

Institutional & technical opportunities & challenges for mainstreaming urban rainwater harvesting (RWH) systems – UK perspectives

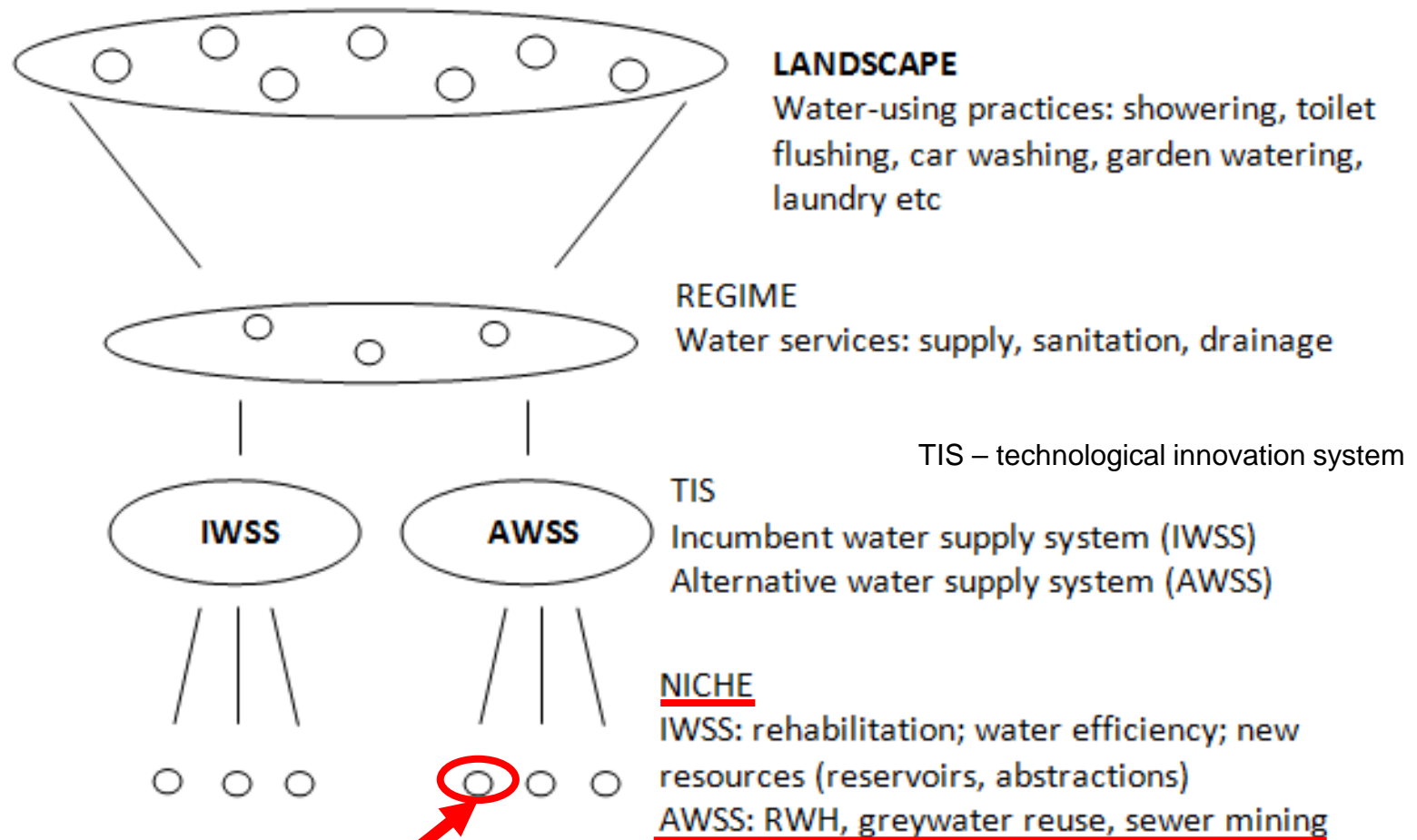
Dr Sarah Ward

University of Exeter and RainShare Ltd.

safeandsure.info

rainshare.co.uk

Where RWH fits in the UK water landscape



You are here

What's new in UK RWH?



**New
frameworks**

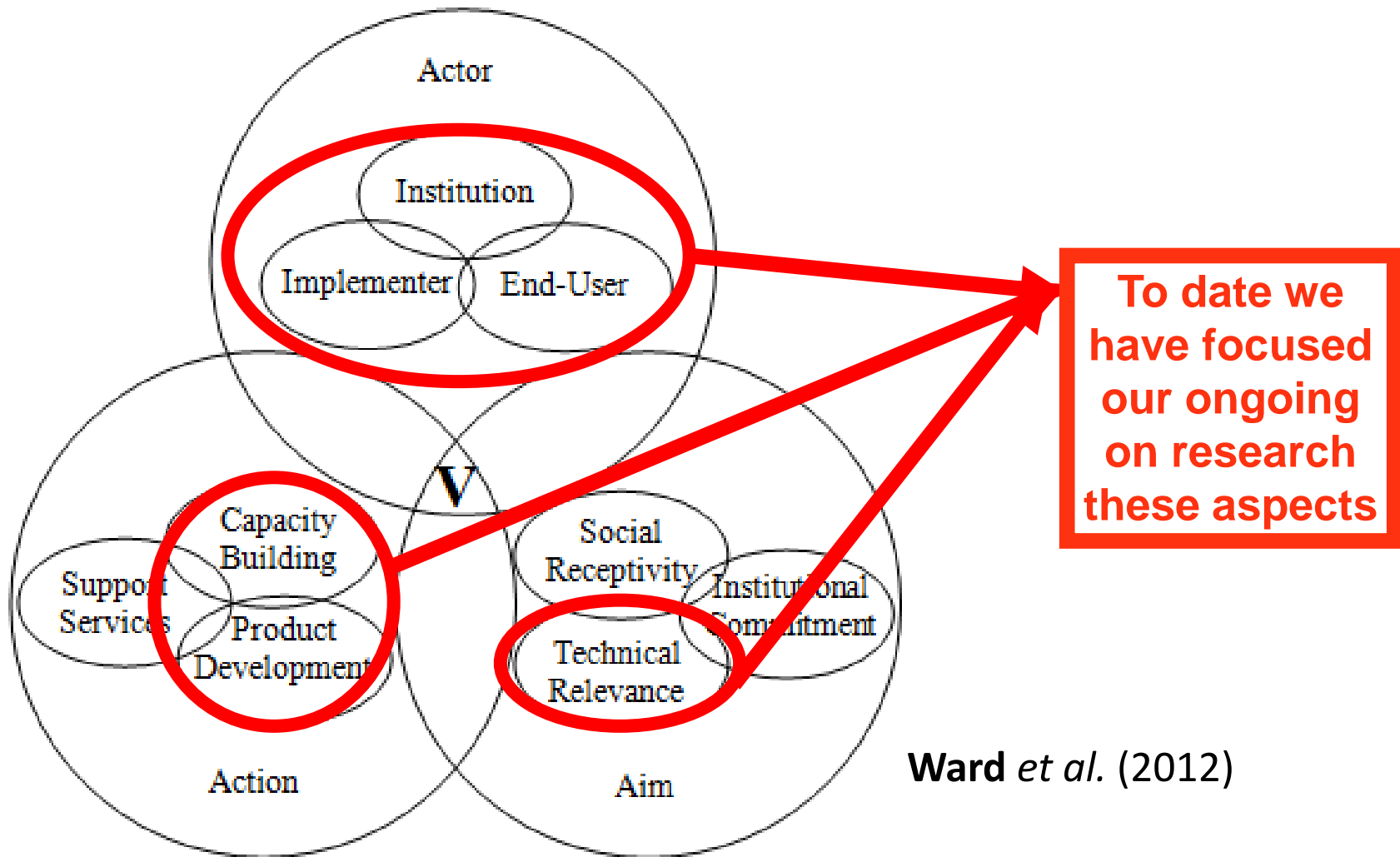
**New system
configurations**

**New
enterprises**



**New
frameworks**

Vision for mainstreaming RWH



Ward *et al.* (2012)

Reliable, Resilient, Sustainable water management (‘Safe&SuRe’)

Safe \approx Reliable - “the degree to which the system minimises level of service failure frequency over its design life when subject to standard loading”:

Rel = min (**failure**: probability)

“Embedding experiences and new knowledge in best practice”

“Any outcomes and effects of the impacts (i.e. non-compliance with a level of service) on each pillar of sustainability”

Sustainable (Su) - “the degree to which the system maintains levels of service in the long-term whilst maximising social, economic and environmental goals”:

Sus = max (**capital**: social, economic, environmental)

Resilient (Re) - “the degree to which the system minimises level of service failure magnitude and duration over its design life when subject to exceptional conditions”:

Res = min (**failure**: magnitude, duration)

Threat
“Any event with the potential to reduce the degree to which the system delivers a defined level of service”

Learn

Mitigate

“Reducing the threat”

Consequences

System

“Individual systems of provision, such as water infrastructure and water resources”

Cope

Adapt

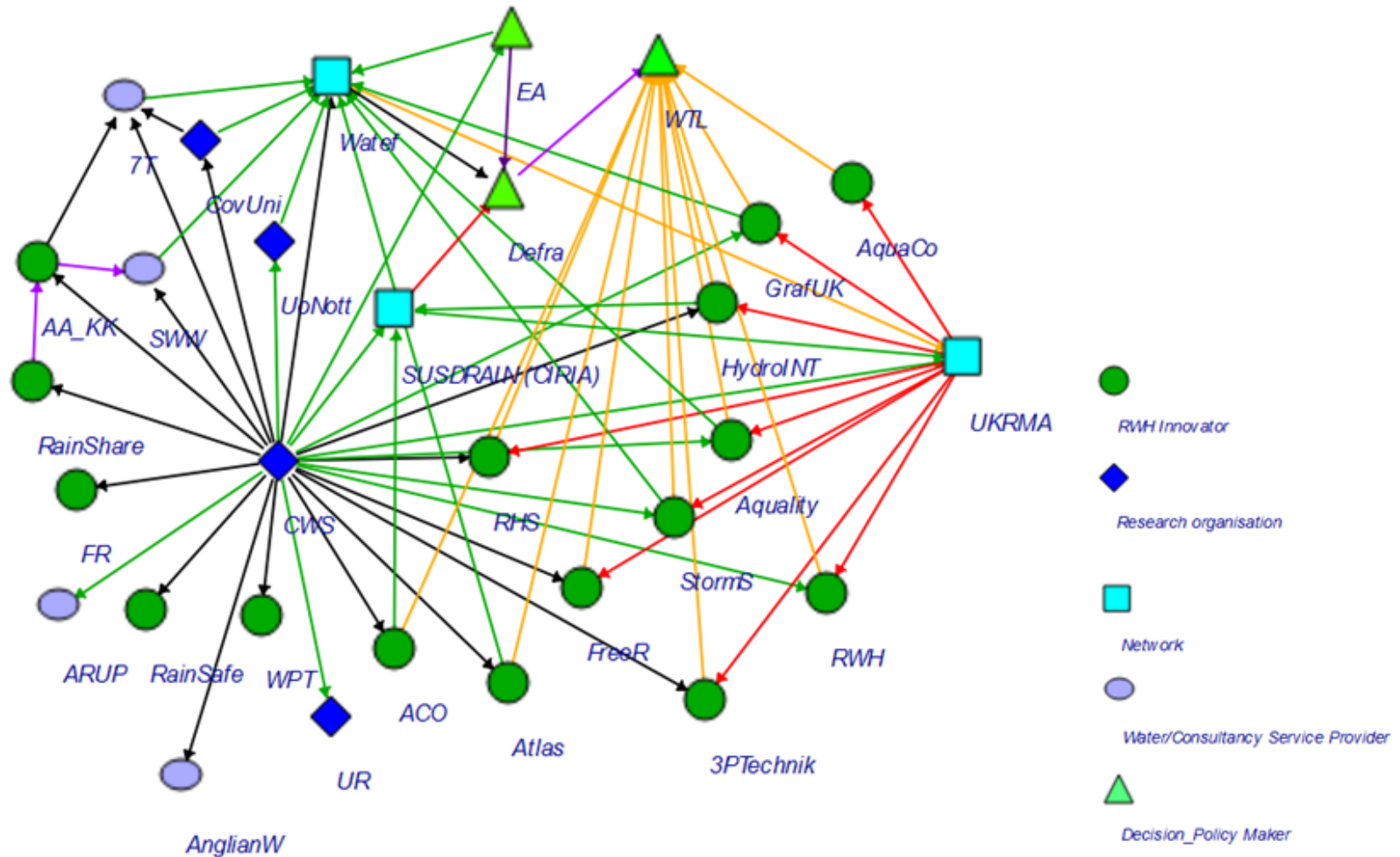
“Efforts to increase system reliability and resilience”

Impact

“The degree of non-compliance with the defined level of service”

**Interventions
e.g. RWH**

Safe&SuRe RWH Institutions/organisations?



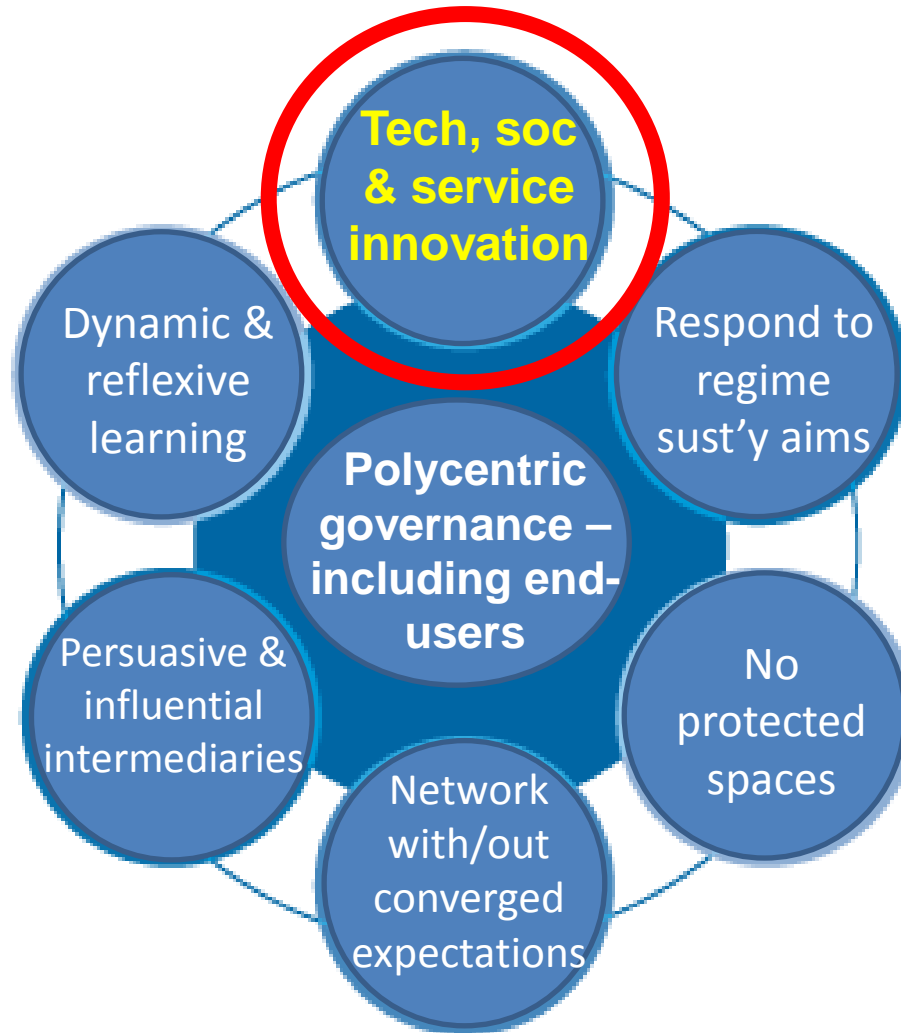
Relationships: **Green** = knowledge exchange; **Black** = research; **Purple** = action; **Red** = Advocacy/lobbying; **Orange** = listed by WTL

UK RWH niche – strong & weak points?

1. **Strong tech: RWH innovators**
2. Strong networks & forums
3. Plenty of innovation *without* financial incentive
4. Rise to challenge of meeting new drivers

1. Small, dense, disconnected from regime
2. Heavy bias of RWH innovators & overlapping networks
3. Innovation in isolation – ignored by regime
4. Policy/decision makers (regime) are poorly represented
5. Regime focuses on evidence of meeting (undefined) drivers e.g. energy consumption (no target/s)
6. **End-users are not represented**
7. **Few social enterprises**

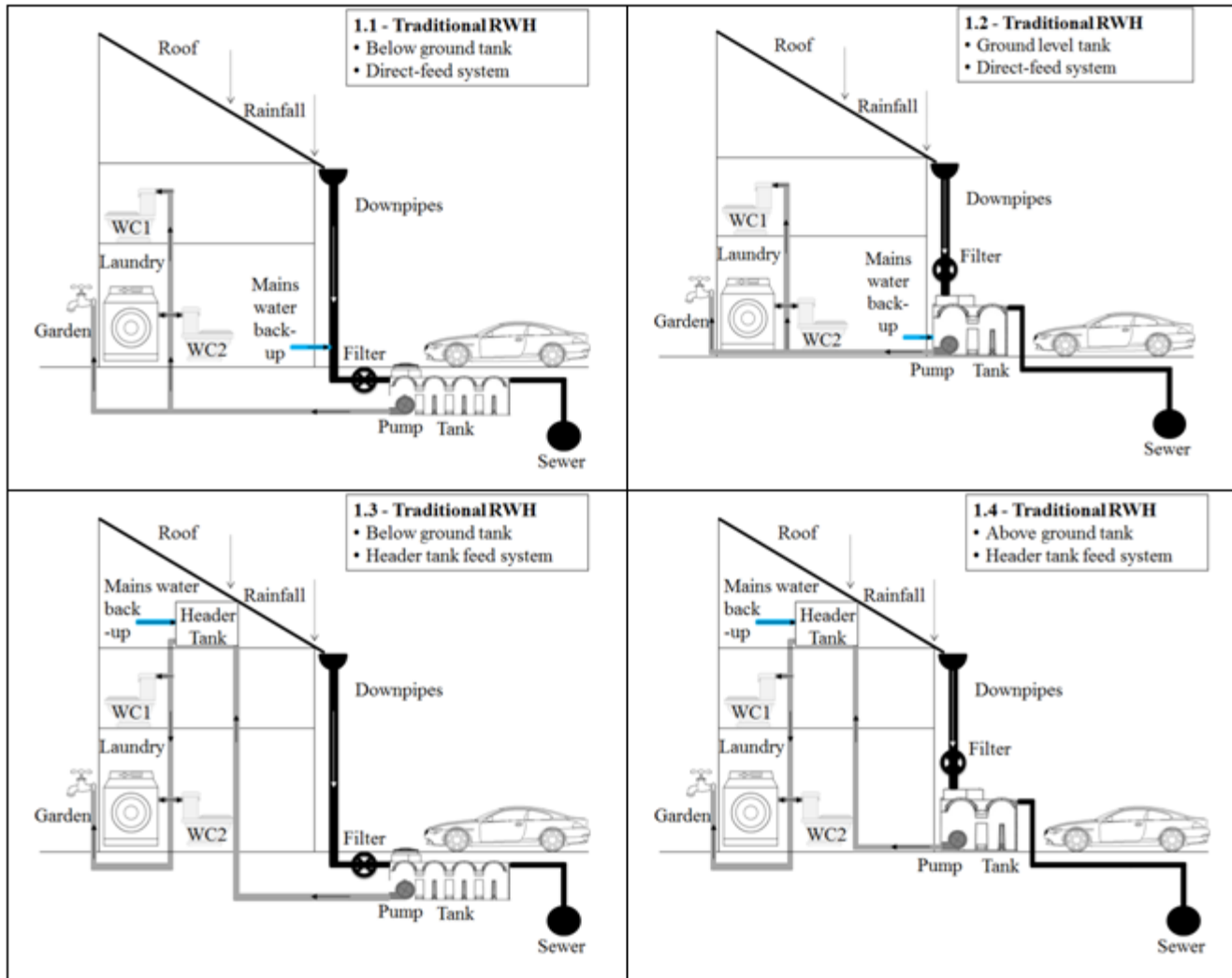
Safe & SuRe niche *governance* (i.e. not management)





**New system
configurations**

'Old' system configurations

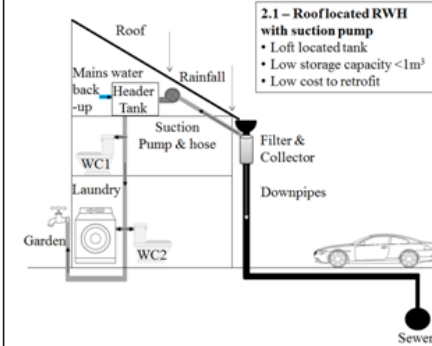


- Mostly German tech – does it really fit the UK?

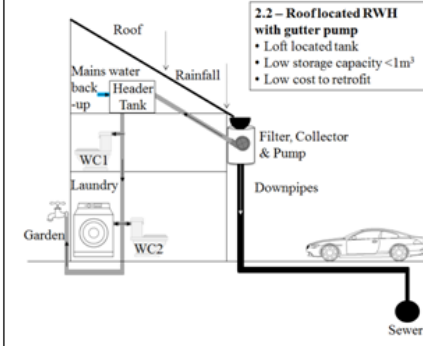
- Designed to maximise water saving – what about other drivers?

New system configurations

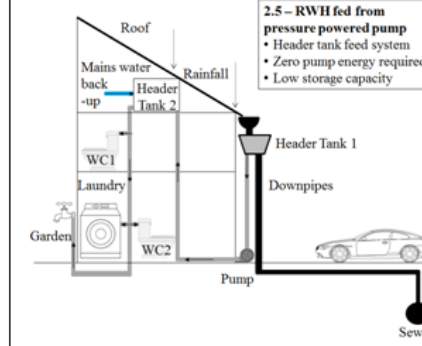
The FlushRain RWH System



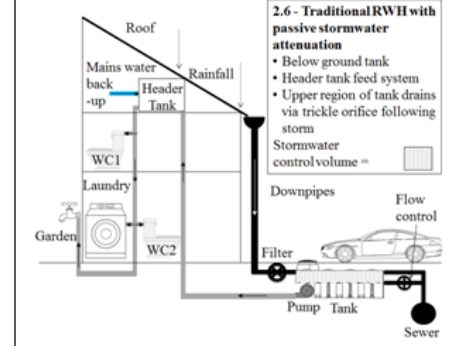
The Aqua Harvest and Save System



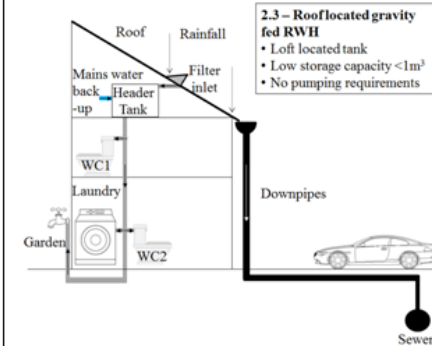
Hydromentum, Passively Powered RWH



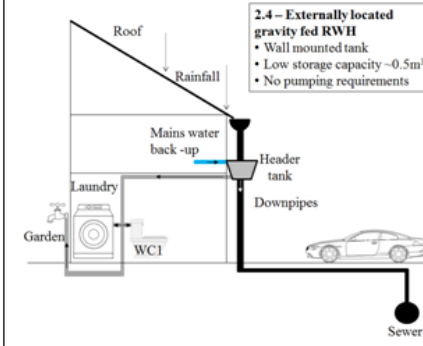
Passive Stormwater Attenuation RWH



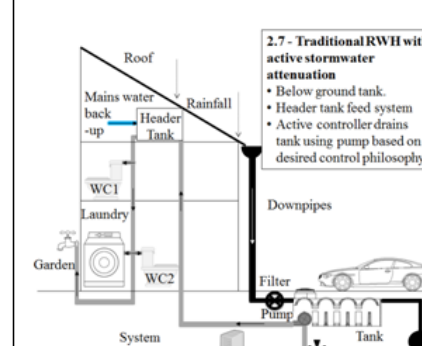
Atlas Water Harvesting



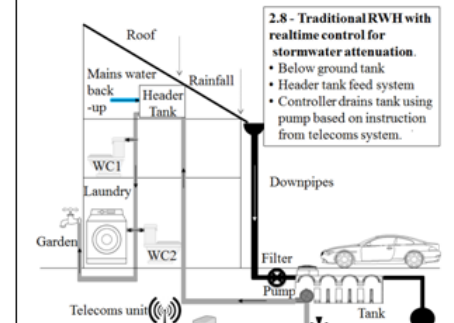
Rainbeetle / Aqualogic Rain Catcher



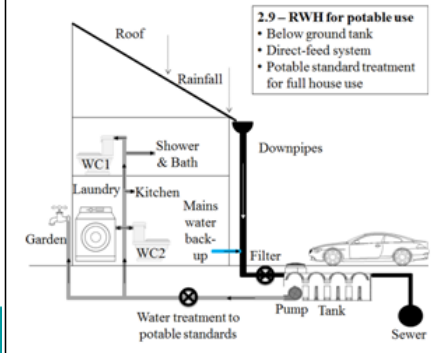
Active Stormwater Attenuation RWH



Real-time Control Stormwater Attenuation RWH



RWH for Potable Use



Meeting multiple drivers with new configurations



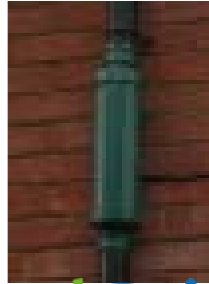
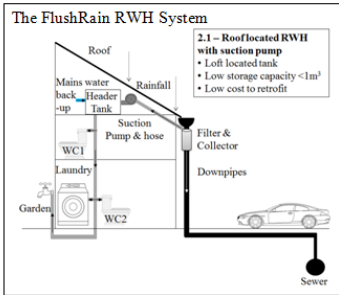
Water efficiency



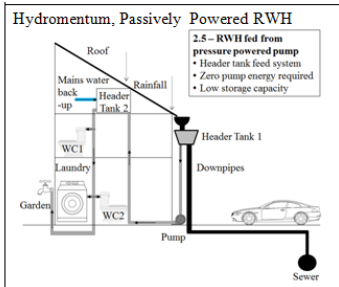
Reduced stormwater



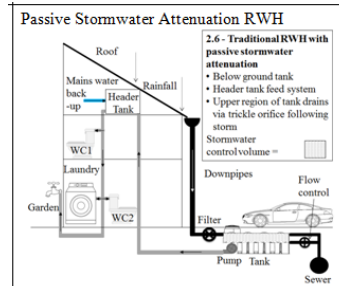
Reduced spills



FlushRain



Hydromentum™



Rain Activ

Increasing efficacy (technical relevance) for end-users

Table 2. Potential end-use factor

Factors	sh	wb	to	wm	snk	dw	it ⁴	et ⁴
u.a.rw ¹	0.44	0.56	0.97	0.79	0.88	0.41	0.97	0.97
u.a.gw ¹	0.30	0.37	0.97	0.57	0.73	0.23	0.93	0.90
Consumption ²	0.21	0.04	0.20	0.17	0.10	0.16	0.06	0.03
p.eu.f.rw ³	0.39	0.46	0.82	0.67	0.72	0.36	0.79	0.78
p.eu.f.gw ³	0.32	0.39	0.94	0.59	0.73	0.26	0.90	0.88

Note: ¹u.a(): user acceptability scaled from 0 to 1 for rainwater (rw) and greywater (gw), based on survey results; ²indicated as percentage of total household consumption, based on (CRA, 2001); ³p.eu.f(): potential end-use factor = [u.a() * 0.8] + [consumption * 0.2]; ⁴(sh) shower, (wb) wash basin, (to) toilet, (wm) washing machine, sink (snk), dish washing (dw), (it) interior tap, (et) external tap (i.e. garden), End uses it and et are for cleaning and irrigation only..

*For a
residential
household in
Bucaramanga
(Colombia)*

Supply-demand balance

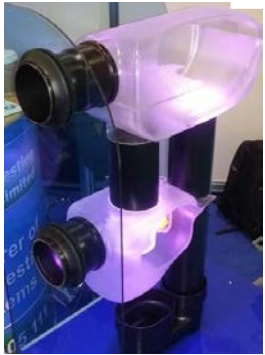
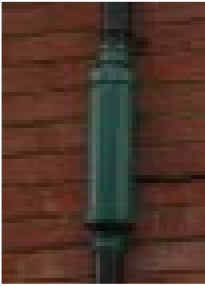
Energy consumption

Financial feasibility – overall benefits vs. drainage,
energy, construction, operation & maintenance costs

**Payback period of ~23 years –
considered too high in UK**



What happens once we have new configurations?





**New
enterprises**

Community-based/social enterprise

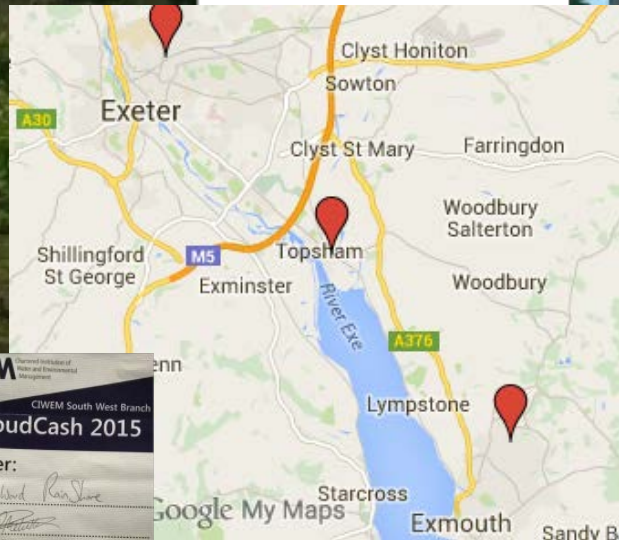


**If we can do it for energy
& travel, why not water?**



RainShare

RainShare in action.....



UnLtd




Award winner

UNIVERSITY OF
EXETER

WARD, S. (2016) Co-watering the grassroots: combining community participation and social entrepreneurship to share roof runoff. *Water Efficiency in Buildings Network Conference*, Coventry, 7-9 September.

Commercial/private enterprise



KloudKeeper

KloudKeeper use smart tech to manage flooding by reusing rainwater


Architecture & Construction • Consumer • Data & Analytics

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AboutDiscuss2 Connections

Overview


Exeter, UK



Founders



Hossein Rezaei
CTO (Technical)
I solve engineering, technology, water-related challenges, enjoy team working, and the best is when they are all combined



Peter Melville-Shreeve
CEO

KloudKeeper use IoT technology to manage flooding by reusing rainwater. We install rainwater tanks that capture rainwater and pump it back into buildings to flush toilets / irrigate green space. Where our system differs is that we also monitor the tank's water level in real time. This enables us to use our Aqua Analytics Dashboard to predict spills from the tank – caused by too much rain overfilling the tanks during storms. Our systems use artificial intelligence algorithms to proactively release water when it isn't raining (into sewers / streams) so that the tanks can intercept raw water during storms. Ultimately, we reduce downstream flooding, pollution and increase water reuse, all whilst saving us customers water and money.

LAUNCHING SOON

UNIVERSITY OF
EXETER

Safe&SuRe
Water management

UK RWH is moving forward slowly.....



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**Thoughts on how
this compares
with experiences
in your countries?**