Project:Radical Water Retrofit of Victorian Semi and GardenDomestic:Nottingham Ecohome and urban permaculture gardenOwners:Penney Poyzer and Gil Schalom

The central aim of our radical eco retrofit of a Victorian semi and garden was to see how far we could reduce our environmental footprint through a systems approach to management of our energy, water and food requirements. Our privately funded, 'Whole Plot' experimental approach to retrofit led to the integration of water systems for the house and garden. Through a range of internal and external measures and behaviour change, our potable water use has been drastically reduced to around 55L pppd against UK average of 150L and rainfall outlets and other surface water, which formerly discharged to storm drains, is now 100% managed on site.

The whole site water management strategy was undertaken to determine whether it was possible for a building and the plot on which it sits to better manage the drought / deluge cycle that the UK faces. Rainwater harvesting potential was limited by roof area and size of garden meant soakaways were not feasible. Attenuation tanks were possible because of reduced runoff. Also, collection efficiency reduces in heavier rain (WISY filters).

Internal and external measures:

Internal

- Rainwater harvesting system supplies toilets, washing machine and irrigation estimated to meet 20% of total water demand. Saved 122m³ potable water over 14 years (note: the system was down for 2 years)
- Ultra low flush (2/4L) Ifo Cera toilets (x3)
- Low flow aerating shower heads Ecocamel 'Halo' restricted to 6 l/m
- Low dead leg design using microbore pipes for hot and cold water and minimising distance to mains pressure cylinder
- Water saving bath 130L capacity
- Highly efficient washing machine 39L / 6 kg load
- Dishwasher Bosch 6L /cycle on eco setting (1820 I / year the most water efficient model in EU), hot fill from solar and wood heat
- Behaviour change

External measures

- Installation of sustainable urban drainage systems including attenuation tanks to front and back gardens.
- Porous surfaces throughout 30m² tarmac taken up
- Installation of 4 edible green roofs for garden structures approx 8m² delays and reduces run off
- Innovative design of horizontal wall mounted water butt to collect run off from green roofs and use for irrigation
- French drain around building
- Pond for wildlife and aquatic food plants

Rainwater harvesting is estimated to produce more CO2 than mains (due to pump energy, equipment and maintenance) but other measures have CO2 benefits from pure savings and better management. Showers, hot fill dishwasher and low dead-leg designs save additional CO2 as they save hot water.

Assuming 50% of the saved water is cold and 50% hot, heated from 10°C - 40°C,

Hot water assumed to be generated by 50% electricity (cheap rate immersion) with remainder met by renewables, For hot water, energy saved per year 50 L pppd x 365 x (40-10°) x 4.187 kJ/kg.K = 2,292,383 kJ = 637 kWh / year, Assuming cheap rate electricity @ 7.55p/kWh gives a saving of £48.09 and assuming 0.56 kg CO2e/kWh on brown tariff, CO2 saved = 357 kg / year

Payback didn't come into our strategy as water is so cheap, we wanted to test out a range of emerging measures. Some costs are integrated into other things such as hot water system.

Estimated cost of all water saving / management measures = £10,000 Surface water charges £60 / year saved Cost of potable per $m^3 = £1.52$ Saving 100L pppd x 4 people x 365 = 146 m^3 Saving is £1.52 x 146 = £222 Total saved / year = £60 + £222 = £282

Payback = all measures $\pounds 10,000$ / (water cost saving $\pounds 282$ + energy cost saving (hot) $\pounds 48.09$) = 30.3 years (Does not account for pump electricity or maintenance costs for rain harvesting or fluctuations in charges - based on current charges. Includes savings due to behaviour, which need no outlay.