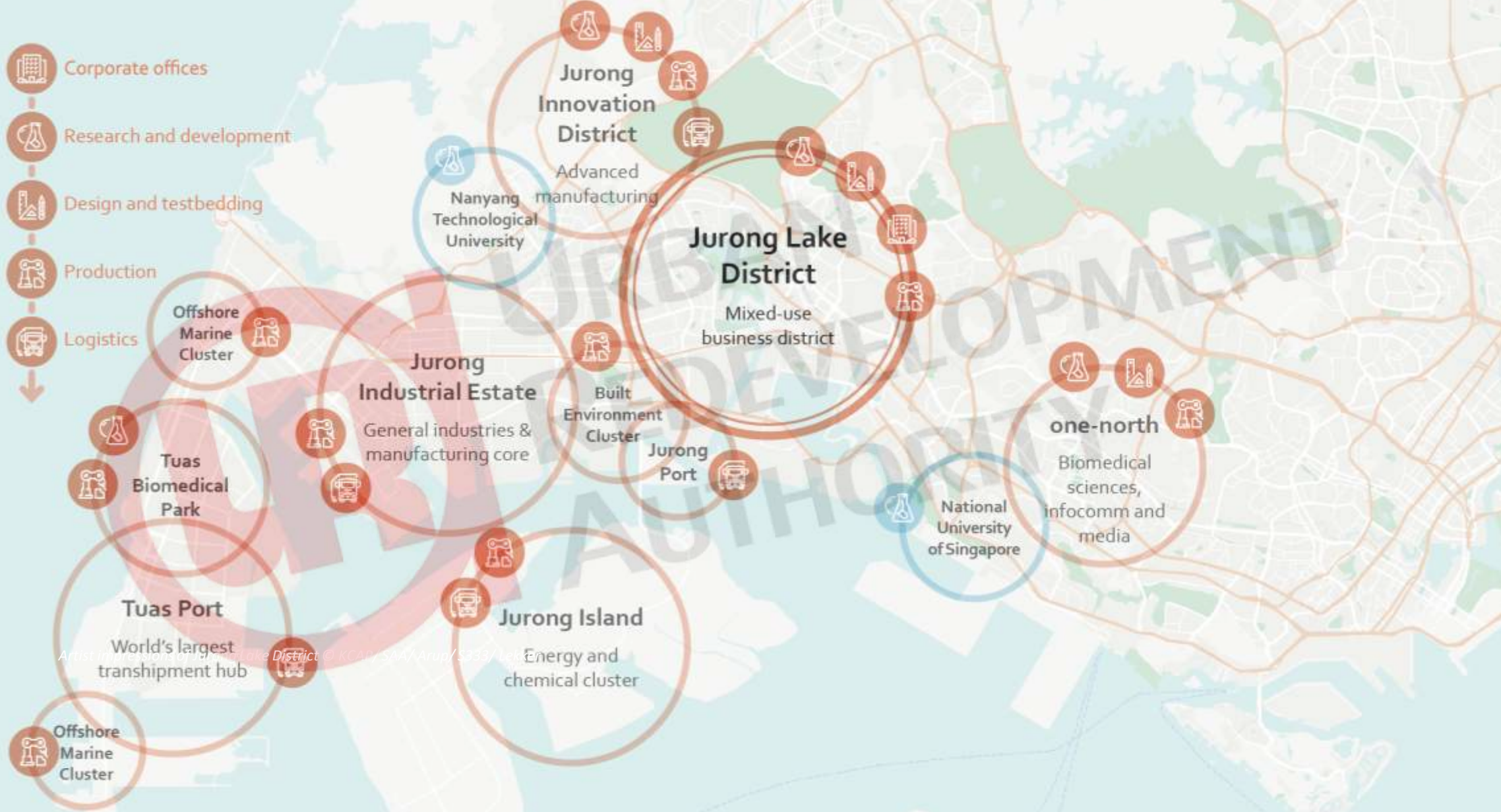
Corporate offices

Research and development

Design and testbedding

Production

Logistics



Artist impressions of Jurong Lake District © KCAI/SPAA/Arup/S333/LeK

Singapore's West Region is home to Jurong Lake District, Singapore's top two universities, Tuas Port, Jurong Innovation District and one-north.

JURONG LAKE DISTRICT



COMMITTING TO SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

SG GREEN PLAN

The Singapore Green Plan 2030 is a national sustainability movement which seeks to rally bold and collective action to tackle climate change, to keep Singapore a green and liveable home.

Our Key Focus Areas:

- City in Nature**
Create a green, liveable and sustainable home for Singaporeans
- Green Government**
Public sector will lead on sustainability
- Energy Reset**
Use cleaner energy and increase energy efficiency
- Resilient Future**
Build up Singapore's climate resilience, including enhancing our food security
- Sustainable Living**
Save precious resources and reduce our carbon footprint
- Green Economy**
Harness sustainability as a new engine of jobs and growth

City in Nature

- Double annual tree planting between 2020 and 2030
- Increase nature parks' land area by over 50%
- Every household within 10-min walk from a park

Green Buildings

- Green 80% of Singapore's buildings
- 80% of new buildings to be SLE buildings
- 80% improvement in energy efficiency

Green Commutes

- 75% mass public transport peak-period modal share
- Expand rail network from by 120km by early 2030s
- Triple cycling paths by 860km by early 2030s

Green Energy

- Increase solar energy deployment by five-fold
- Best-in-class generation technology that reduces carbon emissions
- Diversified electricity supply

A night photograph of the Singapore skyline. In the foreground, a large red lotus sculpture is illuminated, with the text 'SG 50' on its petals. The background features the Marina Bay Sands hotel and other skyscrapers, with a massive display of colorful fireworks exploding in the sky. The water in the foreground reflects the lights and fireworks. A large, semi-transparent watermark reading 'URBAN REDEVELOPMENT' is visible across the center of the image.

Thank You

Image taken by Goh Hak Liang
1st Prize Winner of MBSC 2015 Photo Competition

MARINA BAY
**SINGAPORE
COUNTDOWN**
31 DEC 2014 **2015**