Consulting Civil Engineers

# Water Neutrality Report

## Redgates, Burnthouse Lane, Horsham RH13 6NN

## For

## Mr and Mrs Brazil

Rev – **P1**

Reference **C3049**

Date **08th January 2025**

| Revision | Date of Issue | Comments | Prepared By | Checked By |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P | 15.02.2024 | Initial Issue | LH | CS |
| **P1** | 08.01.2025 | Revised | LH | CS |
| | | | | |

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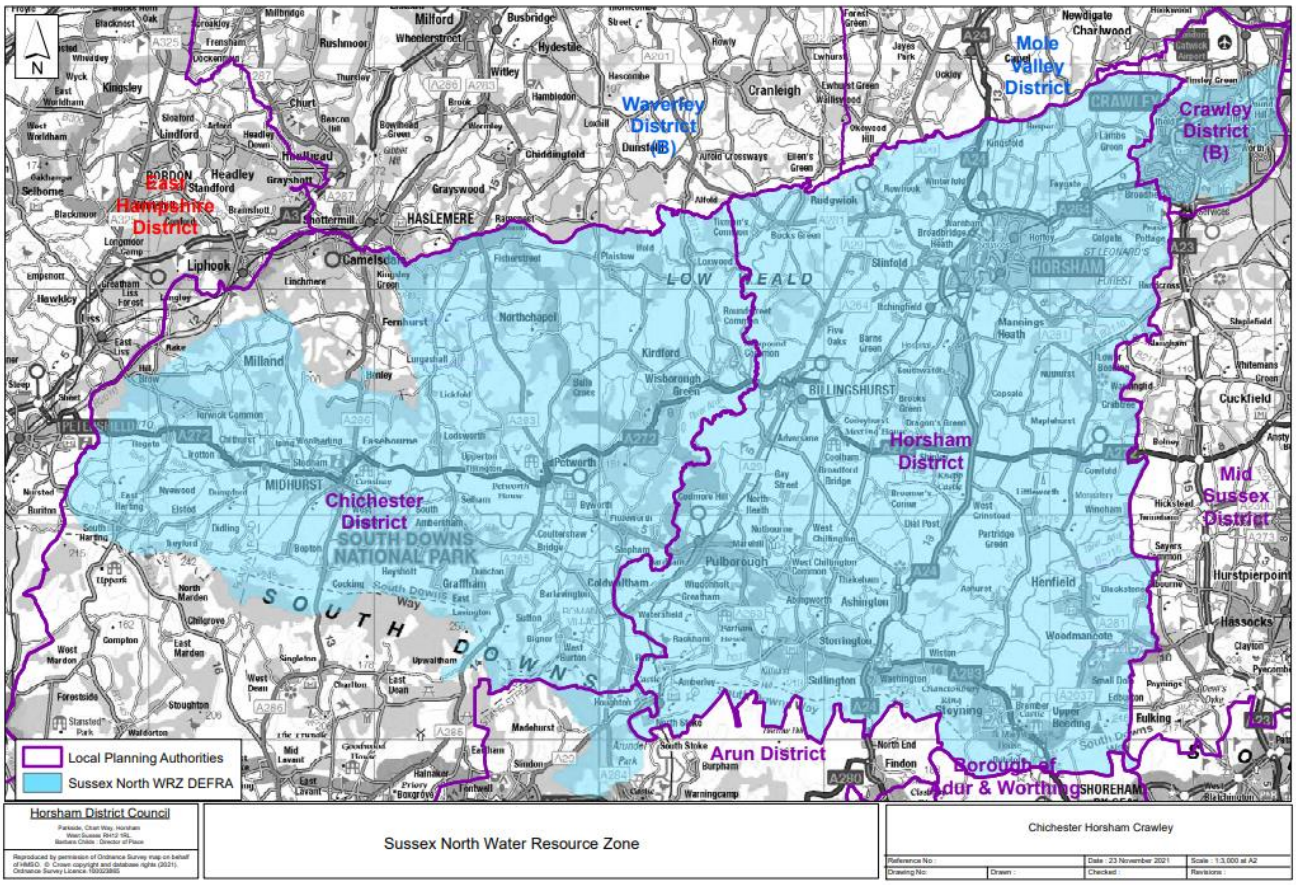
# 1 Introduction

1.1.1 CGS Civils Ltd has been appointed by Mr and Mrs Brazil to undertake a Water Neutrality Report for a proposed development at Redgates, Burnthouse Lane in Horsham, West Sussex. The proposed scheme will consist of the construction of a 3-bedroom dwelling in the land at Redgates.

1.1.2 The site falls within the Sussex North Water Supply Zone, in which Natural England have written to all authorities within the zone providing a position statement for applications which may place increased pressure on this zone. This explains that recent case law has established that abstraction from the Supply Zone may be having an impact on protected sites (Arun Valley Special Area of Conservations (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site).

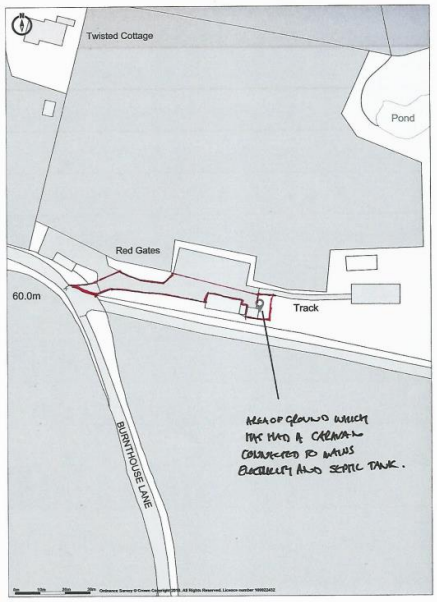
1.1.3 As a result, developments within this zone must not add to this impact, as such, the purpose of this report is to therefore provide an overview on the potential water usage changes on the site because of the proposed development, and to confirm that the site is water neutral.

**Fig 1. Sussex North Water Supply Zone Area**




1.1.4 The proposed development is located at OS Grid Reference TQ 20605 25187 and has the post code RH13 6NN

**Fig 1. Site Location**




1.1.5 Waterwise defined Water Neutrality as:

*'For every new development, total water use in the region after the development must be equal to or less than the total water uses in the region before the new development.'*

1.1.6 Achieving water neutrality involves using a three-step approach. First, the demand for water from the new development must be reduced as far as is practicable, followed by the re-use of water; then the remaining demand should be offset within the region. Following this three-step approach allows the volume that requires offsetting to be reduced which ultimately reduces the cost of the overall scheme. This is noted within the Waterwise neutrality definition, which defines the three steps which should be undertaken in order to achieve water neutrality in their recent review dated January 2021.

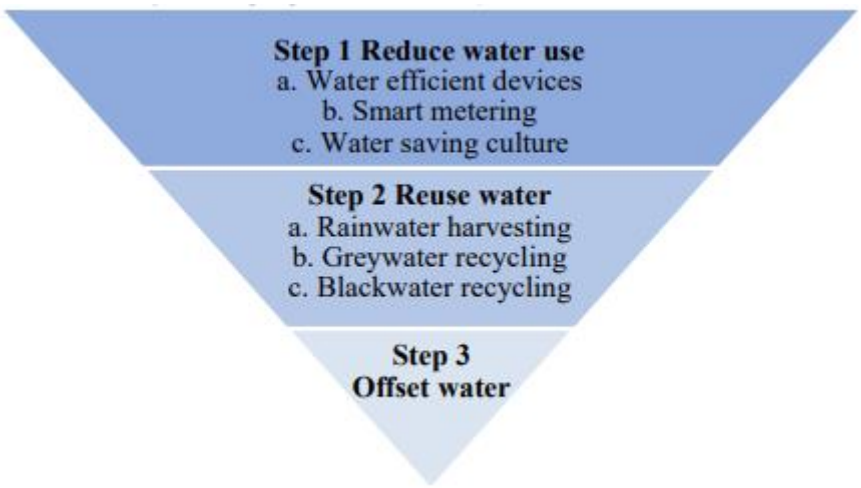
- Reduce water demand in the new development through improvement in efficiency.
- Re-use water, wherever possible.
- Offset the remaining water demand from the new development if required.

1.1.7 The report will be split into the following sections:

- A Review of Water Neutrality demand reduction
- A calculation of estimate water usage from proposed development
- Identification of measures that can be first used to reduce this demand
- Identification of measures that can be used to re-use water
- Establish solutions to offset that demand in order to achieve neutrality.

1.1.8 This report will follow the methods documented within *'A Review of Water Neutrality in the UK'* carried out by Waterwise in January 2021. The document provides details on how developments can achieve water neutrality by utilising the 3-stage approach.

**Fig 2. 3-stage approach**




1.1.9 Some increase in water demand within the region from planned development during the local plan period is inevitable. However, it can be minimised by making the site as water efficient as possible.

1.1.10 Per Capita Consumption (PCC) is used as a measure of water use and is the volume of water that is used by one person in one day. It is usually measured in litres per person per day (l/p/d). The average PCC within Southern Water's 'Sussex North Water Resource Zones (WRZ)' is 135 l/p/d. Homes without a water meter consume on average 160 l/p/d and for homes with a water meter, consume on average 131 l/p/d.

1.1.11 Part G of the Building regulations currently states that new build housing should achieve a minimum of 125 l/p/d. A tighter target of 110 l/p/d can be requested if the local authority can establish a clear need based on available evidence.

1.1.12 The table below indicates different demand scenarios including Southern Water's Target 100 Ambition to achieve 100 l/p/d, as well as further scenarios where water demand is cut more dramatically.

**Table 1 PCC Demand Scenarios**

| Demand Scenario | Per Capita Consumption (l/p/d) |
|---|---|
| **British Flows and Loads** | 150 |
| **Building Regulations Standard** | 125 |
| **Building Regulations Optional** | 110 |
| **Target 100** | 100 |
| **Realistic Achievable** | 85 |
| **Ambitious** | 62 |

1.1.13 The benefits of water neutrality are wide ranging, from financial and reputational to environment and social. For a new domestic building, they could include:

- **Saving Water** – Over 100,000 litres of water can be saved per year for each water neutral home built
- **Saving Carbon** – A significant CO2 saving can be achieved by reducing the demand for hot water for baths, showers, basins, dishwashers and washing machines
- **Saving Money** – Both water and energy bills will reduce
- **Reducing environmental impact** – Decreasing water abstracted from rivers and groundwater sources
- **Improved Resilience** – For the future by minimising the additional pressure on water resources
- **Enabling future housing growth** – In water scarce areas by reducing the impact of new homes and buildings
- **Reducing discharge to sewage** – by using less water, collecting rainwater and recycling greywater, less water is discharged to the drainage network
- **Short pay-back time** – After approximately 5 years the saving of water neutrality will outweigh the costs of doing so.

# 2 Executive Summary

2.1.1 The Proposed scheme will consist of the development of a 3-bedroom dwelling.

2.1.2 As proven within this report, the use of water efficient fittings and rainwater harvesting will be sufficient to make the site water neutral.

**Table 2 Water Usage Comparison**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Existing Water usage** | **0 l/day** |
| **Proposed Scheme water usage** | 0 l/day |
| **Proposed Scheme water usage equal to or lower than existing site** | Yes |

# 3 Calculation of estimated water usage from the proposed development

3.1.1 Before any necessary steps to achieve water neutrality can be determined, the total water demand for the proposed development must first be calculated. The proposed scheme will consist of a new build dwelling to form 3-bedroom dwelling. In accordance with the average occupancy levels set out by Horsham DC, the population for the property will be 2.47.

**Table 3 Average occupancy levels**

| Number of bedrooms | Average occupancy level |
|---|---|
| **1** | 1.32 |
| **2** | 1.88 |
| **3** | 2.47 |
| **4** | 2.86 |
| **5** | 3.09 |

3.1.2 As the proposed property will be a new dwelling, Policy 37 of the Horsham District Planning Framework (HDPF) triggers the requirement for the optional building regulations standard of 110 litres per person per day (l/p/d), therefore:

2.47 x 110 l/p/d
**= 271.7 l/day**

3.1.3 The following sections within this report will cover measures that can be undertaken in order to reduce the water consumption of the proposed property and aim for the 'Ambitious' PCC of 62/l/p/d.

# 4 Step 1 – Identifying measures that can be used to reduce this demand

4.1.1 The first and most important step in achieving water neutrality will be to ensure that the water used by the proposed development is used as efficiently as possible; the smaller the water demand of the building due to the design and fittings, the less water is needed to be reused and offset. There are a number of ways of achieving a smaller water demand:

- Fitting homes with efficient products, such as:
  - Aerated Taps
  - Aerated Shower heads
  - Low Flush Toilets, or air flush toilets
  - Water efficient white goods
- Installing Smart Meters, this allows the consumer to see how much water they are using, and how this affects their water saving bill. This can help consumers to reduce water usage, identify leaks, and meet water saving targets, with the bonus of reduced bills.
- Designing home to encourage water saving behaviours, this can also help reduce water use and help ensure that other measures that are put in place are effective. Education and awareness are important components of achieving water neutrality.

4.1.2 Building Regulations Part G states that when the new fittings approach is used, the water consumption of the fittings must not exceed a total of 125 l/p/day/. The values are listed in the table 4 below:

**Table 4 Maximum Fittings Consumption from Building Regulations Part G**

| Water Fitting | Maximum Rating |
|---|---|
| **WC** | 6.4/ litres dual flush or 4.5 litres single flush |
| **Shower** | 10 l/min |
| **Bath** | 185 litres |
| **Basin Taps** | 6 l/min |
| **Sink Taps** | 8 l/min |
| **Dishwasher** | 1.25 l/place setting |
| **Washing Machine** | 8.17 l/kilogram |

4.1.3 Should the proposed development be required to comply with the optional water efficiency as part of the conditions for planning permission, the estimated consumption of water can be calculated via the Optional requirement level of fittings consumption. This is listed within Building Regulations Part G, which also states that the water consumption must not exceed 110 l/p/day, and the maximum fittings consumption for optional requirement can be found in Table 5 below:

**Table 5 Maximum fittings consumption optional requirement level from Building Regulations Part G**

| Water Fitting | National Base Level |
|---|---|
| **WC** | 4/2.6 litres dual flush |
| **Shower** | 8 l/min |
| **Bath** | 170 litres |
| **Basin Taps** | 5 l/min |
| **Sink Taps** | 6 l/min |
| **Dishwasher** | 1.25 l/place setting |
| **Washing Machine** | 8.17 l/kilogram |

4.1.4 However, to improve on the above requirements, the proposed site can implement the following measures in order to focus on becoming a water efficient development. By installing the following features, the development can achieve a water demand of around 85 l/p/d, which aligns with a 'Realistic Achievable' PCC. See Table 6 below:

**Table 6 Water efficient fittings consumption**

| Water Fitting | Consumption Level |
|---|---|
| **WC** | 4/2.6 litres dual flush |
| **Shower** | 7 l/min |
| **Bath** | 145 litres |
| **Basin Taps** | 2.5 l/min |
| **Sink Taps** | 5 l/min |
| **Dishwasher** | 0.67 l/place setting |
| **Washing Machine** | 5.5 l/kilogram |

Please note that by accepting this report, you accept the low flow rates of the proposed fittings required to achieve water neutrality. CGS Civils cannot be held responsible for any reduced comfort levels that may arise from the use of these fittings.

4.1.5 Water demand can also be reduced through fitting metres, which help to identify leaks and track water consumption as a way to support and encourage behavioural changes such as, not leaving the tap running when brushing teeth and using eco settings on the washing machine and dishwasher. It should be noted that behavioural changes have not been used within the calculations within this report as it is impossible to enforce.

**Table 7 Practical Summary of Step 1**

| **Step 1: Reduce Water** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Toilets** | Cistern displacement devices (toilet hippos) | Retrofit flush devices to dual flush | Fix leaky toilets | |
| **Taps** | Tap inserts (aerators) | Low flow restrictors | Push taps | Infrared Taps |
| **Showers/baths** | Low flow shower heads (less than 8litres/min) | Shower timers | Reduced bath frequency & volume | |
| **Outdoors** | Hosepipe flow restrictors | Hosepipe siphons | Water butts | Mulches and composting to keep soil moist |
| **Smart Metering** | Leakage information | Encourage behavioural changes | Innovative tariffs | Savings estimates |

4.1.6 By installing the water efficient devices listed above, it is possible to reduce the water demand on site from **271.7 l/day** down to **219.9 l/day**

2.47 x 89.04 l/p/d

= **219.9 l/day**

- *2.47 (average occupancy level for a 3-bedroom dwelling) x 89.04 (Appendix A – Water Calculator for Proposed fittings)*

# 5 Step 2 – Identify measures that can be used to re-use water

5.1.1 Once the water demand has been reduced via the installation of water efficient products, water reuse should be considered. The term 'water reused' refers to the capture, treatment (if it is required) and the use of alternative water supplies for non-potable purposes. It includes:

- Rainwater and surface water harvesting
- Greywater recycling (typically the used water from baths, showers and hand basins)
- Wastewater recycling.

5.1.2 The installation of water reusing technology has the potential to save significant amounts of water; for example, 24% of water in the home is used for flushing the toilet and only 4% externally in the garden meaning a water reuse system could save at least a quarter of the demand if it was installed for these purposes. Depending on the quality and the system installed, it could also be possible to re-use water for a washing machine which accounts for 12% of total water usage.

**Table 8 Practical Summary of Step 2**

| **Step 2: Reuse Water** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Rainwater Harvesting** | Small scale water butt | Rainwater Harvesting system for individual homes and buildings | Large scale surface water harvesting |
| **Greywater Recycling** | | Small systems for individual homes | Largest scale systems for commercial and mixed-use sites |

5.1.3 In this instance however, rainwater harvesting is proposed to enable total self-sufficiency within the building to provide water to all fittings including drinking water. Adjacent roof area for an existing barn on site is to also be utilised for the proposed rainwater harvesting system. The installation of water reusing technologies will further reduce the water demand on site, depending on the harvesting tank installed. The proposed roof area is sufficient to provide the required water to the property via a rainwater harvesting tank as well as has sufficient capacity for a 35-day drought period. **See Appendix C**.

**Fig. 4 Adjacent Barn to be utilised**



5.1.4 By installing the water efficient devices listed above as well as the rainwater harvesting technologies listed above, the total demand from the Hardham Aquifer will be reduced to:

2.47 x 0

**= 0 l/day**

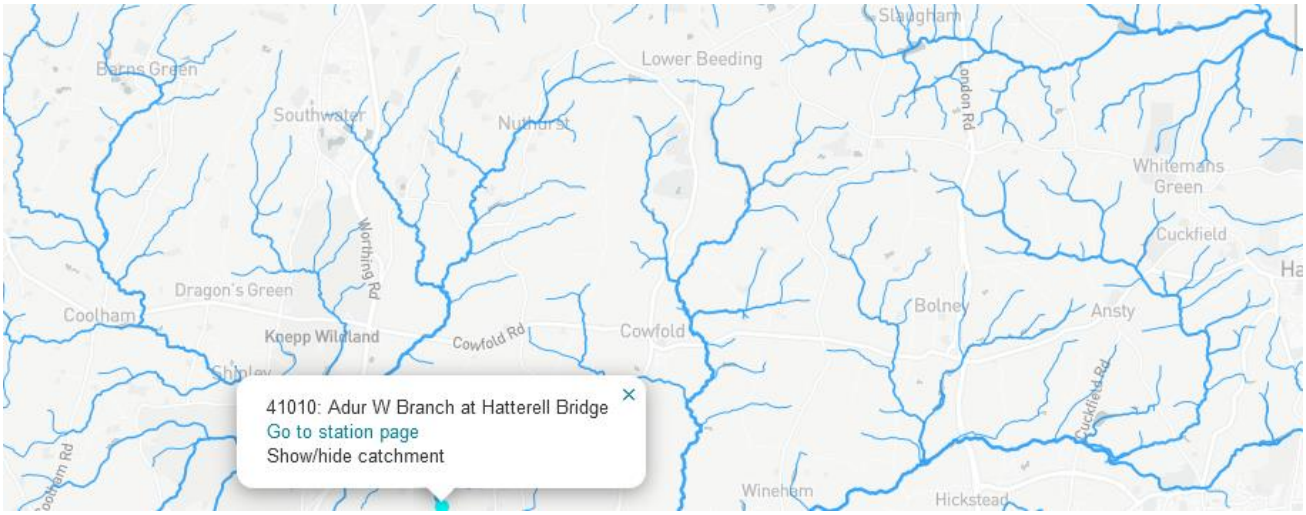
- *2.47 (average occupancy level for X-bedroom dwelling) x 0 (Appendix B – Water calculator for proposed fittings with RWH)*

**Table 9 Part G rainwater collection calculator**

| Rainwater Collection Calculation | |
|---|---|
| **Collection Area (m²)** | 193 |
| **Yield Coefficient** | 0.8 |
| **Depth of rainfall (mm/year)** | 793 |
| **Daily rainwater collection (litres)** | 335.2 |
| **Number of occupants** | 2.47 |
| **Daily Rainwater per person (litres)** | 135.7 |

5.1.5 A calculation is to be made to ensure that the rainwater harvested is greater than the rainwater demand within the dwelling. The following is a calculation for 5% of the annual rainwater yield and has been calculated using Rainfall data from the National River Flow Archive which provides annual rainfall data as recorded by the Met office and follows the intermediate approach as detailed within BS 8515:2009.

5.1.6 Using the rainfall catchment data provided by the National River Flow Archives, the closest station point to the site is 41010 – Adur W Branch at Hatterell Bridge:



5.1.7 The latest data available for this station is SAAR 1961-1990, which shows that the depth of rainfall in the area is 793mm.

$$Y_R = A \times e \times h \times n \times 0.05$$

Where:

$Y_R$ = the annual rainwater yield (l)
A = The collecting area ($m^2$)
e = yield coefficient (%)
h = depth of rainfall (mm)
n = hydraulic filter efficiency

$$\underline{\mathbf{5815.9}} = 193 \times 0.8 \times 793 \times 0.95 \times 0.05$$

5.1.8 In order to ensure there is sufficient roof area, another calculation from BS 8515:2009 must be carried out in order to calculate the annual demand within the property. The following is a calculation for 5% of the annual non-potable water demand. (This will take into account full water usage within the property to ensure it can be entirely self-reliant).

$$D_N = P_d \times n \times 365 \times 0.05$$

Where:
$D_N$ = the annual non-potable water demand (l)
$P_d$ = The daily requirement per person (l)
n = number of persons

$$4390.5 = 97.4 \times 2.47 \times 365 \times 0.05$$

5.1.9 To ensure there is sufficient area to allow a 50-day drought storage, an extra 50 days is to be included:

$$\underline{\mathbf{4992}} = 97.4 \times 2.47 \times 415 \times 0.05$$

**Fig. 5 Potential Rainwater Harvesting tank location (size indicative)**



5.1.10 **It should be noted that a mains water connection should still be made for use within an emergency. This emergency usage will not affect the water usage of the dwelling and will therefore not be included as part of the demand of the property.**

5.1.11 From the above water calculations, we have:

- Proposed water usage rate of 110 litres/person/day based on 'HDPF'
- Which can then be reduced to a proposed water usage rate of 0 litres/person/day with water efficient devices and rainwater harvesting

5.1.12 In order to provide a cumulative consumption comparison between the existing and the proposed water usage, the occupancy rates would be for 'as existing' and 'as proposed':

- Proposed water demand from HDPF – 110 l/p/d at an overall occupancy rate 2.47 people = **271.7 l/day.**
- Proposed Water Demand with water efficient devices listed in **Table 4** and Rainwater harvesting – 0 l/p/d at an overall occupancy rate of 2.47 people = **0 l/day**

5.1.13 The client is willing to install a 13,500 l rainwater harvesting tank in order to achieve total self-sufficiency within the property. The harvesting tank is to be fitted with the following equipment in order to get the rainwater to a level safe for human consumption.

- Aerator
- Lowara 0.55 kW variable speed booster set
- PREFILT103/4 10" prefilter housing
- CRT10SW-05 5 micro sediment filter
- UV-CS165 ultraviolet steriliser
- WH1MH Whole house water filter
- 10" x 54" pH correction unit
- The reverse osmosis unit – This is fitted as a precaution only to treat just the drinking water point and not the entire house.

5.1.14 The likely contaminants associated with rainwater harvesting systems and how to treat them are:

- Dust – Sediment Filter
- Bacteria, including Clostridium Prefringers – High dose of UV treatment
- Nitrates – Heavy Metal reduction filter
- Organics – Carbon Filter

5.1.15 It is suggested that the supply is tested once the equipment is initially fitted to ensure effective operation then test the water every 6 months to ensure continued performance. The water treatment equipment will need to be maintained as per the manufacturers guidelines which are all laid out clearly in the equipment quote from Silverline Ltd. They will also send the end user reminders when the equipment needs servicing. The water is to be tested every 6 months, and results kept, there should be a record kept of all maintenance undertaken on the equipment as per the manufacturer's guidelines.

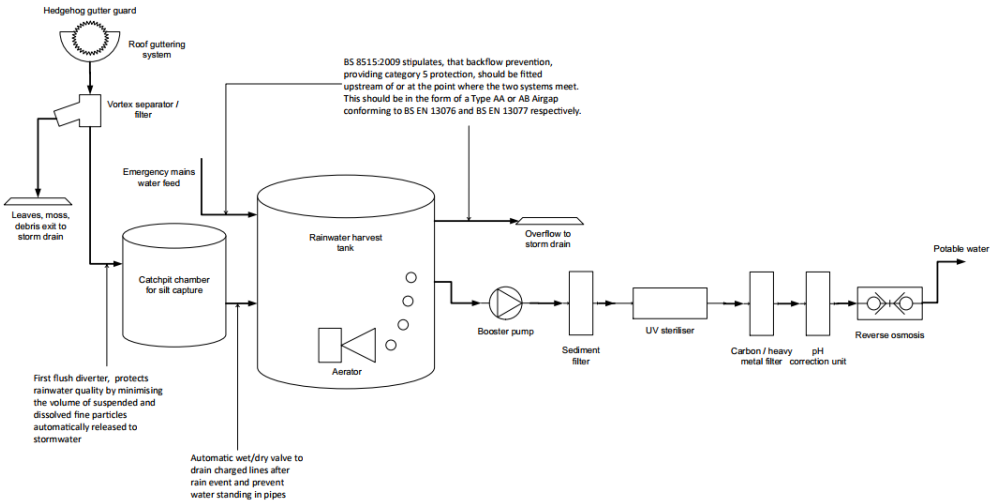
5.1.16 It has been confirmed by Silverline UK Ltd that the only maintenance of the system that is required is to replace filters are certain intervals. It is recommended that the:

- Aerator
- Lowara 0.55 kW variable speed booster set
- PREFILT103/4 10" prefilter housing
- CRT10SW-05 5 micro sediment filter is to be replaced every 6 months, or more frequently if it reduced water flow is experienced.
- UV-CS165 ultraviolet steriliser will need the lamps replacing every 12 months. It is also recommended that the quartz sleeve is removed and cleaned every 12 months to ensure light can get to the water.
- WH1MH Whole house water filter will require having the filter media replaced every 12 months.
- 10" x 54" pH correction unit will be required having the media topped up every year.
- The reverse osmosis unit will require the prefilters replacing every 6 months and the post filter every 12 months. In addition to this, the membrane will need replacing when the water production slows, however, this is dependent on the water used but it is generally every 3-6 years.

5.1.17 Due to the proposed rainwater harvesting tank and filtration system, there is no need to install a water main to the property, however, one should be installed in case of emergancy – as such this means the proposed site will not require a Water Neutrality report (based on Natural England's definition below) and will also be water neutral.

"The water neutrality approach applies to all development that uses water from the Sussex North water supply zone and specifically the Pulborough abstractions it is not restricted to new residential dwellings and may include other forms of development that use the public water supply. Whether an application is included would depend on what water supply is chosen. **Only development that uses public water supply from Sussex North water supply zone is included in the Statement. Many of the types of development that use water that the County Council permit do not use public water supply and would therefore not be covered by the Statement.** It is for the local planning authorities including the County Council to identify which types of development they believe may be captured."

**Fig. 3 Schematic view of treatment system**




5.1.18 Despite the proposed rainwater harvesting tank being below ground, extra precautions can be undertaken by ensuring that the rainwater harvesting tank is to be black in order to stop sunlight reaching the stored water, keeping the temperatures lower and allowing for higher oxygen concentration whilst also preventing algae and bacteria growth. The filters in place are implemented post storage.

5.1.19 The system will be considered as a private water supply and therefore it will be governed by the Private Water Supply Regulations 2016, which is regulated by the local council's Environmental Health officer or Pollution Control Officer. Following completion of the system, a treated water sample will be taken and tested by an independent UKAS accredited lab. The sample will be collected by a suitably qualified person with Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) certification for sampling water supplies. The system will be inspected every 6 months and maintenance procedures will be carried out to ensure that the water is treated property.

5.1.20 Inspection and sampling for E.Coli, TVC and Coliforms will be carried out twice yearly. The UV Steriliser will have lamps replaced every year, the filter media in the water filter will be replaced every 2 years and the media within the pH correction unit will be replaced every year.

**Table 9 Schedule of Example Fittings**

| Water Fitting | Water Usage | Example Fitting: |
|---|---|---|
| **WC** | 4/2.6 litres dual flush | E8967 Sandringham 21 |
| **Shower** | 7 l/min | Hansgrohe Hand Shower Croma S110 |
| **Bath** | 145 litres | Carron Shallow Single Bath |
| **Basin Taps** | 2.5 l/min | Grohe Eurosmart Cosmopolitan |
| **Sink Taps** | 5 l/min | Carron Phoenix Pura Plus |
| **Dishwasher** | 0.73 l/place setting | Bosch SMS6EDI02G |
| **Washing Machine** | 5.5 l/kilogram | Fisher & Paykel WM1490F1 |

Please note that the above fittings are examples only. Ensure that your chosen fittings meet the required water usage. All basin and Kitchen taps can be fitted with flow restrictors instead of a reduced flow tap in order to achieve necessary reduced water usage.

## 5.2 Rainwater Harvesting Tank Maintenance Specification

### 5.2.1 Rainwater Harvesting Tank

In order to maintain the functioning of the rainwater harvesting tanks, the following maintenance requirements should be adhered to:

| **Operation and maintenance requirements for rainwater harvesting tanks** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Maintenance Schedule** | **Required Action** | **Typical Frequency** |
| Regular Maintenance | Ensure that all inlets and outlets are clear of debris and blockage | Weekly |
| | Remove debris inlets and outlets | Weekly |
| | Inspect first flush diverter to ensure it is working correctly and not clogged | Weekly – Clean if necessary |
| | Clean Filter screens | Monthly – Replace if damaged |
| | Inspect the tank for sediment build-up and any signs of algae | Monthly |
| | Inspect roof and gutters and clear of all debris | Every 3 months |
| | Inspect pump for any signs of wear or damage and test to ensure it is functioning correctly | Every 3 months |
| | Check bottom of the tank for sediment build-up and clear if necessary | Every 6 months |
| | Ensure all downpipes are clear and functioning correctly and clear if necessary | Every 6 months |
| | Test water | Every 6 months |
| | Thorough tank cleaning – drain tank, scrub interior and rinse | Annually or as required |
| | Service the pump and filtration system and replace any worn parts | Annually |
| | Inspect overflow to ensure it is working correctly and clear any obstructions | Annually |
| Monitoring | Monitor Water levels | Annually |
| | Inspect for pests e.g mosquitoes and take measures to prevent | As required |

5.2.2 Sampling rainwater for analysing, especially for regulatory or compliance purposes, requires adherence to specific regimes and parameters to ensure accuracy and reliability. When undertaken by a Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) certified sampler and analysed by a United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) accredited laboratory, the following regime and parameters should be considered:

- **Frequency of Sampling**:
  - Regular monitoring: Every 6 Months.
  - Event Based Monitoring: After significant rain events, storms or potential contamination incidents.
- **Location of Sampling:**
  - A singular point should be identified as there where the rainwater is to be collected or stored for testing purposes.
- **Timing of sampling:**
  - Post rainfall: To sample stored rainwater within a short period after collection to avoid contamination from storage.
- **Sample Volume:**
  - Typically, 1 – 2 litres of rainwater is collected per sample, ensuring that there is sufficient volume for all required tests.
- **Sampling Methods:**
  - Use clean, sterilised sampling bottles provided by a laboratory.
  - Avoid contamination by wearing gloves and using proper handling techniques.
  - Label samples clearly with time, date, location and any other relevant information.

5.2.3 The specific parameters that are to be analysed depend on the intended use of the rainwater and regulatory requirements. In this case, the following contaminants are to be tested for:

- **Microbiological**
  - Total Coliforms, which are an indicator of general bacterial contamination.
  - Escerichial coli (E. Coli), which is a specific indicator of fecal contamination.

- **Chemical**
  - pH, measuring for acidity and alkalinity
  - Turbidity, which is an indicator of suspended particles.
  - Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
  - Heavy Metals, such as lead, copper, zinc and cadmium.
  - Nutrients, including nitrates, nitrites and ammonia
  - Organic compounds, such as pesticides, herbicides and hydrocarbons

- **Physical Parameters**
  - Colour
  - Odour
  - Temperature, which is measured at the time of sampling

- **Other**
  - Conductivity, indicates if there is a concentration of ions
  - Chloride and Sulfates
  - BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) and COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) which are indicators of organic pollution.

5.2.4 It has been confirmed by Silverline UK Ltd that the only maintenance of the system that is required is to replace filters are certain intervals. It is recommended that the:

- Aerator
- Lowara 0.55 kW variable speed booster set
- PREFILT103/4 10" prefilter housing
- CRT10SW-05 5 micro sediment filter is to be replaced every 6 months, or more frequently if it reduced water flow is experienced.
- UV-CS165 ultraviolet steriliser will need the lamps replacing every 12 months. It is also recommended that the quartz sleeve is removed and cleaned every 12 months to ensure light can get to the water.
- WH1MH Whole house water filter will require having the filter media replaced every 12 months.
- 10" x 54" pH correction unit will be required having the media topped up every year.
- The reverse osmosis unit will require the prefilters replacing every 6 months and the post filter every 12 months. In addition to this, the membrane will need replacing when the water production slows, however, this is dependent on the water used but it is generally every 3-6 years.

5.2.5 During a drought period that surpasses the 35-day protection period, mains water can be fed into a rainwater harvesting tank by utilising an automatic top-up system that will ensure there is a consistent water supply. Here is how it typically works:

- **Float Valves or sensor systems:** The rainwater tank is equipped with a float valve or an electronic sensor system that monitors the water levels. When the water level falls below a certain threshold, it triggers the system to allow mains water to top up the tank.
- **Control Unit**: The system will include a control unit that manages the operation of the float valve or sensors. This unit ensures that the mains water only flows into the tank when necessary, preventing overfilling and unnecessary use of mains water.
- **Mains Water connection**: A pipe connects the mains water supply to the harvesting tank. This pipe is typically fitted with a backflow prevention device to prevent any contamination of the mains water supply.
- **Topping up process:** When the water level in the tank is low, the control unit opens a valve to allow mains water to flow into the tank. Once the desired water level is reached, the valve closes.
- The system is designed with an overflow mechanism to handle excess water if the tank becomes too full, ensuring that any surplus water is safely directed away from the tank.

5.2.6 Ensuring the reliability of the rainwater harvesting system, especially during drought periods, requires having a robust contingency plan. This plan should address the potential failures and outline procedures for investigation and rectifications. Here is a detail plan with steps and timeframes:

- **Monitoring and Early Warning System:**
  - Sensors can be installed to monitor water levels and an alarm system can be set up to alert personnel of any anomalies such as unexpected low water levels or system malfunctions.

- **Routine Maintenance Schedule**
  - Follow the maintenance schedule listed above in section 1.2.1.

- **Contingency Procedures for failure events:**
  - **A:** Minor Issue (E.g. small leaks, sensor malfunctions). Response Timeframe: Within 24 hours.
    - **Immediate Response:** Activate backup water supply if necessary to maintain water availability and notify maintenance personnel.
    - **Inspection and diagnosis:** Inspect the system to identify the issue (e.g. leak location, faulty sensor). Use a diagnostic tool to assess the extent of the problem.
    - **Rectification:** Repair minor leaks with sealant or replace faulty sensors. Reset or recalibrate control unit and sensors.
    - **Verification:** Verify that the issue is resolved, and the system is functioning normally. Log the incident and the actions taken for future reference.

- **B:** Major Issue (E.g. Tank rupture, significant control unit failure). Response Timeframe: Within 2-4 hours.
    - **Immediate Response:** Shut off mains water supply to prevent flooding or further damage. Notify emergency maintenance team.
    - **Inspection and diagnosis:** Conduct a thorough inspection to identify the cause and the extent of the failure
    - **Rectification:** Replace damaged components. Implement temporary solutions if immediate full repair is not possible (e.g. temporary water bowser)
    - **Verification:** Test the system extensively to ensure the repair/replacement is effective. Monitor the system closely for the next 48 hours. Log the incident and the actions taken for future reference.

# 6 Step 3 – Offsetting remaining water demand

6.1.1 Due to the proposed installation of a rainwater harvesting tank, which will be utilised to achieve total self-sufficiency, including drinking water; there is no requirement to offset the water demand elsewhere as the demand is **0 l/day.**

# 7 Conclusion

7.1.1 The overall water demand can be reduced by utilising methods listed in the sections above to reduce and re-use water for the proposed development. This results in the site not only being water neutral, but will also provide a degree of betterment over the existing site's water demand.

7.1.2 The client is willing to install a total storage of 13,500l of rainwater harvesting tanks with a filter system which will make the rainwater harvested from the roofs suitable for all household use including drinking. The roof area from an adjacent barn is to also be captured.

7.1.3 To summarise:

- The proposed development will use on average **271.7 l/day** prior to any mitigation techniques.
- This water demand can be reduced to **219.9 l/day** through the installation of water reducing appliances
- Re-using the water through rainwater harvesting tanks can further reduce the water demand down to **0 l/day**
- The overall water demand will be reduced, and the site will become water neutral.

# 8 Appendices

## 8.1 Appendix A:

**Table 10 – Water Calculator from Building Regulations Part G – Information input from proposed site with water efficient devices from Table 6.**

| The Water Calculator for New Dwellings with Water efficient measures | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Installation Type | Unit of measure | Volume/ flow rate | Use factor | Fixed use | Litres/person/day |
| WC (Single Use) | Flush volume (l) | 0 | 4.42 | 0 | 0 |
| WC (Dual Flush) | Full Flush Vol. | 4 | 1.46 | 0 | 5.84 |
| | Part Flush vol. | 2.6 | 2.96 | 0 | 7.696 |
| WC (Multiple Fittings) | Average effective flush volume (l) | 0 | 4.42 | 0 | 0 |
| Taps (excl. Kitchen) | Flow rate (l/min) | 2.5 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 5.53 |
| Bath (shower also present) | Capacity to overflow (l) | 145 | 0.11 | 0 | 15.95 |
| Shower (bath also present) | Flow rate (l/min) | 7 | 4.37 | 0 | 30.6 |
| Bath only | Capacity to overflow (l) | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 |
| Shower only | Flow rate (l/min) | | 5.6 | 0 | 0 |
| Kitchen sink taps | Flow rate (l/min) | 5 | 0.44 | 10.36 | 12.56 |
| Washing Machine | Litres/kg dry load | 5.5 | 2.1 | 0 | 11.55 |
| Dishwasher | litres/place setting | 0.73 | 3.6 | 0 | 2.62 |
| Waste disposal unit | litres/use | 0 | 3.08 | 0 | 0 |
| Water softener | litres/person/day | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Total Calculated use (l/p/d) | | | 92.358 |
| | | Contribution from greywater (l/p/d) | | | 0 |
| | | Contribution from rainwater (l/p/d) | | | 0 |
| | | Normalisation factor | | | 0.91 |
| | | External water use | | | 5 |
| | | Total water consumption (36(1)) (l/p/d) | | | 89.045 |

## 8.2 Appendix B:

**Table 11 – Water Calculator from Building Regulations Part G – Information input from proposed site with water efficient devices from Table 6 with Rainwater Harvesting.**

| The Water Calculator for New Dwellings with Water efficient measures | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Installation Type | Unit of measure | Volume/ flow rate | Use factor | Fixed use | Litres/person/day |
| WC (Single Use) | Flush volume (l) | 0 | 4.42 | 0 | 0 |
| WC (Dual Flush) | Full Flush Vol. | 4 | 1.46 | 0 | 5.84 |
| | Part Flush vol. | 2.6 | 2.96 | 0 | 7.696 |
| WC (Multiple Fittings) | Average effective flush volume (l) | 0 | 4.42 | 0 | 0 |
| Taps (excl. Kitchen) | Flow rate (l/min) | 2.5 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 5.53 |
| Bath (shower also present) | Capacity to overflow (l) | 145 | 0.11 | 0 | 15.95 |
| Shower (bath also present) | Flow rate (l/min) | 7 | 4.37 | 0 | 30.6 |
| Bath only | Capacity to overflow (l) | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 |
| Shower only | Flow rate (l/min) | | 5.6 | 0 | 0 |
| Kitchen sink taps | Flow rate (l/min) | 5 | 0.44 | 10.36 | 12.56 |
| Washing Machine | Litres/kg dry load | 5.5 | 2.1 | 0 | 11.55 |
| Dishwasher | litres/place setting | 0.73 | 3.6 | 0 | 2.62 |
| Waste disposal unit | litres/use | 0 | 3.08 | 0 | 0 |
| Water softener | litres/person/day | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Total Calculated use (l/p/d) | | | 92.358 |
| | | Contribution from greywater (l/p/d) | | | 0 |
| | | Contribution from rainwater (l/p/d) | | | 97.358 |
| | | Normalisation factor | | | 0.91 |
| | | External water use | | | 5 |
| | | Total water consumption (36(1)) (l/p/d) | | | 0 |

## 8.3 Appendix C:

**Rainwater Harvesting Tank Size Calculator:**

### COLLECTABLE ROOF AREA (M²)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Main Building | Width: | | Length: | | Rain Collection Area: | 0 | m² |
| Extension one | Width: | | Length: | | Rain Collection Area: | 0 | m² |
| Extension Two | Width: | | Length: | | Rain Collection Area: | 0 | m² |
| Extension Three | Width: | | Length: | | Rain Collection Area: | 0 | m² |
| *Or the total roof area, if you already know it:* | | | | 193 | Total area of collectable roof space: | 193 | m² |
| Select Your Region | | England SE & Central S | | | Average rainfall per year in your region: | 64 | L |
| **Collectable rainwater per annum in litres - discounted by 20% to account for water loss** | | | | | | **98816** | **L** |

### USE OF RAINWATER IN THE BUILDING

| | *people:* | *bedrooms:* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of people or bedrooms in the building - | 3 | 0 | |
| ☐ Number of clothes washing cycles per day (*50 litres each*) | 0.00 Cycles | 0.00 | L |
| ☐ Number of toilet flushes per day (*4.42 flushes per person, average 5 litres each*) | 0.00 Flushes | 0.00 | L |
| Outdoor use in litres, per person per day (*recommended 5 litres per person per day*) | 97 | 291.00 | L |
| Amount of water you require every day | | 291 | L |
| **Amount of water you require every year** | **DEMAND** | **106215** | **L** |

### FINAL FIGURES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| How many days drought protection do you need? Typically 21 (18 minimum) | 50 | |
| Capacity of water storage in litres required for drought protection | 14550.00 | L |
| The lesser of YIELD (blue) or DEMAND (green) per annum | 98816 | L |
| **Therefore, volume of rainwater storage required** | **13536** | **L** |

### CONCLUSION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Is there sufficient roof water available: | | YES |
| Recommended tank size from our shallow dig range: | F-Line Range: | USE MULTIPLE F-LINE TANKS [15,000 LITRES +] |

## 8.4 Appendix D:

**Example Rainwater Harvesting Tank Brochure:**

# Carat Rainwater Harvesting solutions




RAINWATER HARVESTING

WASTEWATER SYSTEMS

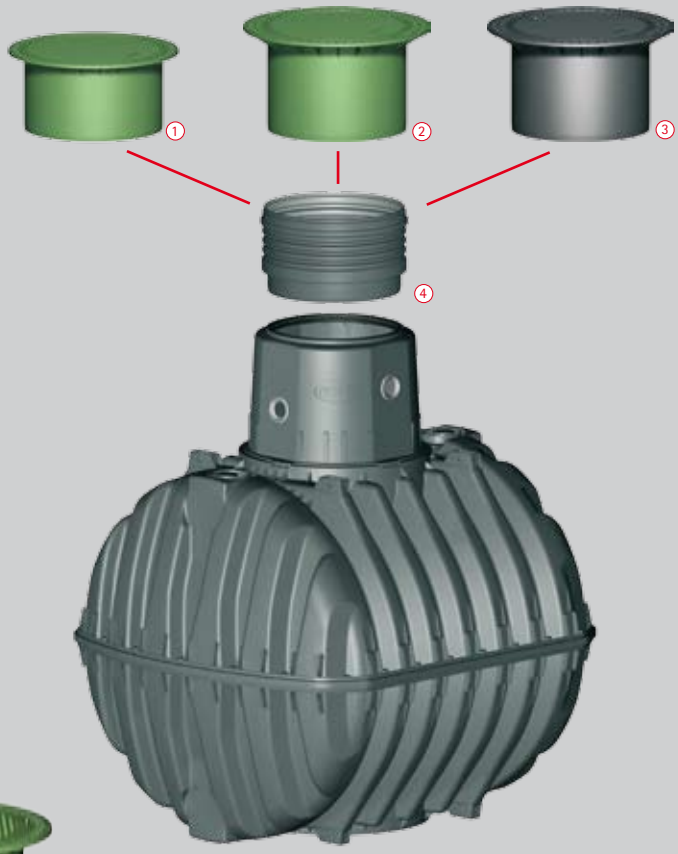
RAINWATER RETENTION

DRINKING WATER RESERVOIRS

**Edition 2007**
Salesfolder C 27-2 Carat EN

# Benefits of the Carat System

## Flexible, stackable, user-friendly and better for the environment




① **Mini telescopic dome shaft with PE lid**
Designed for non-vehicle loading and ideal for garden use, the shaft can be adjusted from 750 - 950 mm and tilted up to 5% to sit flush with the ground level. Includes a PE lid with child safety lock. This item is supplied in green.

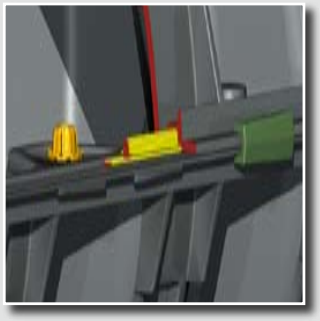
② **Maxi telescopic dome shaft with PE lid**
Designed for non-vehicle loading and ideal for the Complete Package (Eco-Plus), the shaft can be adjusted from 750 - 1,050 mm and tilted up to 5% to sit flush with the ground level. Includes PE lid with child safety lock. This item is supplied in green.

③ **Vehicle loading telescopic dome shaft with cast iron lid**
Designed for vehicle loading applications, the tank can be adjusted from 750 -1,050 mm and tilted up to 5% to sit flush with the ground level. Includes child-safe cast iron cover. This item is supplied in dark grey.

④ **Extension**
For use with the telescopic dome shaft to increase the height of the lid from 1,000 - 1,500 mm. Always refer to installation instructions when usig this item.







## Logistical advantages of the Carat

The Carat tank consists of two half shells which can be stacked on top of each other, allowing multiple tanks to be stacked on a single pallet for shipping. For example, it is possible to stack five 6,500 ltr Carat tanks, or nine 2,700 ltr Carat tanks on a single pallet. This allows a standard 40 ft. shipping container to house a total tank volume of up to 130,000 ltrs! The tanks unique stacking feature directly reduces transport costs and environmental impact from vehicle emissions, whilst allowing shipments to any destination in the world.

## Easy and safe assembly

- The patented quick connection (illustrated in green), allows the Carat tank to be assembled without screws in only few minutes. Disassembly is possible at any time.
- The first-class EPDM material used in the profile sealings (illustrated in yellow), has been laboratory tested to last more than 25 years.
- The centering bolt (illustrated in orange) assures the accurate and easy assembly of the two half shells preventing any leaks

# The Carat

## The first Rainwater underground tank of its kind!

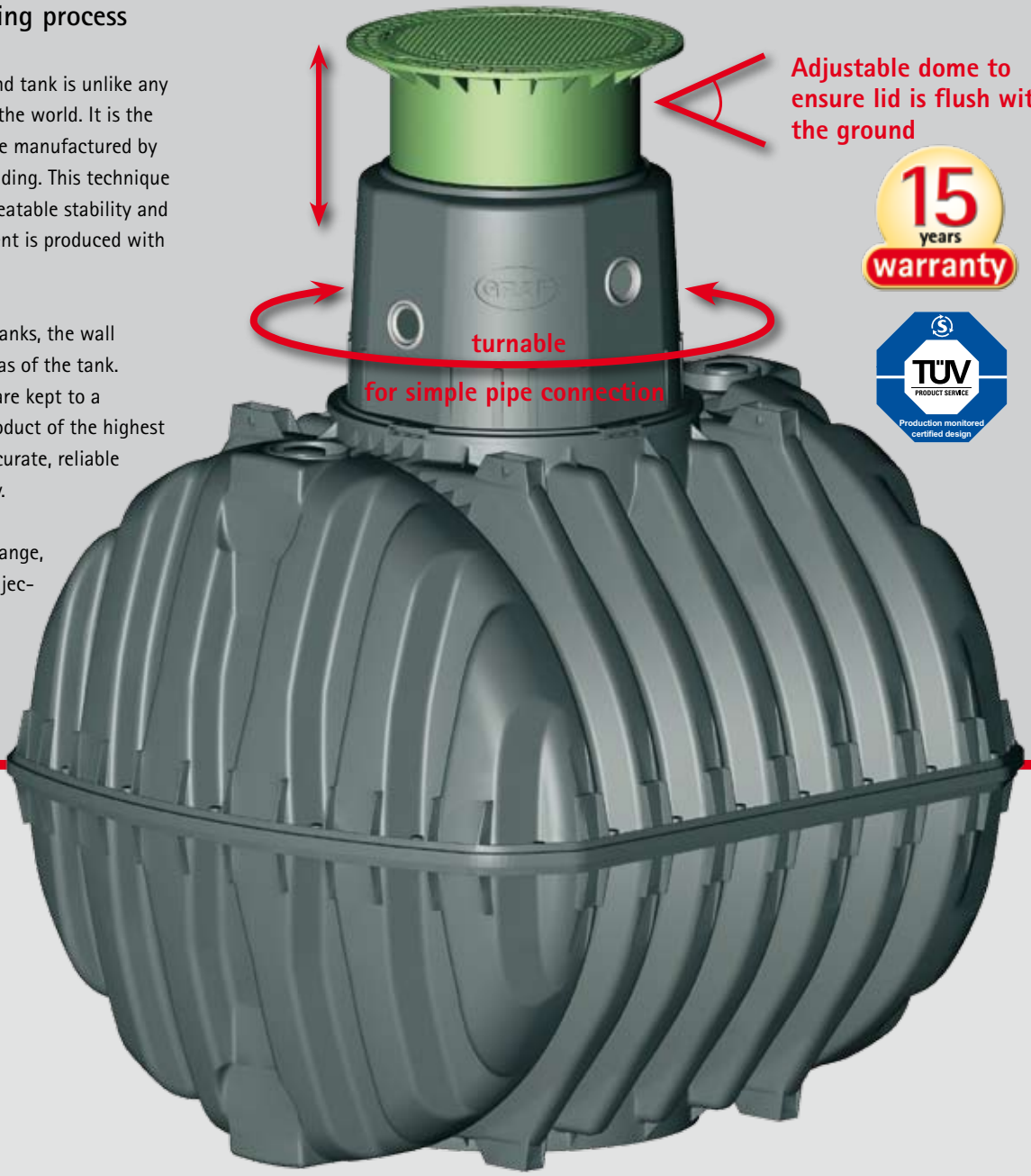
NEW

### Unique manufacturing process

The GRAF Carat underground tank is unlike any other underground tank in the world. It is the largest tank of its kind to be manufactured by injection compression moulding. This technique provides the tank with unbeatable stability and ensures that each component is produced with the highest of accuracy.

Unlike other underground tanks, the wall thickness is equal in all areas of the tank. The production tolerances are kept to a minimum, resulting in a product of the highest quality, which is strong, accurate, reliable and extremely user-friendly.

To manufacture the Carat range, one of the worlds largest injection moulding systems had to be developed.




The Carat underground tank is made from Duralen®, a high quality material that is extremely rigid and impact resistant, therefore ideally suited for producing underground tanks. With very low warping characteristics and high stiffness, this material provides high stability and a unique life expectancy. Duralen® can also be easily recycled which reduces waste and environmental impact.

Duralen®

# The modular Carat system

## Choose your tank size

NEW

### Carat, vehicle bearing underground tank

Size 2,700 – 13,000 litres
(700 – 3,400 US-Gallons).
Designed to be used in conjunction with the vehicle loading telescope dome shaft. The access dome is designed in accordance to DIN testing.

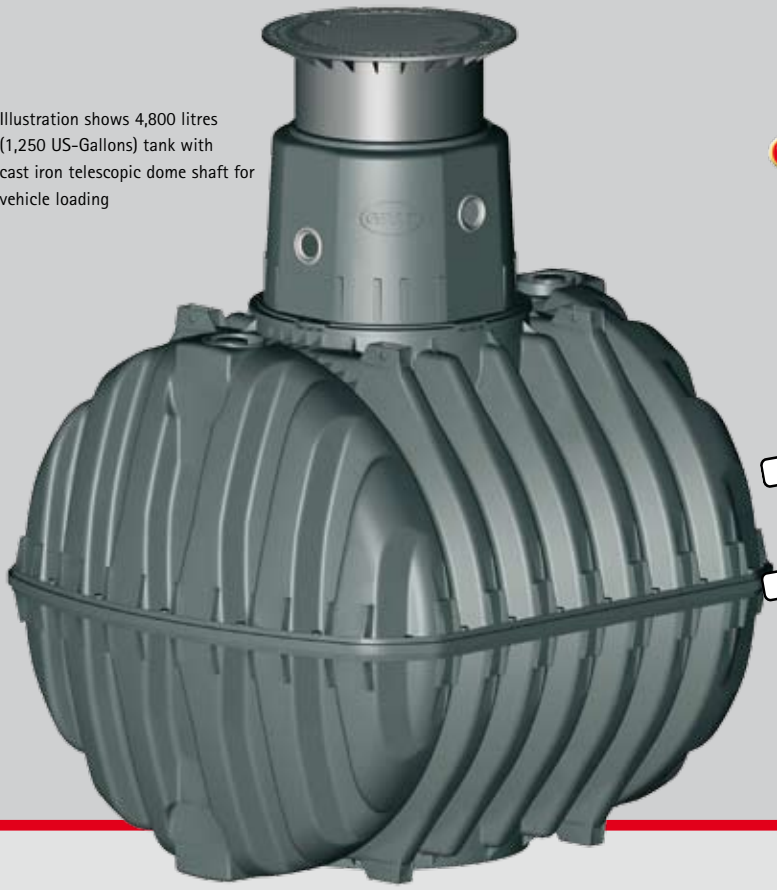


Illustration shows 4,800 litres (1,250 US-Gallons) tank with cast iron telescopic dome shaft for vehicle loading

15 years warranty

EINSTIEGSDOM nach DIN EINSTIEGSDOM

TÜV

European 0870877 Patent

US 5878907 Patent

### Volume

| Litres | US-Gallons |
|---|---|
| 2,700 | 700 |
| 3,750 | 1,000 |
| 4,800 | 1,250 |
| 6,500 | 1,700 |
| 7,500* | 2000* |
| 9,600* | 2,500* |
| 13,000* | 3,400* |

* Set consisting of two Carat underground tanks

## Technical data

| Dimensions/weight | 2,700 L<br>700 US-Gallons | 3,750 L<br>1000 US-Gallons | 4,800 L<br>1,250 US-Gallons | 6,500 L<br>1,700 US-Gallons | 7,500 L*<br>1,850 US-Gallons | 9,600 L*<br>2,500 US-Gallons | 13,000 L*<br>3,400 US-Gallons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length | 2,080 mm<br>(81.9 inches) | 2,280 mm<br>(89.8 inches) | 2,280 mm<br>(89.8 inches) | 2,390 mm<br>(94.1 inches) | Set consisting of two Carat underground tanks | | |
| Width | 1,565 mm<br>(61.6 inches) | 1,755 mm<br>(69.1 inches) | 1,985 mm<br>(78.1 inches) | 2,190 mm<br>(86.2 inches) | | | |
| Heigth<br>(including tank dome) | 2,010 mm<br>(79.1 inches) | 2,200 mm<br>(86.6 inches) | 2,430 mm<br>(95.7 inches) | 2,710 mm<br>(106.7 inches) | | | |
| Height of tank dome | 610 mm (24.0 inches) | | | | | | |
| Internal Ø tank dome | 800 mm (31,5 inches) | | | | | | |
| Weight | 120 kg<br>(265 lbs.) | 150 kg<br>(331 lbs.) | 185 kg<br>(408 lbs.) | 220 kg<br>(485 lbs.) | | | |
| **Load** | | | | | | | |
| Max. axle load | Car-bearing | | | | see 3,750 L tank | see 4,800 L tank* | see 6,500 L tank* |
| Earth covering | 800 - 1,200 mm (31.5 - 47.2 inches) | | | | | | |
| **Groundwater** | | | | | | | |
| Groundwater stable | up to the middle of the tank | | | | see 3,750 L tank | see 4,800 L tank | see 6,500 L tank |
| Required earth covering | 800 mm (31.5 inches) | | | | | | |



For dimensions see 3,750 L tank*



For dimensions see 4,800 L tank*



For dimensions see 6,500 L tank*

# Garden Comfort package

## The simple garden solution with submersible pump system




### Carat Garden Comfort underground tank package

- Simple to install and use
- Use a simple hose connection socket and pressure sensitive pump for automatic water activation, purposely designed for the Gardena® system
- Low visual impact
- Reduces electricity consumption by using a pressure drop activation system, so that electricity is only used when required

### Scope of supply

① Carat underground tank
② Mini telescopic dome shaft for pedestrian loading with an adjustable PE lid
③ Filter package 2, consisting of:
- Internal Universal Filter 3
- Inflow stilling system for controlling the water inflow
- Overflow siphon and rodent guard
- Spannfix pipe connection sleeve

④ Garden Comfort pump package, consists of:
- Integra-Duo® 1100 Submersible pump, with protection against dry running and automatic Start / Stop function
- Floating water extraction unit
- Water hose connection box
- 10 m of pressure hose

### Volume

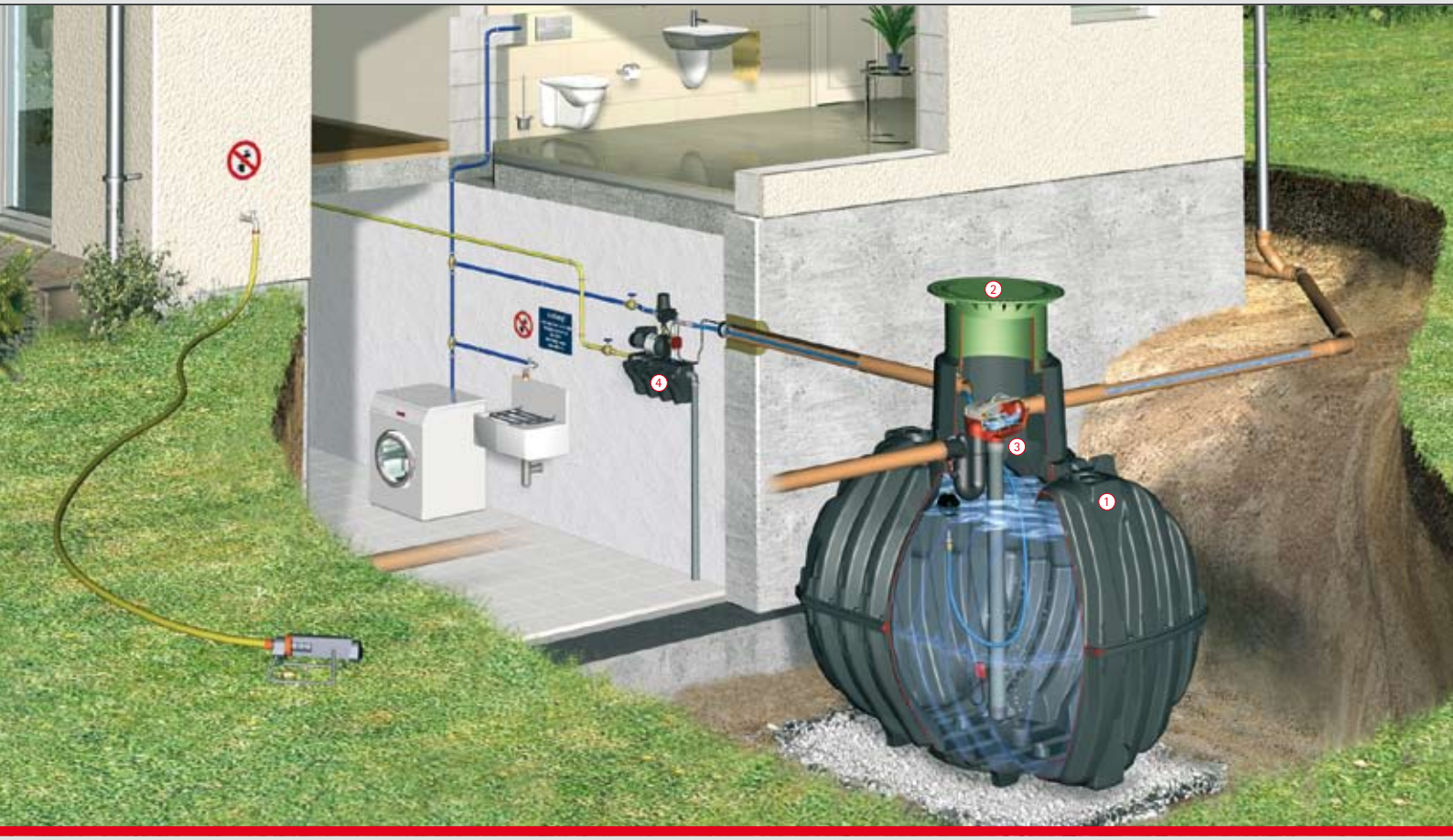
| Litres | US-Gallons |
|---|---|
| 2,700 | 700 |
| 3,750 | 1,000 |
| 4,800 | 1,250 |
| 6,500 | 1,700 |
| 7,500* | 2,000* |
| 9,600* | 2,500* |
| 13,000* | 3,400* |

* Set consisting of two Carat underground tanks

Vehicle loading version available on request

# Eco-Plus package

## The ideal solution for use in the home and garden




### Carat underground tank package Eco Plus

- Economic package solution
- Patented filter technology and in-house pump system with automatic switch-over to mains water supply
- Easy to assemble due to modular components
- Float switch controlled
- Only one cover viewable on the surface

### Scope of supply

① Carat underground tank
② Maxi telescopic dome shaft for pedestrian loading with an adjustable PE lid
③ Filter package 3, consisting of:
- Internal Optimax-Pro (self-cleaning) filter
- Inflow stilling system for controlling the water inflow
- Overflow siphon and rodent guard
- Spannfix pipe connection sleeve

④ Eco-Plus pump package consists of:
- Water supply control unit
- Floating water extraction unit
- DN 100 wall duct
- Labelling set
- Suction pipe

### Volume

| Litres | US-Gallons |
|---|---|
| 3,750 | 1,000 |
| 4,800 | 1,250 |
| 6,500 | 1,700 |
| 7,500* | 2,000* |
| 9,600* | 2,500* |
| 13,000* | 3,400* |

*Set consisting of two Carat underground tanks

Vehicle loading version available on request

# Internal filter technology

NEW

Efficient cleaning system with high water yield

## Optimax Pro, self-cleaning Filter

### Advantages

- Provides over 95% water yield
- Utilises patented, high quality filter technology
- Low-maintenance (self-cleaning)
- TÜV-tested to German standards
- Space-saving filter technology inside the tank
- Filter housing can be easily removed without the need for tools
- Transparent lid for filter visibility
- **Can manage roof areas up to 350 m²**
- Standard 100 mm connections
- Self cleaning Opticlean system available as an optional extra
- Low offset height of 165 mm between inlet and outlet

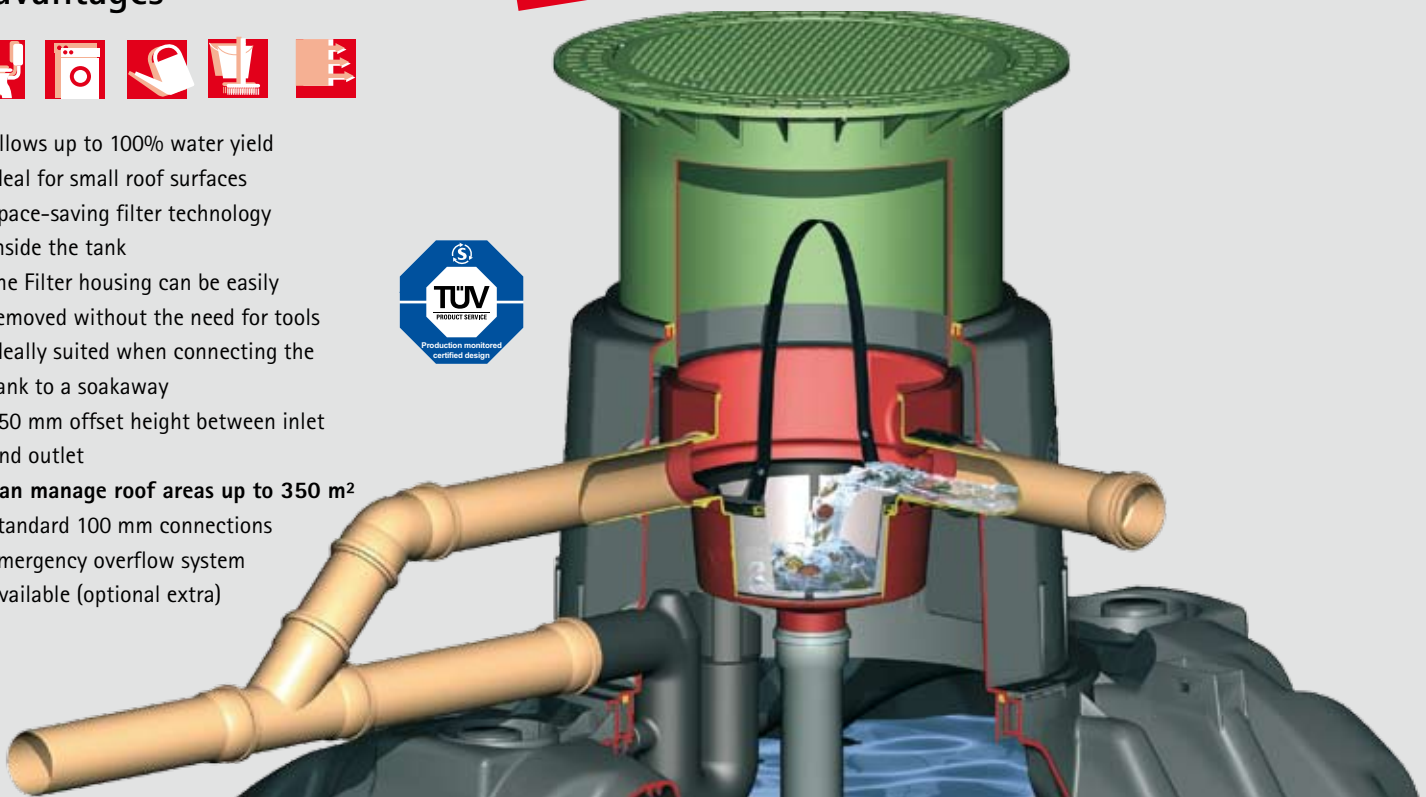


## Universal Filter 3

up to 100% water yield

### Advantages

- Allows up to 100% water yield
- Ideal for small roof surfaces
- Space-saving filter technology inside the tank
- The Filter housing can be easily removed without the need for tools
- Ideally suited when connecting the tank to a soakaway
- 250 mm offset height between inlet and outlet
- **Can manage roof areas up to 350 m²**
- Standard 100 mm connections
- Emergency overflow system available (optional extra)



# GRAF – Setting the standards in quality



Production site at Teningen (Germany) near Freiburg



Production site at Dachstein (France)

## High Quality Manufacturing

GRAF has invested more than € 20 million in a new production site specially set up for the new CARAT range. The new facility has an approximate surface area of 155,000 m² - that equals 31 football pitches - one of the most modern production facilities for plastic products in the world

**For over 40 years, Otto Graf GmbH has been offering high-class plastic products to its customers. In 1974 GRAF developed its first pioneering range of rainwater harvesting products. Now GRAF is recognised as Germany's number one rainwater harvesting brand and proudly presents the new premium Carat range of the tanks. A range which is manufactured in one of the most modern and efficent plastic manufacturing facilities in the world!**

RAINWATER HARVESTING



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT



AGRICULTURAL CONTAINERS



SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS



**Warranty clause:**
**The warranty mentioned in this brochure only refers to the tank in question and not to the accessories. Within the warranty period we grant free replacement of the material. Further benefits are excluded. Pre-condition for warranty benefits are proper handling, assembly and installation according to the mounting guidelines.**

**N.B. Protect tanks from frost when installed above-ground! In case of groundwater installation, please contact us for further information previous to the purchase!**

**For all indications of measurements in this brochure we reserve a tolerance of +/- 3%. The useful volume of the tanks may be up to 10% lower than the tank capacity, according to the connecting option.**

**Technical modifications and further development of the different products are subject to change. Errors excepted.**

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www.graf-online.de

Over 40 years of quality and innovation

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## 8.5 Appendix E:

**Potential Washing Machine data sheet – Fisher & Paykel WM1490F1 9kg:**

| Model | Cycle | Temp. (°C) | Load (kg) | Program Time On Display (min) | Remaining Moisture Content (%) | Energy Consumption (kWh/Cycle) | Water Consumption (L/Cycle) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WM1490F | Cottons Eco* | 60 | 9 | 198 | 47 | 0.67 | 50 |
| | Cottons | 40 | 9 | 138 | 56 | 1.17 | 84 |
| | Everyday | 40 | 8 | 59 | 48 | 0.81 | 96 |
| | Heavy | 60 | 8 | 130 | 48 | 2.19 | 115 |
| | Synthetic | 40 | 4 | 121 | 40 | 0.98 | 53 |
| | Delicate | 40 | 4 | 45 | 65 | 0.70 | 65 |
| | Sports | 40 | 4 | 50 | 43 | 0.55 | 56 |

## 8.6 Appendix F:

**Dish Washer Data Sheet – Bosch SMS6EDI02G:**

| **Product information sheet**<br>COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2019/2017 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Supplier's name or trade mark** [a] [b] : | Bosch | | | |
| **Supplier's address** [a] [b] : | BSH Hausgeräte GmbH, Carl-Wery-Str. 34, 81739 Munich, Germany | | | |
| **Model identifier** [a] : | SMS6EDI02G | | | |
| **General product parameters:** | | | | |
| Parameter | Value | Parameter | Value | |
| Rated capacity [d] (ps) | 13 | Dimensions in cm [a] [b] | Height | 85 |
| | | | Width | 60 |
| | | | Depth | 60 |
| EEI [d] | 44 | Energy efficiency class [d] | C [c] | |
| Cleaning performance index [d] | 1.121 | Drying performance index [d] | 1.061 | |
| Energy consumption in kWh [per cycle], based on the eco programme using cold water fill. Actual energy consumption will depend on how the appliance is used. | 0.736 | Water consumption in litres [per cycle], based on the eco programme. Actual water consumption will depend on how the appliance is used and on the hardness of the water. | 9.5 | |
| Programme duration [d] (h:min) | 4:35 | Type | Freestanding | |
| Airborne acoustical noise emissions [d] (dB(A) re 1 pW) | 46 | Airborne acoustical noise emission class [d] | C [c] | |
| Off-mode (W) (if applicable) | - | Standby mode (W) (if applicable) | 0.50 | |
| Delay start (W) (if applicable) | 4.00 | Networked standby (W) (if applicable) | 2.00 | |
| **Minimum duration of the guarantee offered by the supplier** [a] [b] : | | | 24 months | |
| **Additional information** [a] [b] : | | | | |
| Weblink to the supplier's website, where the information in point 6 of Annex II to Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2022 is found: www.bosch-home.com/energylabel | | | | |