

Client

Birkbeck University

Project

1354 - Cambridge House Building

Rainwater Harvesting Feasibility Assessment and Design Proposal

Revision 2.0 - 04/02/2019 - Planning

Skelly & Couch Ltd

Building Environmental & Services Engineering Consultants

www.skellyandcouch.com

6 – 9 Union Wharf 23 Wenlock Road London N1 7SB

Skelly & Couch Limited Registered in England No. 08805520



Contents

1.0	Introduction					
2.0	Bacl	kground	3			
3.0	Feas	Feasibility Assessment				
	3.1	Introduction4				
	3.2	Tank Properties4				
	3.3	Analysis				
		3.3.1 Method5				
		3.3.2 Results8				
	3.4	Conclusion8				
4.0	Design Proposal					
Appe	ndix I	- Hot & Cold Water Schematics				
Appe	ndix II	I – Hot & Cold Water Layouts				

Audit History

Rev	Date of Issue	Status	Issued	Checked	Summary of Changes
			Ву	Ву	
2.0	04/02/2019	Planning	DH	DH	
1.0	09/10/2018	Information	JA	DH	DRAFT



1.0 Introduction

Birkbeck University have expressed a wish to investigate ways to capture and use rainwater locally in the building. Introducing a rainwater harvesting system to the development would contribute towards the minimising the need for further water infrastructure in the area, in line with policies CC2 and CC3 of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan. The inclusion of the rainwater harvesting system will also contribute towards reducing the stress on local drainage systems associated with the development.

This report has been prepared in order to discharge pre-commencement condition no. 19 of the planning approval for the development dated 15.04.2018, relating to rainwater recycling. The report provides a brief description of the development and the constraints the rainwater harvesting system would have to address, as well a summary of the feasibility assessment that was completed as part of the design process, and the design proposal that was developed as a result of it.

2.0 Background

Development Description

The development consists of a five-storey existing building that is to be refurbished to provide teaching space for Birkbeck University, with a two-storey extension at roof level to provide a new lecture theatre and other teaching and support accommodation. The teaching building is to accommodate up to 600 students.

The teaching building will in large part be occupied on weekdays, with a large number of people using toilet facilities during short periods of time between lectures. The high occupancy and the transient nature of the building means that the non-potable water use in the building will be highly variable and impossible to accurately predict.

The roof area of the building is relatively small compared to the building volume, which means that the captured rainwater yield is low in proportion to the consequential non-potable water demand.

Rainwater Harvesting System Integration

As the roof area is small and the building footprint fits the entire site, there is no external space available for locating the rainwater harvesting tank.

Initially, the intention was to locate the rainwater harvesting tank within the existing car lift pit below the basement slab, however, following survey measurements it was found that the car lift pit was shallower than anticipated. In addition to this, the existing foundations are located close to the car lift pit and the proposed new foundations encroach on the area available within it, further reducing the available space. Due to the proximity of the foundations, there is not sufficient space within the existing car lift pit to practically fit a rainwater harvesting tank. It also is not feasible to further excavate the car lift pit to increase the available space as this risks undermining the foundations.

A number of other possible locations within the basement area were evaluated and weighted up against other uses, and as a result the rainwater harvesting tank was located in the B-18 plant room



shown below. This location within the plant area provides easy access for installation and maintenance, is located close to the drainage outlet, and was deemed to be the location that best meet the operational needs of the building as it does not conflict with other space uses.

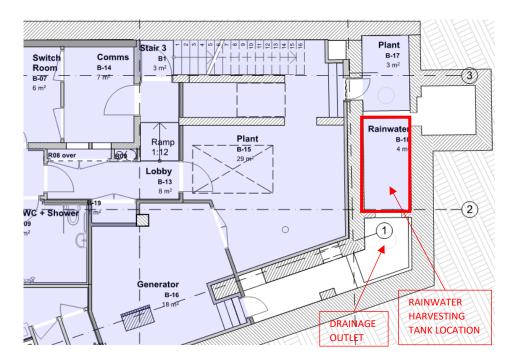


Figure 1. Rainwater harvesting tank location.

3.0 Feasibility Assessment

3.1 Introduction

The following sections detail the feasibility assessment of the rainwater harvesting system, with the tanks located in the B18 plant room, that is to serve the building. This assessment also considered the performance of the proposal in terms of reducing the amount of mains cold water required for WC and urinal flushing associated with the development.

3.2 Tank Properties

Due to the space constraints and the limited potential for capturing rainwater discussed above, the rainwater harvesting tank was sized based on available space for installation and maintenance rather than the storage volume recommendation given in BS 8515:2009. The resulting rainwater harvesting proposal was produced in conjunction with a rainwater harvesting specialist, and consists of 5 no. 500



litre MDPE storage tanks as detailed in Table 1. This provides a space efficient solution with easy access for installation and maintenance.

Table 1. Tank Properties

Tank properties		
Description	5 no. 500 litre tanks	
Dimensions	700mm Ø x 1500mm H	
Total storage volume	2500 l	

3.3 Analysis

The performance of the rainwater harvesting proposal was evaluated by investigating the percentage of annual WC and urinal flushing that could be met using rainwater and the percentage of available rainwater used over the course of a year.

3.3.1 Method

The % of annual WC and urinal flushing met using rainwater and the % of available rainwater used over the course of a year were established by comparing available rainwater captured with the non-potable water use in the building, which were modelled as described below.

The projected daily rainwater yield was estimated based on historical rainfall data for the site, presented in Figure 2., and the collection area, yield coefficient and hydraulic filter efficiency given in Table 2. below:

Table 2. Roof Properties

Collection area	Yield coefficient	Hydraulic filter efficiency		
337m²	91%*	90%		

^{*}From Table 1. BS 8515:2009 - Combination of pitched, metal roof and flat roof without gravel

Rainfall data

Daily rainfall data for the site location, based on historical rainfall data from a two-year time period, was retrieved from the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (https://eip.ceh.ac.uk/apps/rainfall/gb.html). The daily rainfall data used for the analysis is shown below.



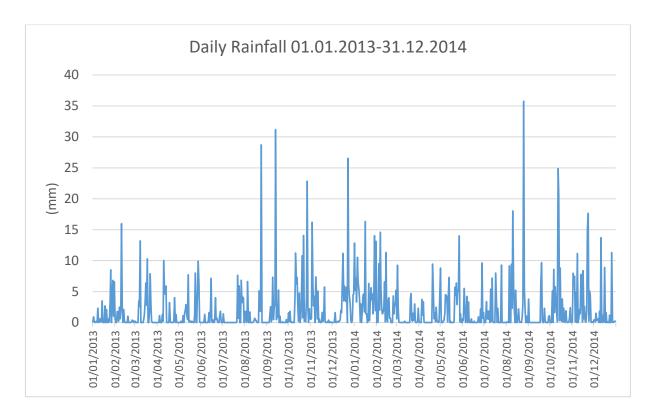


Figure 2. Daily rainfall data for the site location (x:528948 y:182163) for 2013 and 2014 from the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology.

Occupancy

The daily non-potable water demand was calculated for three different occupancy scenarios with associated water use, these are detailed below. A number of assumptions were made about the occupancy in the building in order to estimate the occupancy pattern over the course of a year:

- Building occupancy 695 people
- 12h occupancy per day
- Total building population replaced every 3h
- Typical absenteeism: 20%
- Realistic occupancy of building on weekdays in term time: 50%
- Building occupancy during non-term time: 20%
- Occupancy on weekends: 5%
- No occupancy when Birkbeck is closed

This resulted in three occupancy scenarios that were used in the analysis:

Skelly & Couch Ltd www.skellyandcouch.com England Reg. No. 08805520



Table 3. Occupancy Scenarios

Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Total building occupancy per	Total building occupancy per 3700	Total building occupancy per
day: 695*	day: 2780	day: 2780
Term time occupancy: World down 2007	Term time occupancy: No all decree 2006	Term time occupancy: Term time occupa
Weekdays: 80%	Weekdays: 80%	Weekdays: 50%
o Weekends: 5%	O Weekends: 5%	O Weekends: 5%
Non-term time occupancy:	Non-term time occupancy:	Non-term time occupancy:
Weekdays: 20%	Weekdays: 20%	Weekdays: 20%
Weekends: 5%	Weekends: 5%	Weekends: 5%
Birkbeck Closed:	Birkbeck Closed:	Birkbeck Closed:
 No occupancy 	 No occupancy 	 No occupancy

^{*}Note: Scenario 1 assumes a building population of 695 people staying all day

Non-potable Water Use

The Plumber's Guide gives the daily water demand for an educational building as 20 l/p/day, and CIBSE Guide G suggest that 63% of water used in office buildings is used for WC and urinal flushing (note: no values given for educational buildings). This results in daily non-potable water use of 12.6 l/p. However, this is not representative of the transient nature of a university teaching building, and an average of one low-volume WC flush per person has therefore been assumed for occupancy Scenarios 2 and 3. Scenario 1 which assumes a lower daily building population staying all day uses 12.6 l/p/day.

Non-potable water demand per day used in analysis:

Table 4. Non-potable Water Demand

Scenario 1	Scenarios 2 & 3
12.6 l/p	2.5 l/p

Estimation of Rainwater Capture and Use

The daily rainwater yield and daily non-potable water demand were used to find the daily balance, which in turn was used to find the volume of water in the rainwater harvesting tank per day. As the available rainfall data was only in daily increments, a factor of 2/3 was applied to the rainwater yield in the cases where the rainwater harvesting tank was full on the previous day to account for any rainfall that would not be captured before water was drawn off the next day.

The volume in the tank on the previous day and the daily balance were used to find the amount of mains top-up required per day and the % of rainwater used for WC and urinal flushing per day.

The daily values from the two- year time period the rainfall data covered were used to find the annual non-potable water demand, the annual mains top-up required, and the amount of rainwater used per year. These were used to find the % of WC and urinal flushing using rainwater per year. In addition



this, the % of available rainwater used per year was found from the daily rainwater yield and daily rainwater used over the two-year period.

3.3.2 Results

The results of the analysis is given below in the form of a comparison between the three occupancy scenarios, and shows that 13.3-24.1% of annual WC and urinal flushing could be met using rainwater. This equate to which equates to using 80.9-82.7% of the available rainwater, dependent on the occupancy scenario selected.

It should be noted the amount of rainwater used is highly dependent on the actual non-potable water use and rainfall patterns, and will vary from the amount calculated.

MCW Annual % WC & **Annual non-**Rainwater Available **Tank** Scenario potable water top-up used per urinal flushing rainwater Volume demand using rainwater used per year year (1)(I)(I)**(I)** (%) (%) 1 2500 1273702 1104678 169024 13.3 82.7 2 2500 1021172 166504 16.3 81.4 854668 3 2500 687572 165462 522110 24.1 80.9

Table 5. Results

3.4 Conclusion

The results of the analysis show that a large proportion of the available rainwater would be used regardless of the occupancy scenario. It is also unlikely that a larger tank would increase the % available rainwater used as the storage potential is limited by the collection area, the rainfall pattern and how it coincides with the occupancy of the building and the associated draw-off from the tank.

The proposal for the rainwater harvesting system, consisting of several small tanks, have the benefit of easier installation and easier access for maintenance, and make good use of the available rainwater. The proposal achieves the aim to reduce the stress on the water and drainage infrastructure, and is feasible within the constraints of the scheme.

4.0 Design Proposal

The Hot & Cold Water Schematics and Layouts given in Appendix I and Appendix II respectively, provide the details of the rainwater harvesting system.

The proposed design for the rainwater harvesting system consists of 5 no. 2500 litre cylindrical tanks that are to be located in the B-18 plantroom at basement level, which will collect rainwater from all roof areas. The overflow from the tanks will be connected to the drainage outlet at basement level. The storage tanks are to be connected to a dedicated break tank and booster set, with a mains water connection for top-up when required, which will provide water to the WCs and urinals.



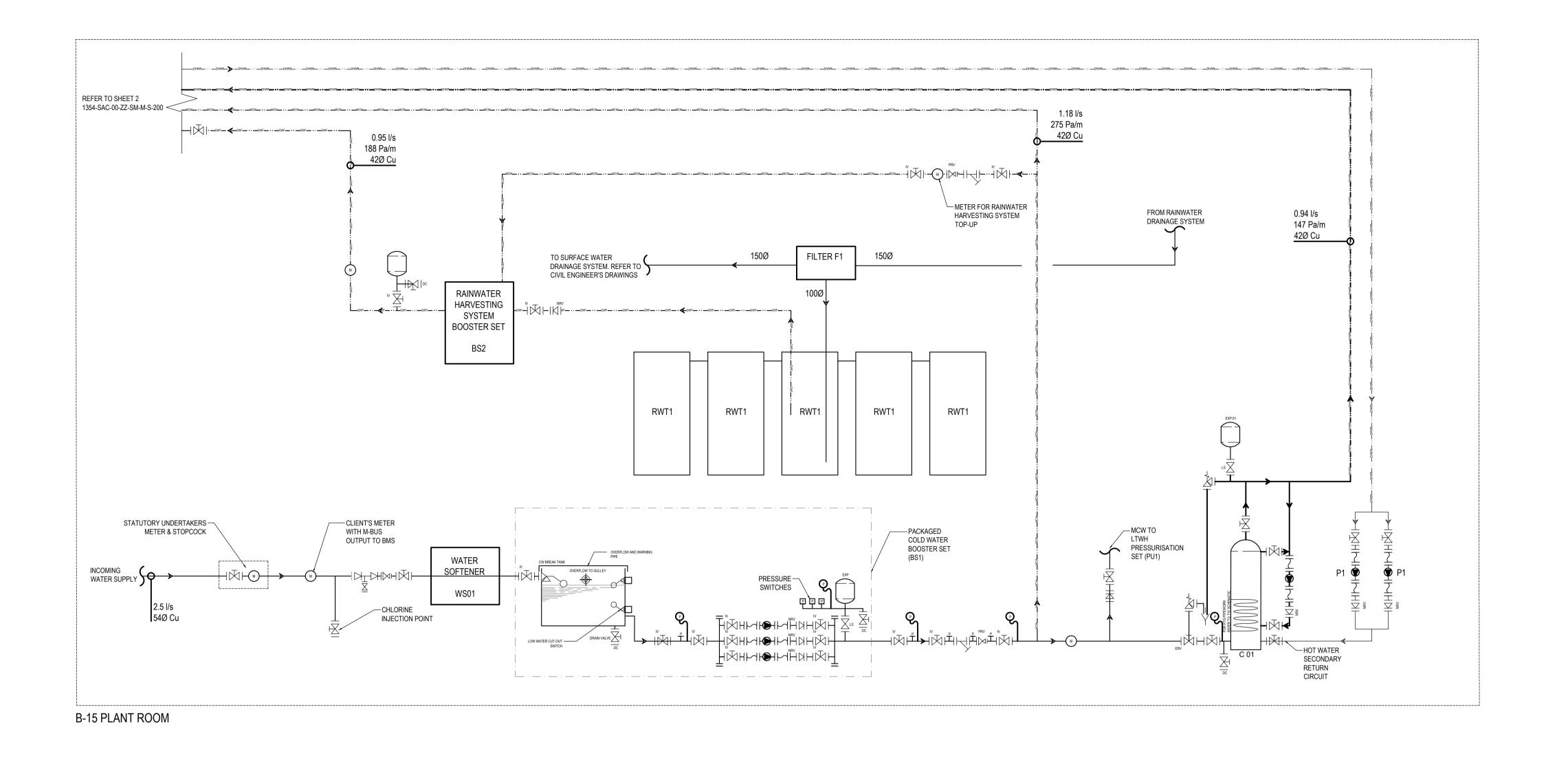
Appendix I – Hot & Cold Water Schematics

Skelly & Couch drawing numbers:

- 1354-SAC-00-ZZ-SM-M-S-200 Hot & Cold Water Schematic Sheet 1
- 1354-SAC-00-ZZ-SM-M-S-201 Hot & Cold Water Schematic Sheet 2

www.skellyandcouch.com England Reg. No. 08805520

Skelly & Couch Ltd



S12 SCHEDULE					
EQUIPMENT REF.	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER/MODEL	CAPACITY	NOTES
BS1	1	COLD WATER BOOSTER SET AND BREAK TANK	AQUATECH Aquamatic AMV2-FB 6 SERIES	2.5 L/S @ 3 BAR	640L x 960W x 890H
BS2	1	RAINWATER HARVESTING SYSTEM BOOSTER SET	AQUALITY Aqua-Control 1600 H VSD 9-80	1 L/S	800W x 1690H x 725D WEIGHT: 320kg (DRY: 150kg)
BS3	1	HOT WATER BREAK TANK AND BOOSTER SET	ARROW VALVES "Midi-Break" BTMIDI-HS		CAT 5. 400L x 500H x 190D. WALL MOUNTED
C01	1	HOT WATER CALORIFIER	RYCROFT	1200L	STEEL. 1100Ø x 2100H
EXP01	1	EXPANSION VESSEL	FLAMCO FLEXCON 100	100L	
F1	1	RAINWATER HARVESTING TANK FILTER	AQUALITY RAINWATER FILTER FOR BASEMENT TANK		380L x 240W x 260H OPERATIONAL WEIGHT: 40kg
WS01	1	WATER SOFTENER	GM Autoflow	SIZE FOR 2.5 L/S PEAK FLOW	
P1	2	HOT WATER CIRCULATION PUMP	GRUNDFOS ALPHA 2N 15-50	0.95 L/S	
P2	1	SUPPLY PUMP	AQUALITY SUPPLY PUMP PACKAGE FOR AC 1600 - 16-36	1 L/S	STAINLESS STEEL SUBMERSIBLE PUMP
PU1	1	PRESSURISATION UNIT	TBC	TBC	LTHW
PU2	1	PRESSURISATION UNIT	TBC	TBC	CHW
PV1	1	PRESSURE VESSEL	AQUALITY	100L (10 bar)	
RWT1	5	RAINWATER HARVESTING TANK	AQUALITY	500 L	700Ø x 1560H

1. DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING 2. ALL SETTING OUT TO BE AGREED WITH ARCHITECT 3. READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL LAYOUTS, DETAILS, SCHEDULES AND SPECIFICATIONS 4. ALL PIPEWORK IS AT HIGH-LEVEL UNLESS OTHERWISE ALL PIPEWORK RUNNING THROUGH UNHEATED OR EXTERNAL AREAS IS TO BE INSULATED AGAINST FROST AND MAY BE TRACE HEATED: REFER TO SPECIFICATION FOR DETAILS FINAL CONNECTIONS TO ALL SANITARY APPLIANCES ARE TO BE 15mm UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. FINAL CONNECTIONS TO SINKS ARE TO BE 22mm FOR BOTH HOT AND COLD WATER SERVICES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. 4. ALL DHWR PIPEWORK TO BE 15mm MINIMUM, OTHERWISE 2 SIZES BELOW FLOW. CONTRACTOR TO ALLOW FOR 10% MORE TEES ON EACH SERVICE TO ALLOW FOR UNFORESEEN SERVICES CONNECTIONS 6. ALLOW FOR DRAIN POCKETS AT THE BASE OF ALL 7. FIT ARROW VALVES FLOW LIMITING VALVES TO ALL WASH HAND BASINS, SHOWERS AND SINK __mcw__..__mcw__.._ MAINS COLD WATER DOMESTIC HOT WATER FLOW ——DHWR—...—DHWR—...—DOMESTIC HOT WATER RETURN _gwr_..._gwr_..._gwr_... GREY WATER COLD WATER OUTLET

MIXED WATER OUTLET EXTERNAL TAP/ GREY WATER OUTLET 3 PORT THERMOSTATIC MIXING FLOW DIRECTION SANITARY SHUT OFF SOLENOID VALVE $|| \boxtimes ||$ BALL VALVE $|\nabla$ ISOLATING VALVE DOUBLE REGULATING VALVE DRAIN COCK NON RETURN VALVE $|\bowtie|$ PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE STRAINER M WATER METER FLEXIBLE CONNECTIONS BALL COCK

TUNDISH

DOUBLE CHECK VALVE

PRESSURE GAGUE

HOT WATER OUTLET

T1 18/07/18 EMPLOYER'S REQUIREMENTS ITT
REV DATE DESCRIPTION

SKELLY&COUCH
BUILDING ENVIRONMENT & SERVICES ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

6-9 UNION WHARF
23 WENLOCK ROAD
LONDON Skelly & Couch Ltd
N1 75B Registered in England No.08805520
T 020 7424 7770

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, BIRKBECK COLLEGE

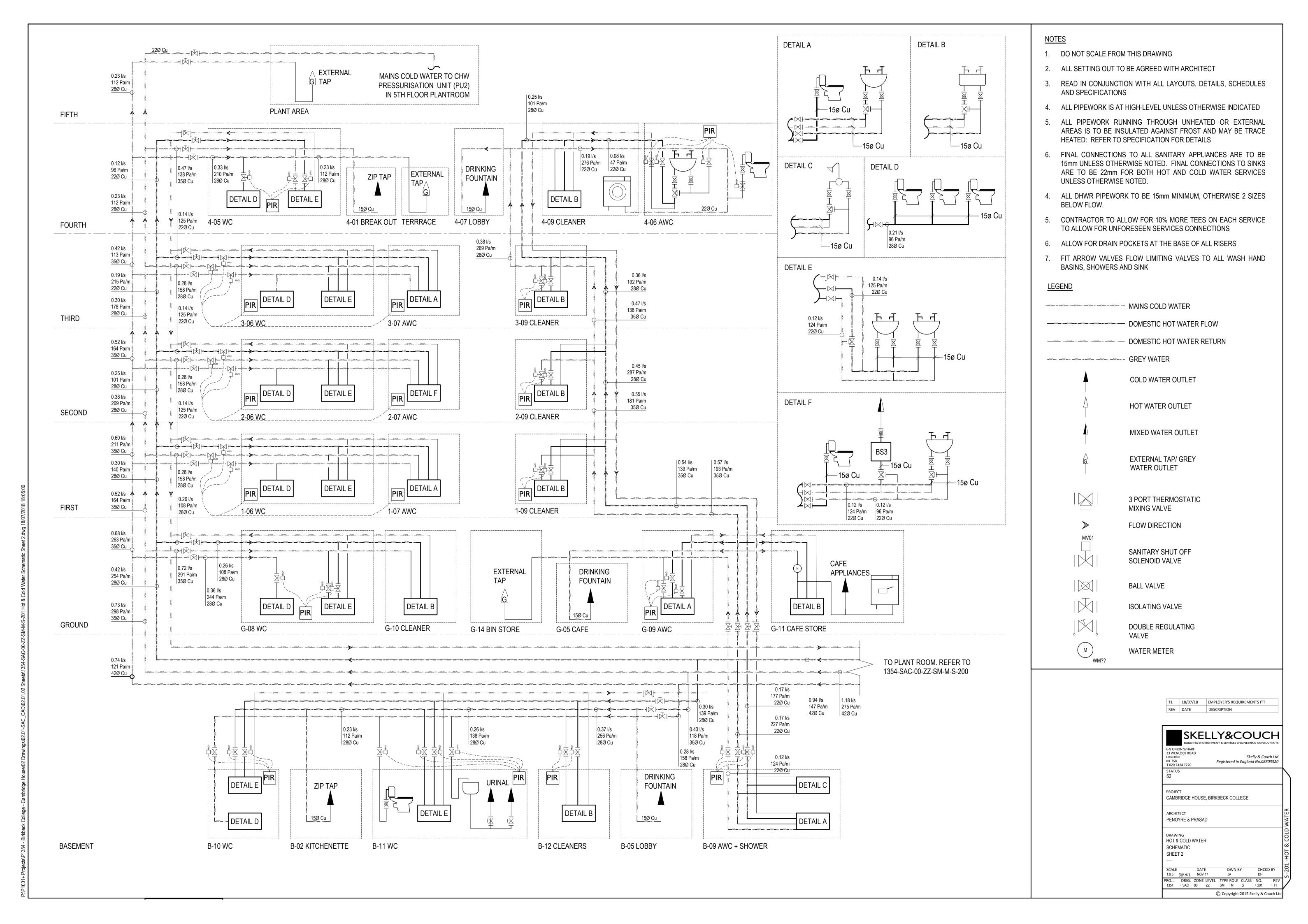
ARCHITECT

PENOYRE & PRASAD

DRAWING
HOT & COLD WATER

SCHEMATIC

© Copyright 2015 Skelly & Couch Lt





Appendix II – Hot & Cold Water Layouts

Skelly & Couch drawing numbers:

- 1354-SAC-00-B1-PL-M-S-000 Hot & Cold Water Basement Layout
- 1354-SAC-00-B1-PL-M-S-001 Hot & Cold Water Ground Floor Layout
- 1354-SAC-00-B1-PL-M-S-002 Hot & Cold Water First Floor Layout
- 1354-SAC-00-B1-PL-M-S-003 Hot & Cold Water Second Floor Layout
- 1354-SAC-00-B1-PL-M-S-004 Hot & Cold Water Third Floor Layout
- 1354-SAC-00-B1-PL-M-S-005 Hot & Cold Water Fourth Floor Layout
- 1354-SAC-00-B1-PL-M-S-006 Hot & Cold Water Fifth Floor Layout

