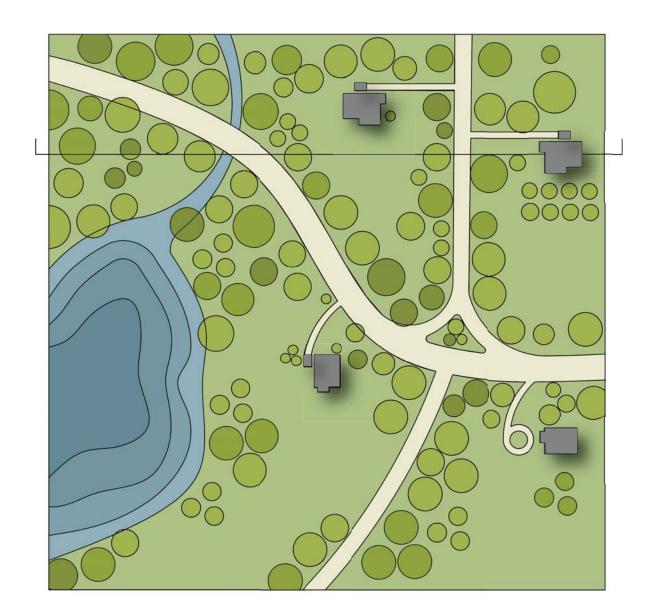
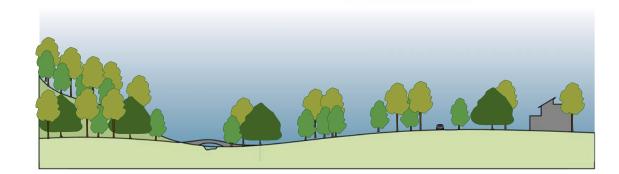
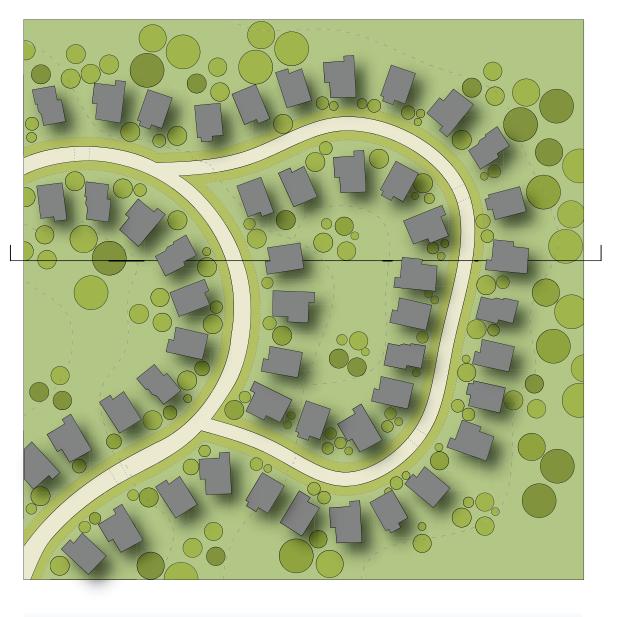
Greywater

5 Typologies: Greywater for all scales

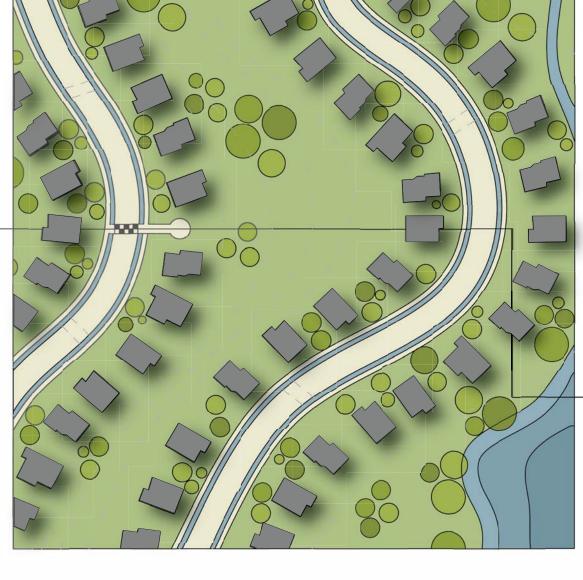
Goal: To demonstrate uses of greywater within a variety of urban forms

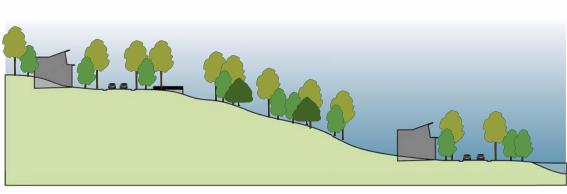


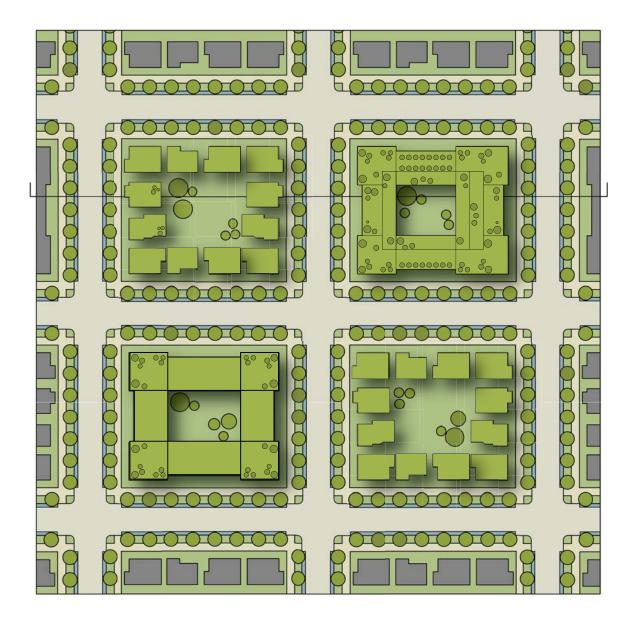


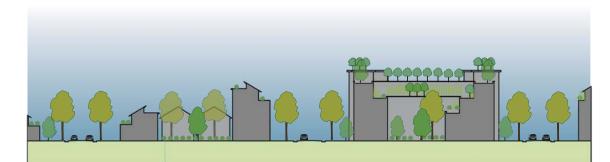




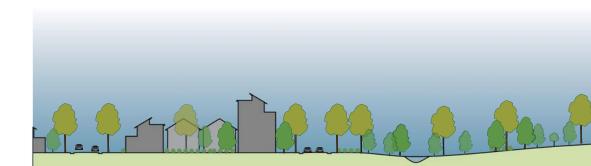












RURAL_INDIVIDUAL

Greywater intervention: A singular process; exiting the building and immediately entering the natural habitat.

Pros:

Applications of tested methods existing today.
Requires minimal piping to allow water to exit house and surrounding areas.

Requires little maintenance.

Surrounding natural habitat will reap benefit of water supply.

Adaptable to changes of urbanization

Cons:

Physical disconnect from community.

Maintenance work must be conducted by individual owners.

Greywater intervention: Greywater from individual residences is used for communal green spaces; i.e.

Pros:

Tested method applied to communities.

SUBURBAN_COMMUNITIES

Requires little piping and maintenance.

Community benefits from green spaces and gathering places.

community lawns, golf courses and natural habitats.

Promotes communal ownership and care for surrounding habitat.

Surrounding natural habitat will reap benefit of water supply.

Cons:

Maintenance must be negotiated between private ownership and community.

Community ownership and penalties for overuse of water.

Less adaptable to changes in urban form.

HILLSIDE_TOWNS

Greywater intervention: Due to its sloping nature and density, energy consumption can be reduced by using gravity to move the greywater.

Pros:

Engergy consumptions for greywater movement are low.

Community benefits from green spaces and gathering places.

Demonstrates communal patterns of water usage and collective ecological footprint.

Promotes communal ownership and care for surrounding habitat.

Maintenance to be taken care of by township.

Surrounding natural habitat will reap benefit of water supply.

Cons:

More manufactured methods of water circulation.

Requires maintenance to ensure sanitation levels prior to contact with public.

Community ownership and penalties for overuse

of water.

Dificulty adaptating to changes in urban form.

URBAN_COMMUNITIES

Greywater intervention: High density and building forms allow for use of greywater for semi-private spaces; i.e. roof gardens and central courtyards.

Pros:

Tested method applied to urban form at a community level.

Provides amedities of healthy lifestyles, i.e.

fresh air, green spaces within urban context.

Reduces energy waste by maintaining cooler

building temperatures.

Promotes communal ownership and care for

green spaces.

Demonstrates communal patterns of water

usage and collective ecological footprint.

May lead to ecologically competitive districts further benefiting the environment.

Cons:

Piping required; greywater use is supplementary to larger system.

Maintenance must be negotiated between private ownership and community.

Dificulty adaptating to changes in urban form.

Community ownership and penalties for overuse of water.

unity ownership and penalties for

URBAN_PUBLIC SPACES

Greywater intervention: Used in public spaces to enhance our living environments before ultimately nourishing the natural habitat.

Pros:

Communities and general public benefit from green spaces and gathering places within an urban setting.

Provides amedities of healthy lifestyles, i.e. fresh air.

Promotes communal ownership and care for green spaces.

Maintenance taken care of by the city.

Demonstrates communal patterns of water usage and collective ecological footprint

usage and collective ecological footprint.

Cons:

Requires maintenance to ensure sanitation levels prior to contact with public.

Some piping required to incorporate greywater into urban designs prior to reaching natural habitat.

Dificulty adaptating to changes in urban form.

