

ANCHOR

Source-Separated Systems in Practice

Learning from the Super Local Demo Site



November 26 2025
Kerkrade



SOURCE-SEPARATED SYSTEMS IN PRACTICE

Let's hoist the sails!

Welcome



Henk-Jan van Alphen

Interreg
North Sea



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AGENDA

- ⌚ 10:00 Opening remarks
Arnold Jansen, Board member, *Waterschap Limburg*
- ⌚ 10:15 Lessons learned from the Super Local demo site
Ad de Man, *Waterschap Limburg*, Geraldine Minten, *WML* and
Roberta Hofman-Caris, *KWR*
- ⌚ 11:00 Panel
Rethinking the City: New Perspectives on Circular Urban Planning
- ⌚ 12:00 Networking lunch & guided site tour of Super Local
- ⌚ 14:00 End

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- ⚓ By employing a **unique EU demo network** in Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and Sweden with **source separation technology**, and expanding it with **new pilots**
- ⚓ By mapping the impacts of **decentralized water systems** in urban areas
- ⚓ By closely **engaging with stakeholders**
- ⚓ By delivering **practical tools and transition knowledge**



Let's hoist the sails!

Opening remarks

**By Arnold Jansen
Board member**



ANCHOR



DEMO CASE



SUPERLOCAL

Kerkrade

Ad de Man, Waterschap Limburg

Geraldine Minten, WML

Roberta Hofman-Caris, KWR

ANCHOR KICKS OFF

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North Sea



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Topics

- ⚓ Arguments
- ⚓ The concept
- ⚓ Timeline
- ⚓ Rainwater treatment
- ⚓ In house systems
- ⚓ Black water treatment
- ⚓ Grey water treatment
- ⚓ Key issues
- ⚓ Lessons learned
- ⚓ Program 2026 and 2027



Why ?

CIRCULAIR GREEN NEIGHBORHOOD



Climate change

Extreme rain events and droughts

Circular economy

Reuse of water

Reuse of nutrients and organic matter

Well-being

- Social cohesion
- More water and environmental awareness

How ?

Gain :

practical experience with the closed water cycle

Information to make transitions possible

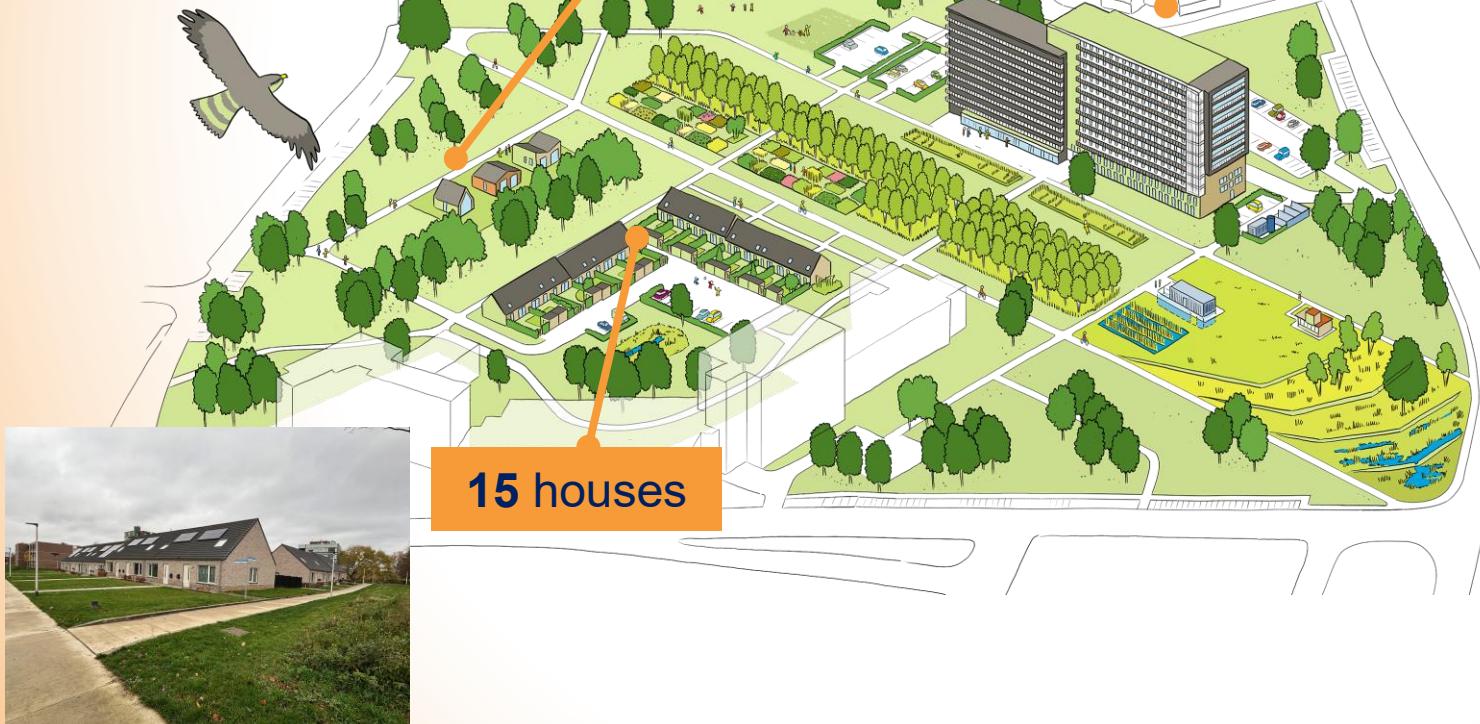
Determine :

the benefits/values of this concept in comparison with
the conventional waterchain

social acceptance

The role of the stakeholders in this project/future projects

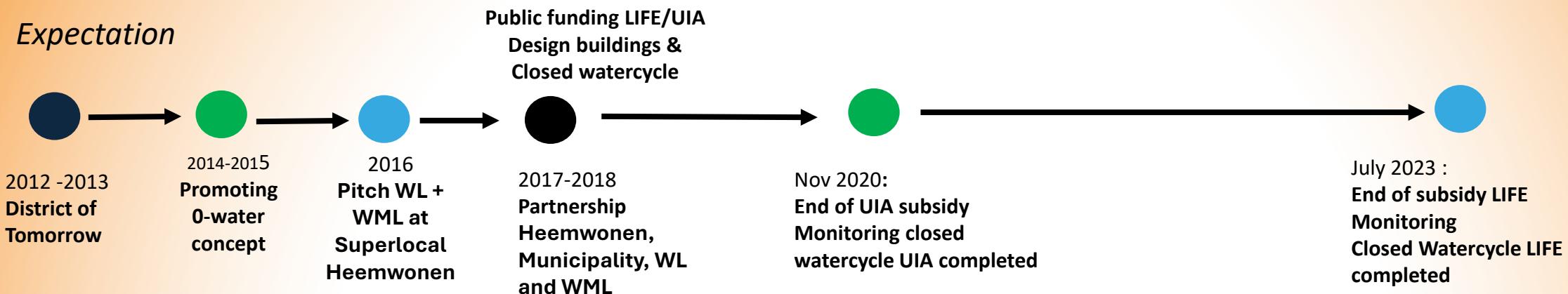
Total area : 1,5 ha
Paved area : 11.500 m²
Roof apartment building: 1.100 m²



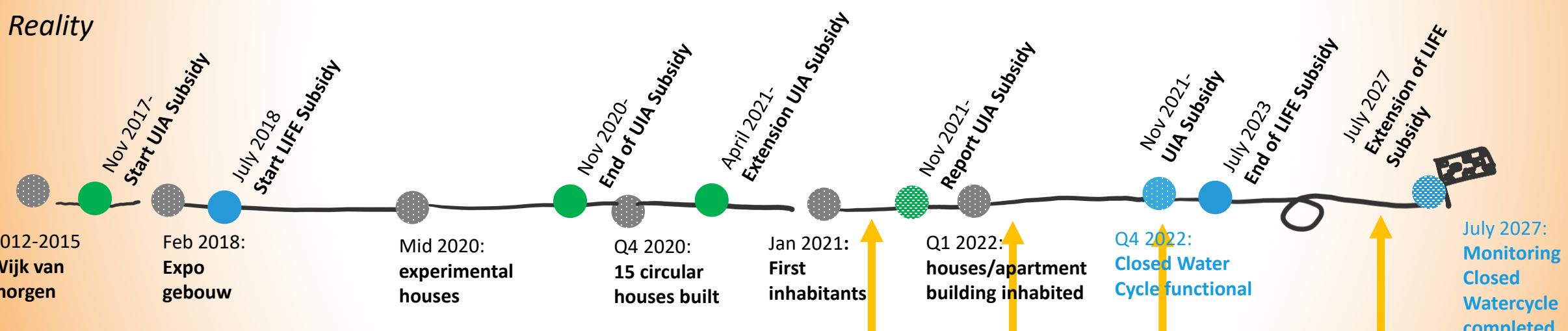
LIFE LOCAL WATER ADAPT
LIFE 17 CCA/NL/000043

TIMELINE

Expectation



Reality



TIMELINE AREA DEVELOPMENT



May 2023

January 2022

December 2021

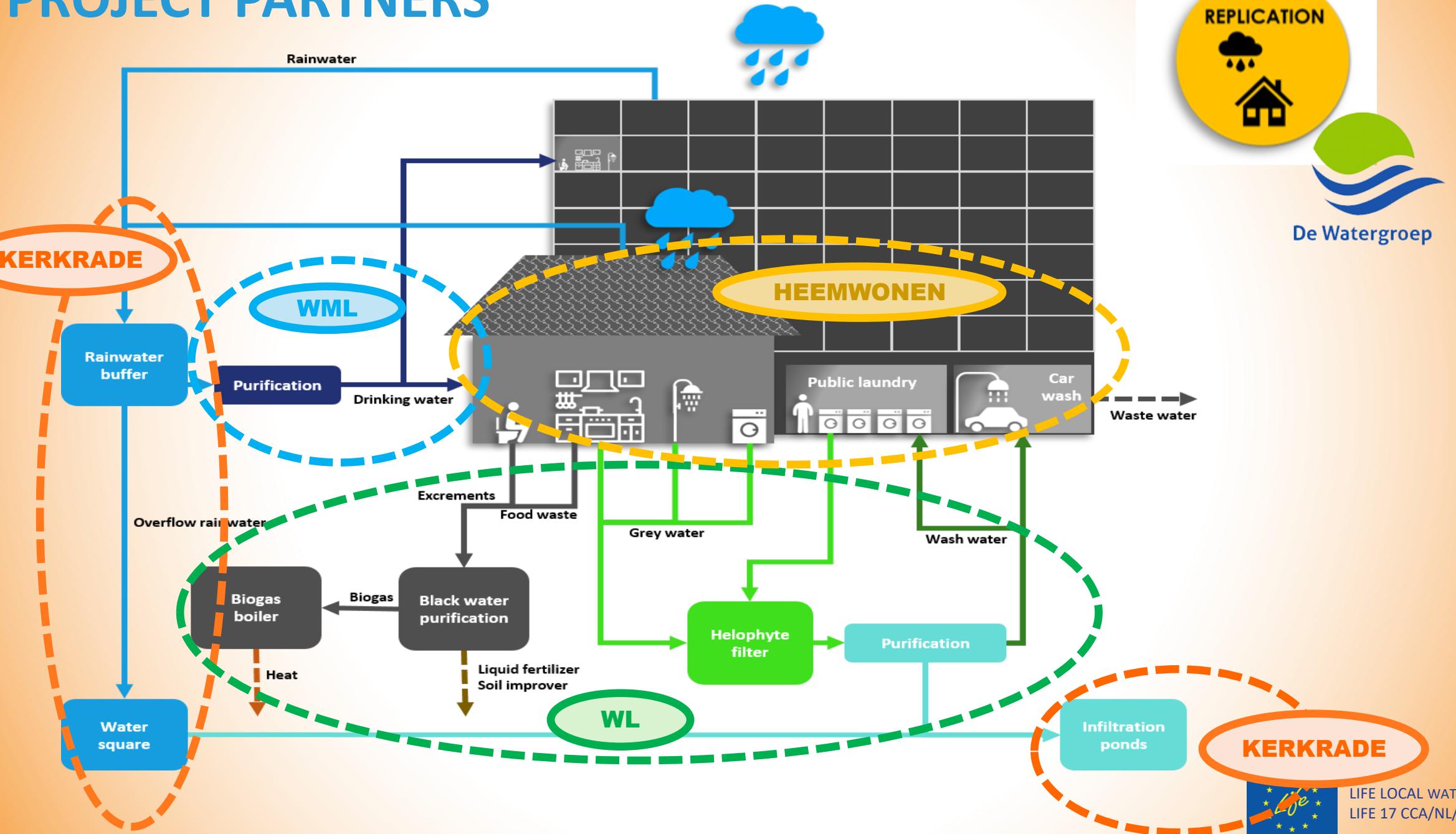
March 2021

September 2021

Rainwater gathering system installed in infiltration area buffers.
Rainwater treatment system being installed, the study filter installed
and tested, construction infrastructure in progress. Stem progress,
being installed first of the stormwater buffers.

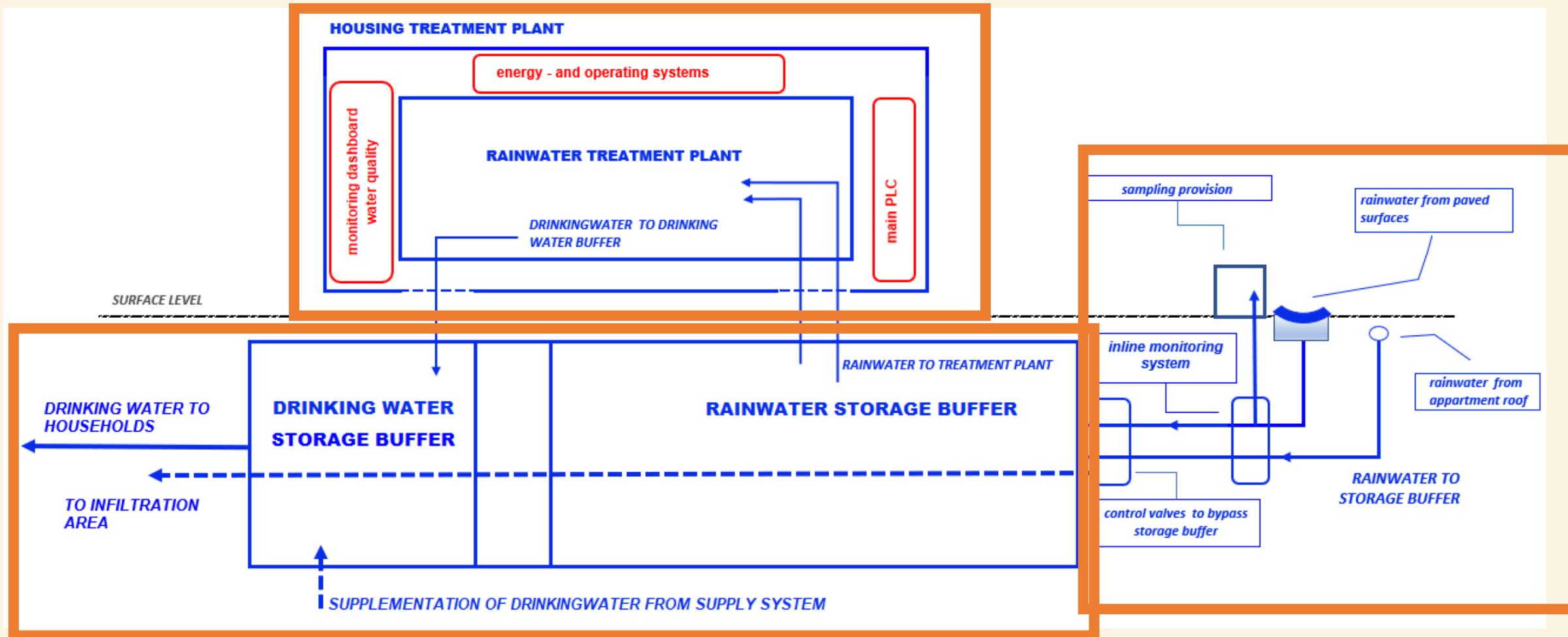


PROJECT PARTNERS



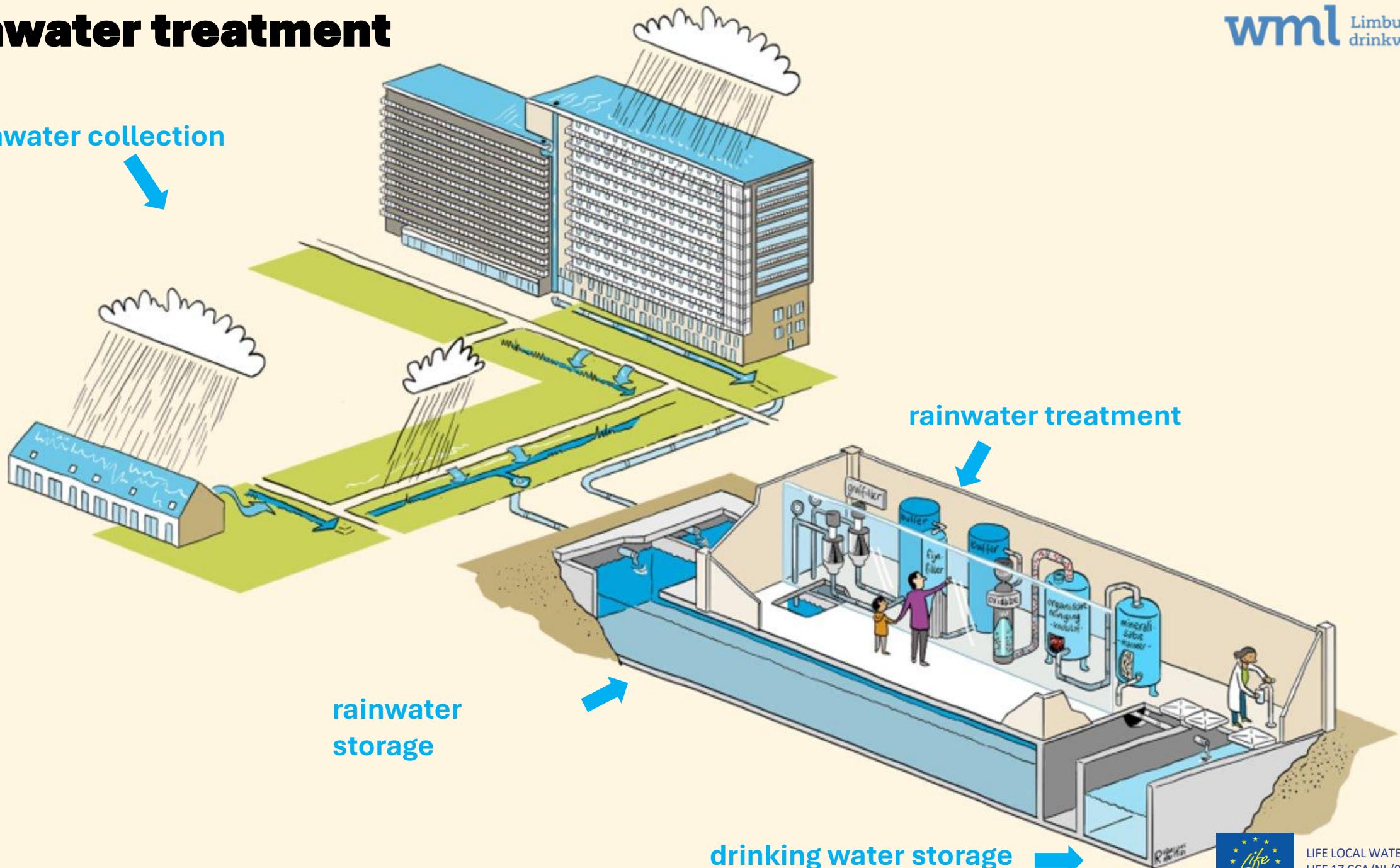
Rainwater treatment

Schematic overview



Rainwater treatment

rainwater collection



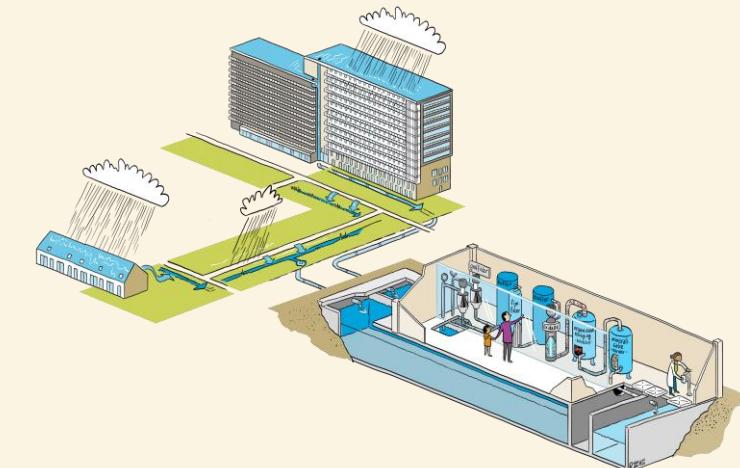
rainwater
storage

rainwater treatment

drinking water storage

Rainwater treatment

1- 2,5 m³/h



Source : rainwater of roof apartment building and concrete pathways



Groffilter



Nano Filter



UV-ox



Actiekool Filter



Marmer Filter

1 – 10 nm

Desinfection
and oxidation

Remove “residues”

Adding minerals

Rainwater quality

Determined by:

- Rain water (surroundings)
- Surface
- Collection system
- Number of dry days before harvesting



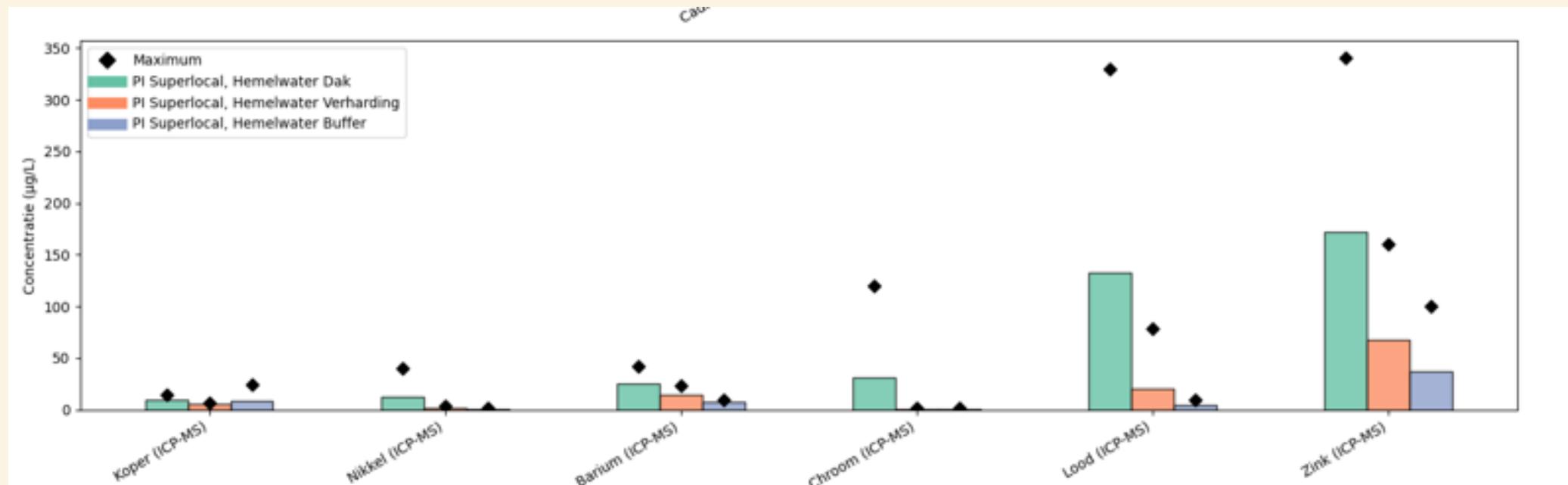
Surface:

- Composition
- Location in area
- Orientation and slope



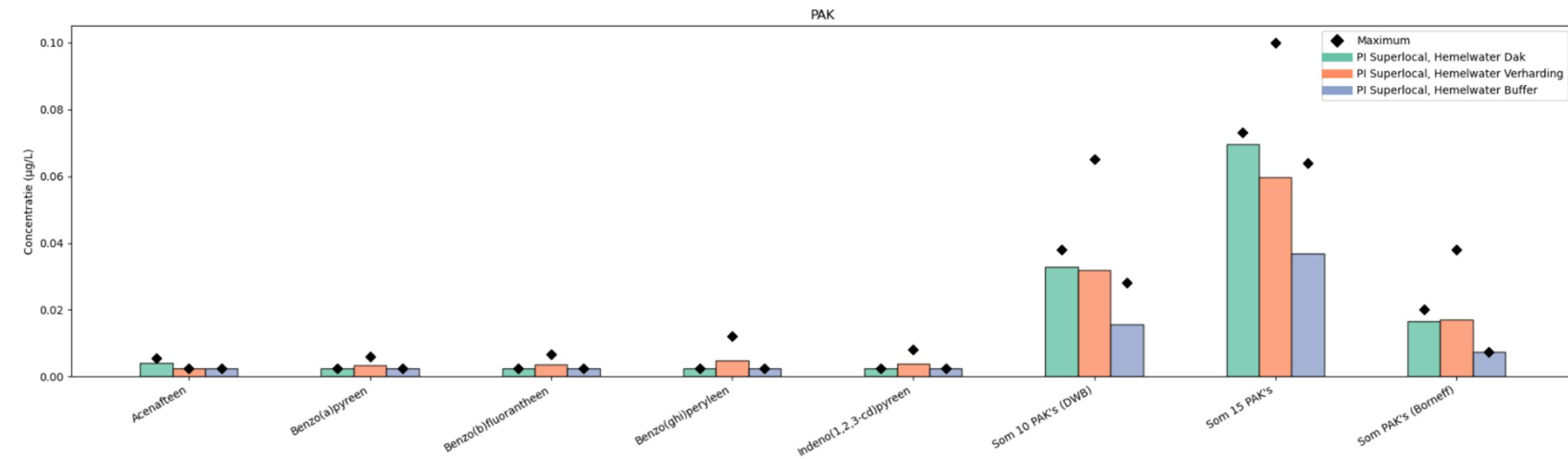
Analysis data: roof versus hard surface

- Metals: roof collection system dak contains zinc and lead
- Dutch Drinking Water Decree: **Pb 5 µg/L, Zn 3 mg/L**



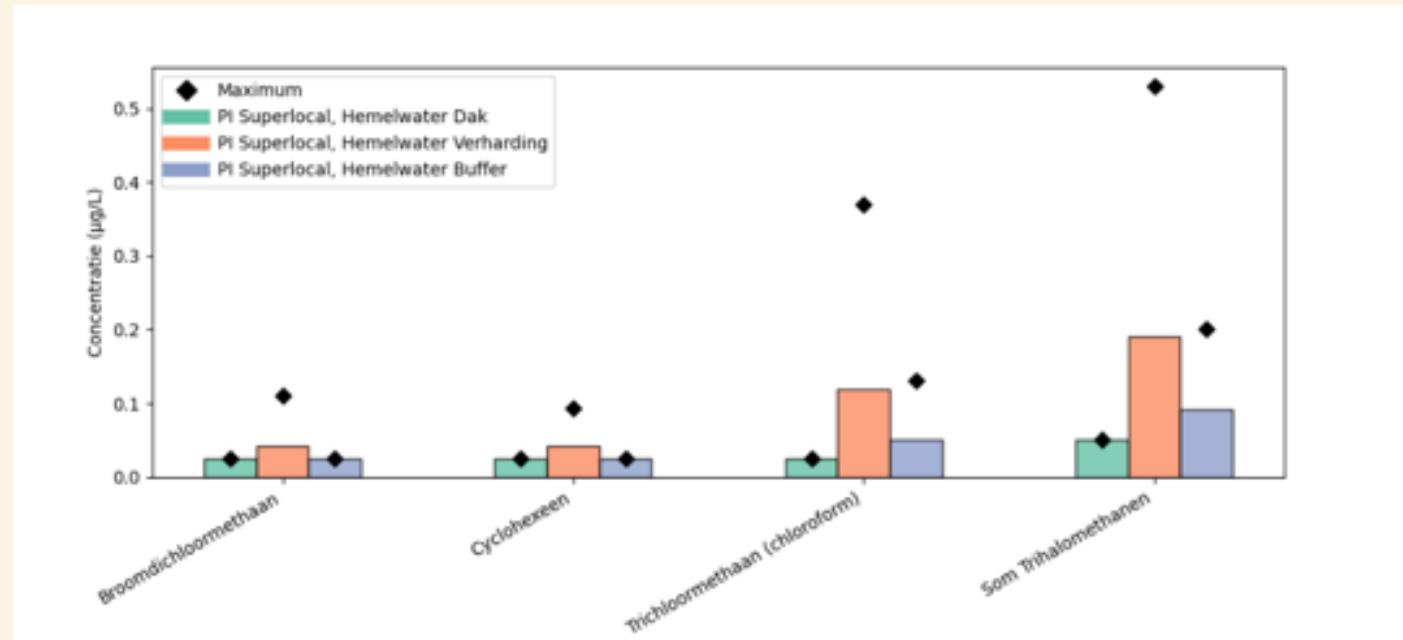
Analysis data: roof versus hard surface

- PAKs both from roof and hard surface



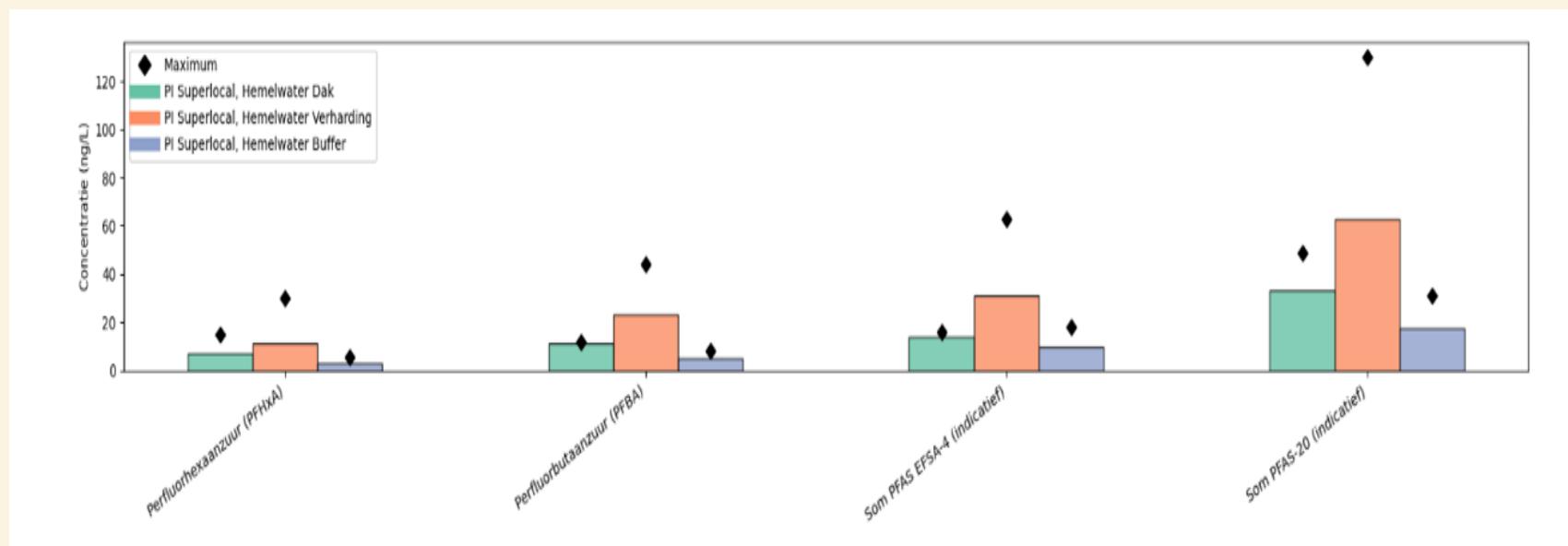
Analysis data: roof versus hard surface

- Halomethanes: cleaning using chlorine on hard surface?
- Dutch Drinking Water Decree: trihalomethanes < 1 µg/L



Analysis data: roof versus hard surface

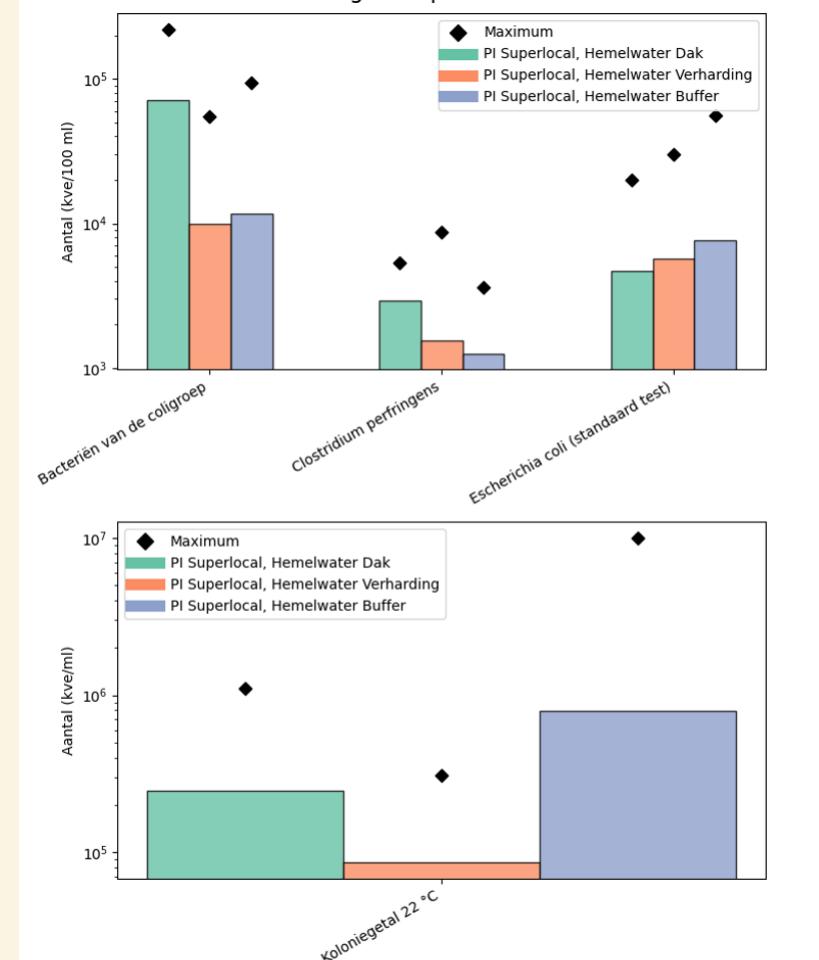
- Sum 4 PFAS >> guideline value **4,4 ng/L!**
- Sum 20 PFAS < 100 ng/L
- “It’s raining PFAS” (Cousins, 2022)



Analysis data: roof versus hard surface

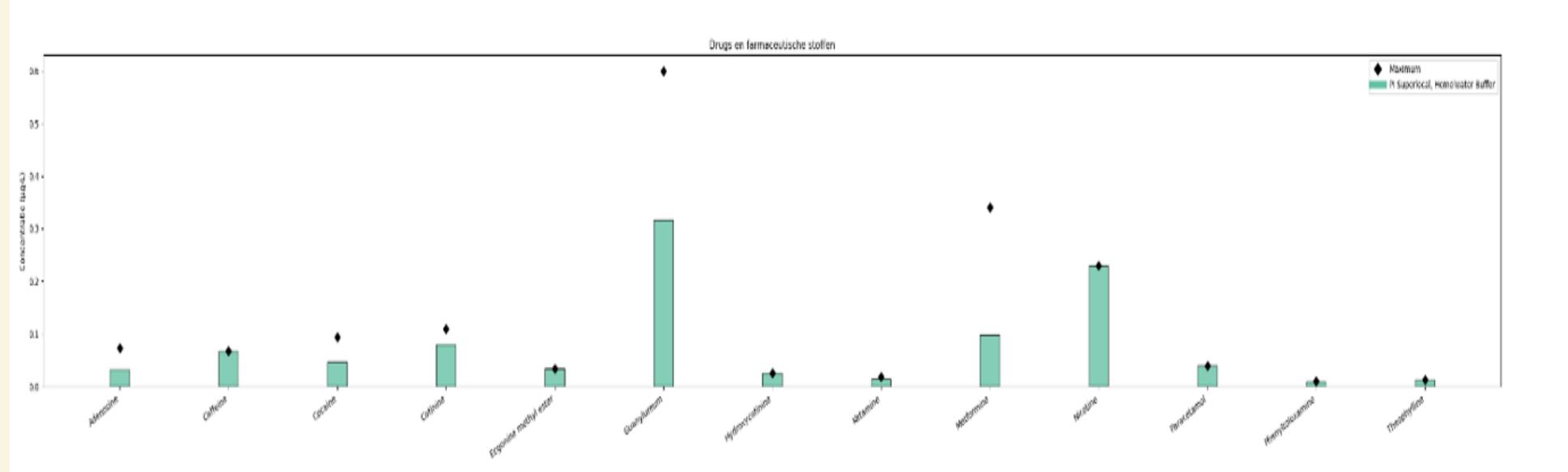
Microbiological parameters as expected (10^5 - 10^7)

Sufficient disinfection required



Analysis data: observed in buffer

- Pharmaceuticals, especially guanylurea en metformin, caffeine points to human origin
- Dutch Drinking Water Decree: $< 1 \mu\text{g/L}$ How did they turn up in the harvested rainwater?



Conclusions

Points of attention:

- Sufficient disinfection required
- Low SI causes dissolution of metals from roofs/collection systems
- PAKs both from roofs and hard surface
- Harvested rainwater contains significant concentrations of PFAS
- Harvested rainwater contains organochlorine compounds and trihalomethanes (cleaning?)
- Harvested rainwater contains low concentrations of pharmaceuticals. Origin?
- Quality rainwater harvested from roofs isn't better than from hard surfaces



In house systems



HEEMWONEN

Black water

Water saving toilets (vacuum technology)

Food waste grinders (individual and collective)



Grey water

Shower & Sink

Washing machines (also collective)

Dishwasher

Recycle showers in experimental houses



In house systems

Experiences

Communication :

1. **Selection** of sustainability-conscious tenants at the **intake of new residents**
2. Meetings and workshop : **support** for potential delays or maintenance
3. Keep **informing** the tenants about the do's and the don'ts
4. Keep informing about **progress** of project

Tenants : **positive** about vacuumtoilets and individual food waste grinders

Collective food waste grinder :



- not 100% correct use
- technology : is new and needs further optimization



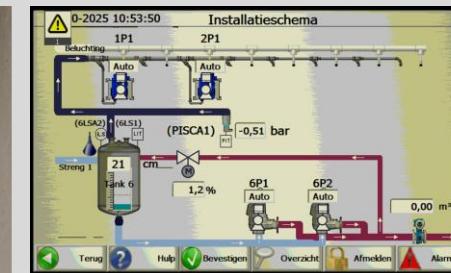
Vacuum station



Start : april 2021
Maintenance and operation

Vacuum station

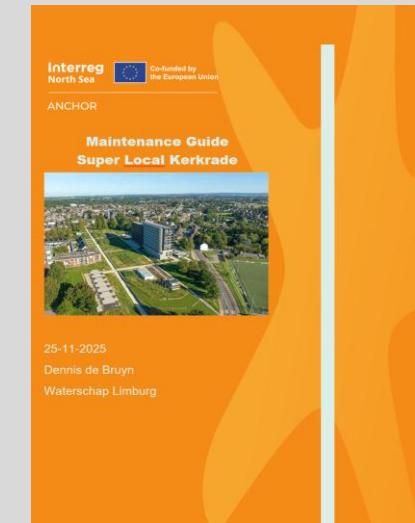
- 2 Vacuum pumps
- Vacuum vessel (ca. 3 m³)
- 2 Sludge pumps (cutting)
- 3-way valve
- Off gas treatment
- Flow, energy, pressure and level measurement



0-2025 11:46:04

gemeten waarden

datum	hoeveelheid afvalwater	capaciteit vacuumpomp	capaciteit afvalwaterpomp
1/40	0,52 m ³	7,53 kWh	0,23 kWh
2/40	1,08 m ³	12,24 kWh	0,47 kWh
3/40	1,19 m ³	12,01 kWh	0,45 kWh
4/40	1,12 m ³	12,36 kWh	0,62 kWh
5/40	1,25 m ³	12,87 kWh	0,50 kWh
6/40	1,09 m ³	12,55 kWh	0,36 kWh
7/40	1,17 m ³	12,05 kWh	0,66 kWh
8/40	1,04 m ³	12,00 kWh	0,49 kWh
9/40	1,16 m ³	11,94 kWh	0,47 kWh
10/40	1,21 m ³	12,85 kWh	0,64 kWh



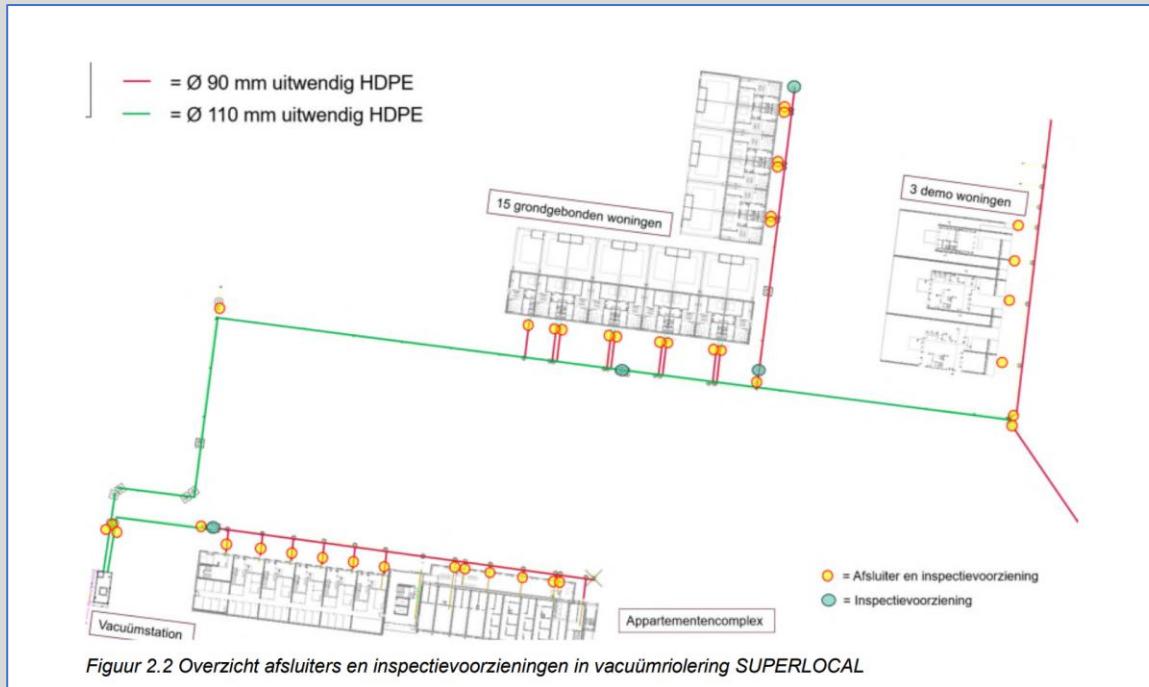
LIFE LOCAL WATER ADAPT

LIFE 17 CCA/NL/000043

Black water transport and collection



Vacuum pipelines



TAUW



STOWA: Execution of camera inspections
(May 2024) vacuum sewerage 4 project
locations

SUPERLOCAL - Kerkrade

October 11, 2024

All inspected horizontal and vertical pipes have **moderate** to **severe** scaling,
both indoor and in public areas



LIFE LOCAL WATER ADAPT
LIFE 17 CCA/NL/000043

Black water transport and collection



Vacuum pipelines

TAUW



Work description
High-pressure cleaning instructions
vacuum lines SUPERLOCAL
18 november 2024

September 2025
First test
Horizontal pipes

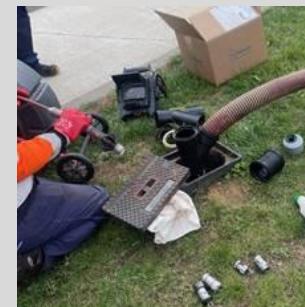
December 2025
First test
Vertical pipes
Apartment building

Q1 2026
Cleaning all pipes



Figuur 2.1 Vibrerende en roterende sputtkop zoals toegepast bij de hogedrukreiniging van de vacuümleidingen in het openbaar gebied in Sneek

Rotating and vibrating high pressure water cleaning



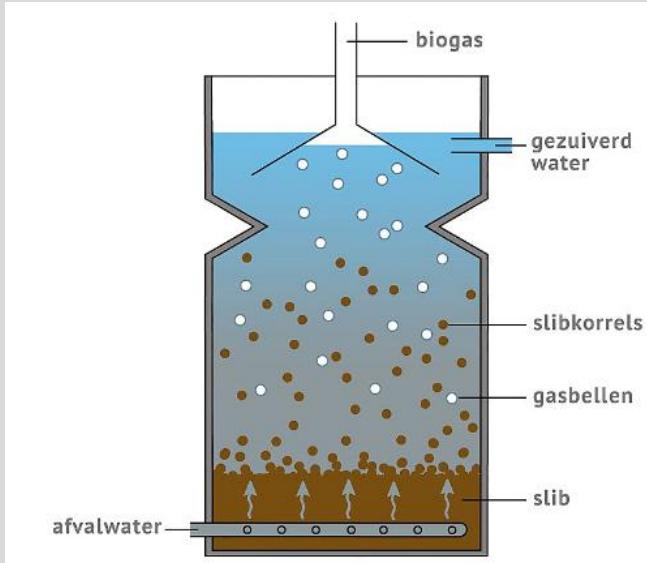
LIFE LOCAL WATER ADAPT
LIFE 17 CCA/NL/000043

Black water digestion

Digester

- type UASB
- volume : 7 m³
- Load : ca. 1 – 1,5 m³/d
- 35°C

Adjusted to black water treatment*



Hygiënisering

- 1 uur en 70°C



Black water digestion

First startup : juni 2022 – september 2022

influent : black water + collective food waste grinder

- clogged inlet pipes
- to high pressures inlet pipes
- loose pipes, leakage and odor and noise nuisance



Several adjustments : pipe connections, mixing facilities, level switches etc.

Second startup : april 2023 – october 2023

influent : only black water and in september + collective food waste

- same problems



Technical study 2024 :

- extensive additional adjustments are necessary,
- but no guarantee for stable operation

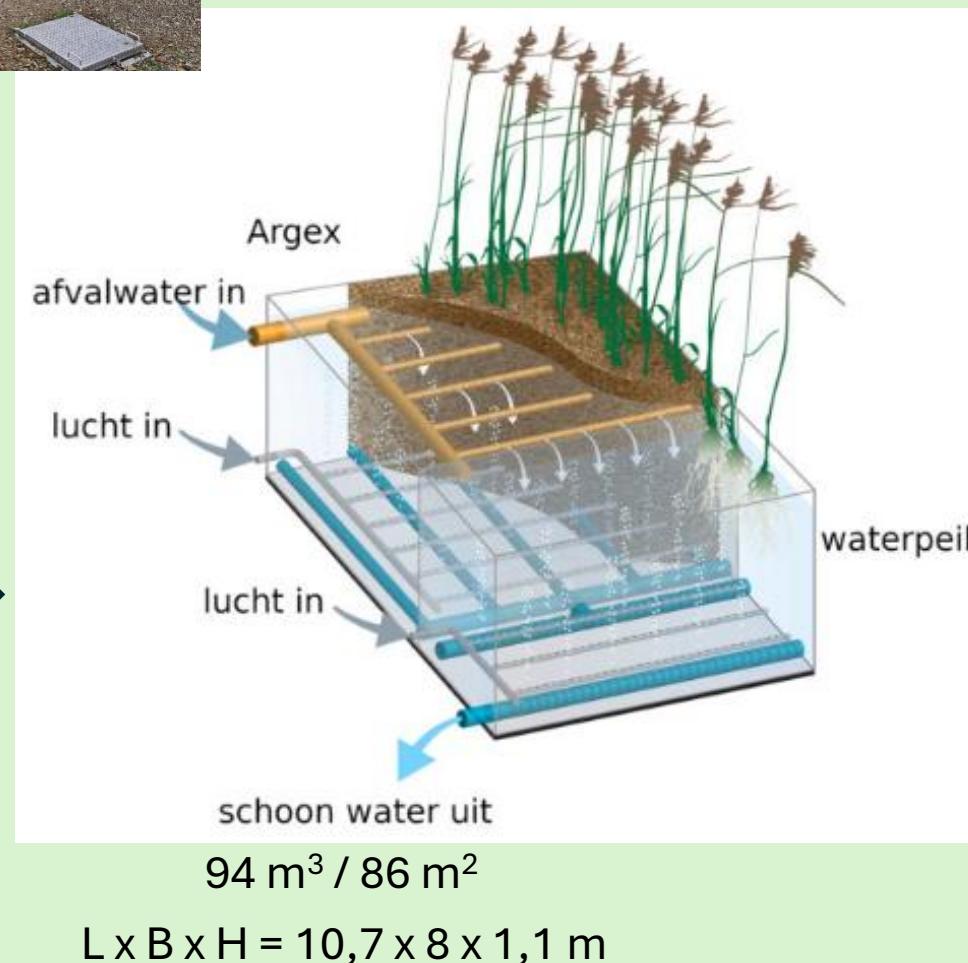
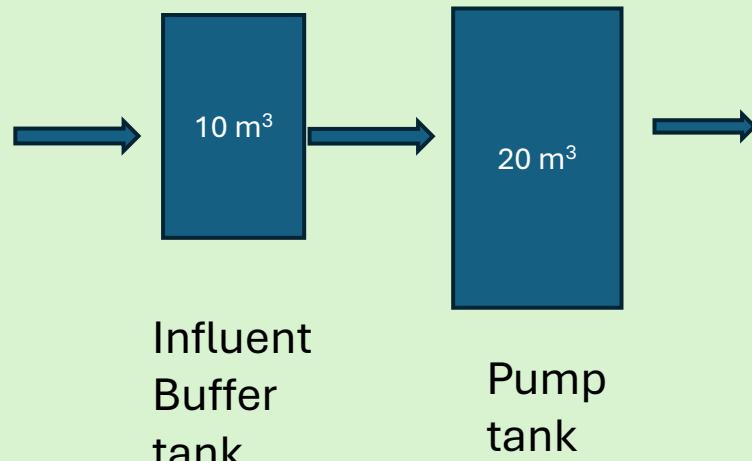
Decision : june 2025



Stop digester at Superlocal.

2026 : Continuous test with black water
of Superlocal in Sneek

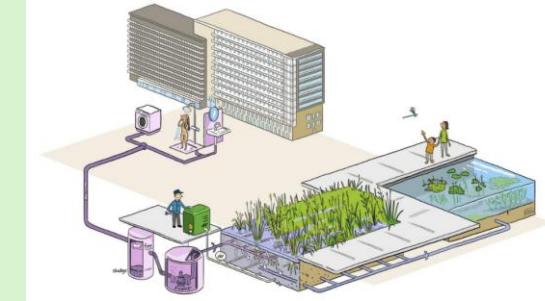
Grey water treatment



Vertical flow

Expanded clay granulas

Aerated at the bottom



→ **4,5 m³** →

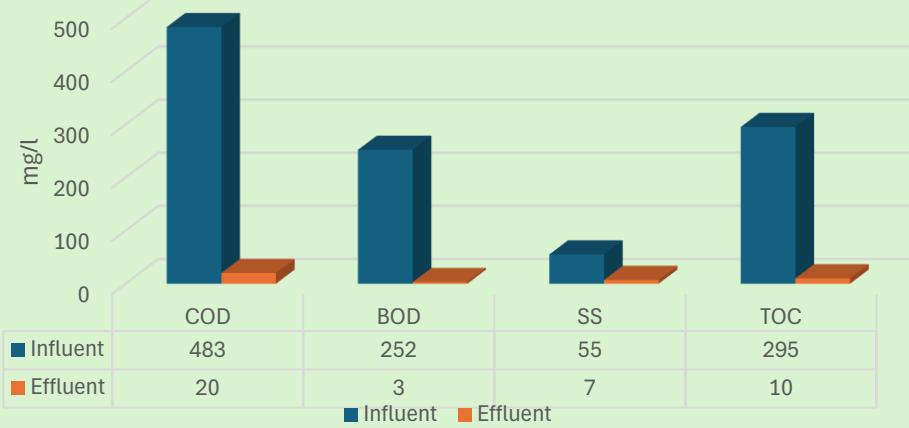
**Sewer
or
future reuse
surface water**

Effluent Buffer tank

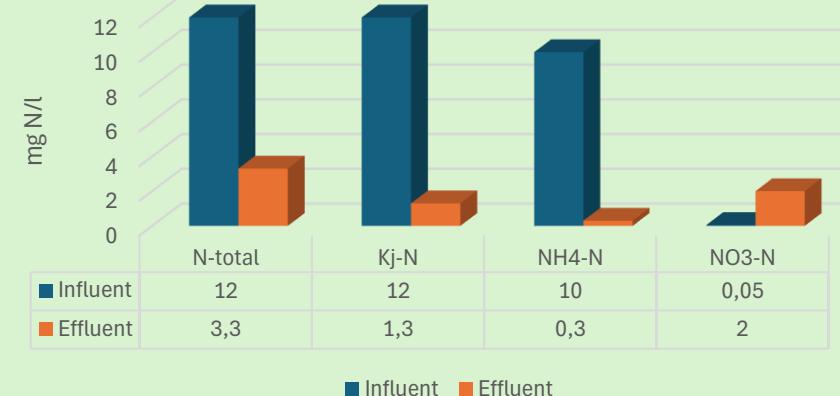
Grey water treatment

+/- 7 m³/day

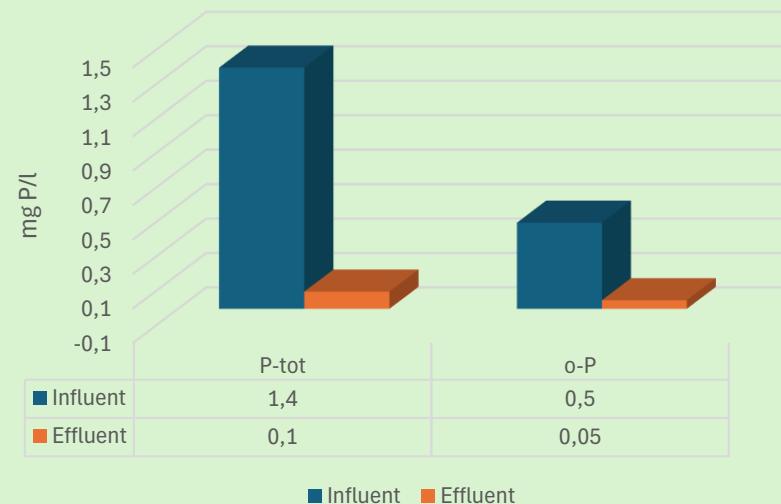
COD, BOD, SS and TOC Infl/effl helofyte filter Superlocal



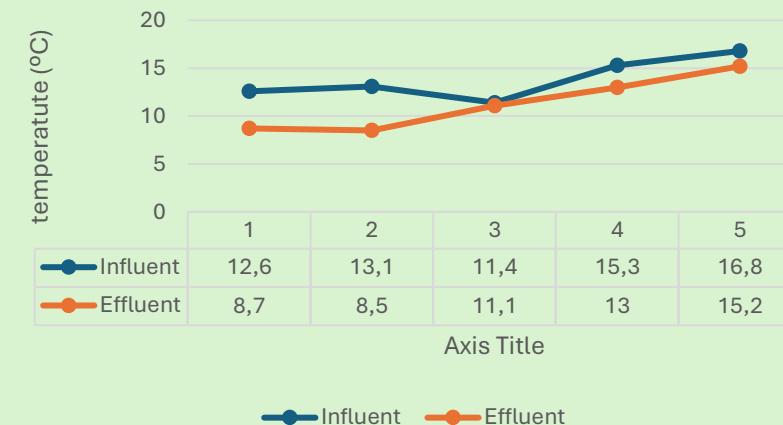
N Infl/effl helofyte filter Superlocal



P Infl/effl helofyte filter Superlocal



Temperature infl./ effl. helofyte filter
Superlocal



Grey water treatment

	Influent	Effluent	Removal
	ug/l	ug/l	%
1,2,3-benztriazool	3	0,7	77
Som 4- en 5-methyl-1H-benzotriazool	0,07	0,03	57
Citalopram	0,043	0,01	77
Diclofenac	2	1,3	35
Metropolol	0,1	0,06	40

Amisulpride
Azitromycine
Candesartan
Clarithromycine
Furosemide
Gabapentine
Hydrochloorthiazide
Irbesartan
Propanolol
Sotalol
Sulfamethoxazol
Trimethoprim
Venlafaxine
Carbamazepine

< detection limit

Aluminium
Barium
Calcium
Chroom
Kalium
Koper
Lood
Magnesium
Mangaan
Natrium
Strontium
Tin
Zink
Zwavel

Influent	Effluent	Removal
ug/l	ug/l	%
825	50	94
16	9,7	39
24300	21750	10
3,4	3	12
7750	7675	1
18	8,1	55
1,5	1	33
3500	3325	5
15	15	0
59250	56520	5
43	37	14
2,5	1	60
90	5,2	94
11750	10325	12

Arseen
IJzer
Molybdeen
Nikkel
Antimoon

Beryllium
Cadmium
Kwik
Telluur
Thallium
Uranium
Vanadium
Wolfraam
Zilver
Kobalt

< detection limit

Key issues Superlocal (1)

Location + partners found who are positive about the concept and the philosophy

Scale Super local is limited and defined and **risk** is limited (back-up)

Questions and transitions are **jointly formulated** (technology, legislation, acceptance and finance)

Every partner is represented by an **ambassadeur/promotor** at project level and at management and board level in the phase of:

- (1) idea generation
- (2) planning
- (3) Preparation ; (4) Realization;
- (5) Operation en (6) Monitoring
- (7) Evaluation

Key issues Superlocal (2)

Knowledge exchange decentralized projects – other demo projects (ANCHOR), experts (Tauw), Stowa, KWR.

Communication – informing and involvement of residents

Initiate various actions to change **legislation** (use of rainwater as a source of drinkingwater and use digester sludge as fertilizer and reuse of grey water

DISCUSSION en LESSONS LEARNED (1)

Less flexibel in market targeting due to funding conditions

There are relatively few suppliers of specific installations

Long term track : Idea – choice – realization – operation – monitoring : > 5 – 10 years

Maintenance, operation and monitoring requires more time than foreseen

Maintenance, operation and monitoring requires specific skills

Knowledge sharing between experts from decentralized projects is essential

Knowledge building within installation companies is necessary

DISCUSSION en LESSONS LEARNED (2)

Within the organizations : ensure good coordination + staff deployment and reporting

Between the partners : good coordination and focuss on public interest

Activities in one “ Water Cycle Company” in stead of divided amongst 4 partners

Residents are positive about the new techniques

Keep informing the residents on do's and don'ts

The black water vacuum lines must be cleaned every 3 - 4 years

To do : 2026 + 2027

1. Testing and monitoring

- Intensified testing rain water treatment
- Pilot test digestion black water SuperLocal at Sneek
- Testing post treatment of effluent helofytfilter -> household water

2. Evaluation of (parts of) of the concept

- Performance
- Maintenance and operation
- Costs and values : minimal scale
- Social acceptance and behavioural change

SOURCE-SEPARATED SYSTEMS IN PRACTICE

PANEL DISCUSSION

Interreg
North Sea



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PANEL DISCUSSION

ANCHOR

Moderator



⚓ Henk-Jan van Alphen
KWR (NL)



⚓ Sybren Gerbens
Wetterskip Fryslan (NL)



⚓ Hamse Kjerstadius
NSVA (SE)



⚓ Ad de Man
Waterschap Limburg (NL)



⚓ Peter De Smet
DuCoop (BE)



SPOORDOK LEEUWARDEN

A CIRCULAR
URBAN WATERCYCLE



Sybren Gerbens
Wetterskip Fryslân
Anchor meeting Kerkrade, November 26, 2025

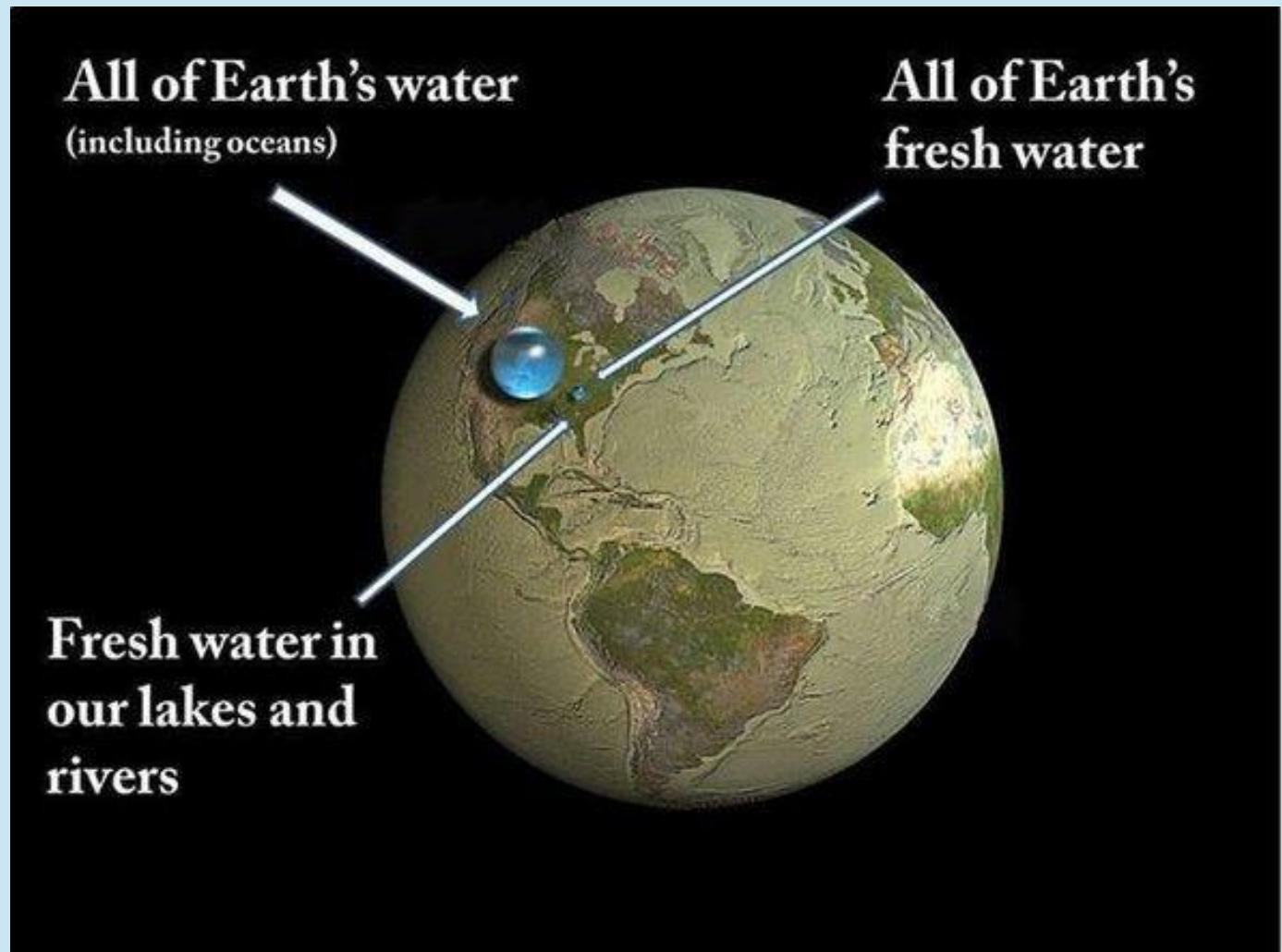
WETTERSKIP FRYSLÂN IN BRIEF

TASKS

- 1) We clean water
- 2) We keep water out
- 3) We manage water levels



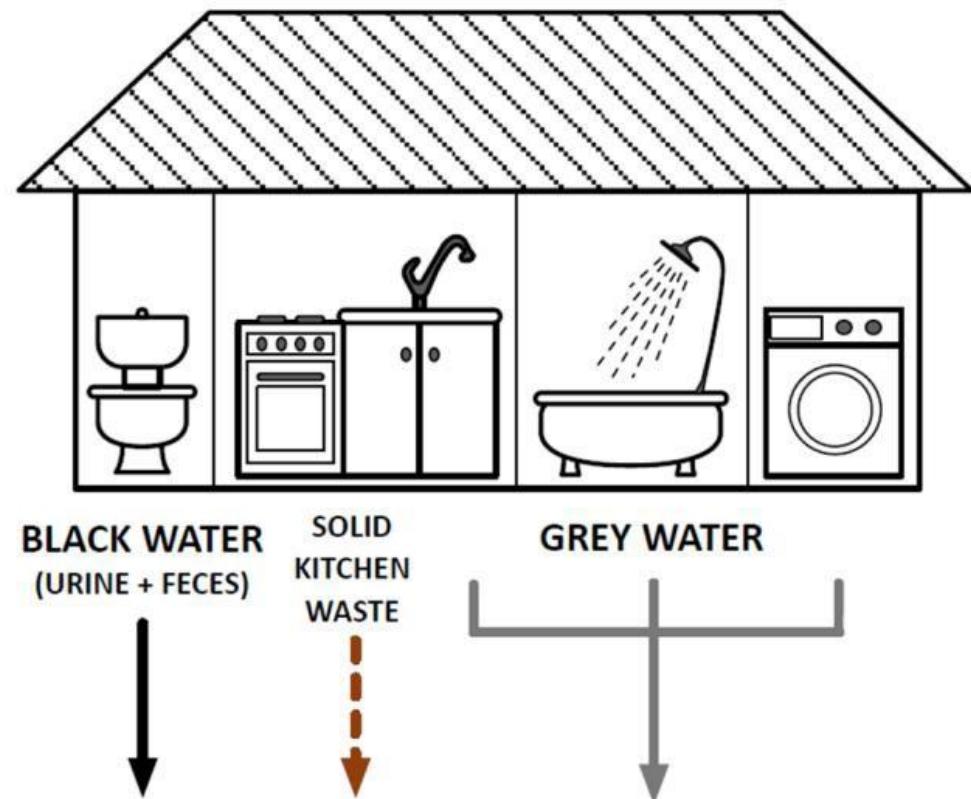
WATER IS PRECIOUS



Water is precious
and essential for life
and more scarce
than we think...

SOURCE SEPARATED SANITATION

Source separated sanitation

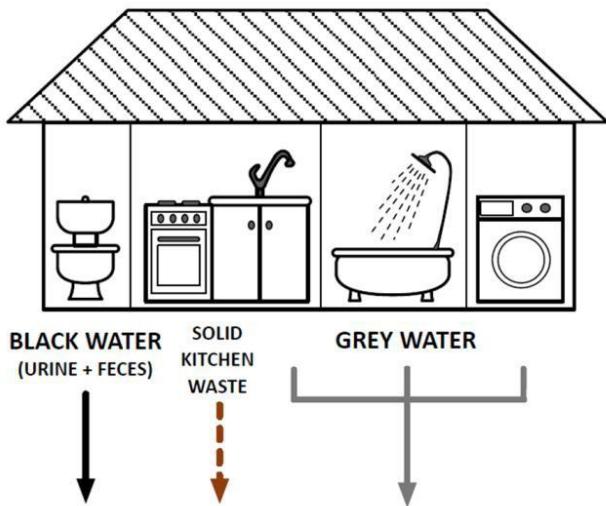


Research Waterschoon showed:

- Source separated sanitation has better potential in reuse of nutrients
- 20% water savings by vacuum toilet
- Potential of 80% reuse of drinking water by greywater recycling

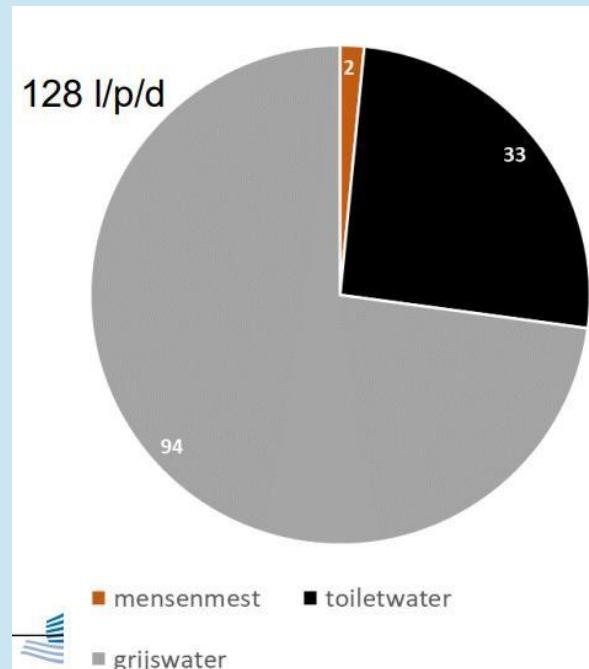
VACUUM TOILETS

Source separated sanitation

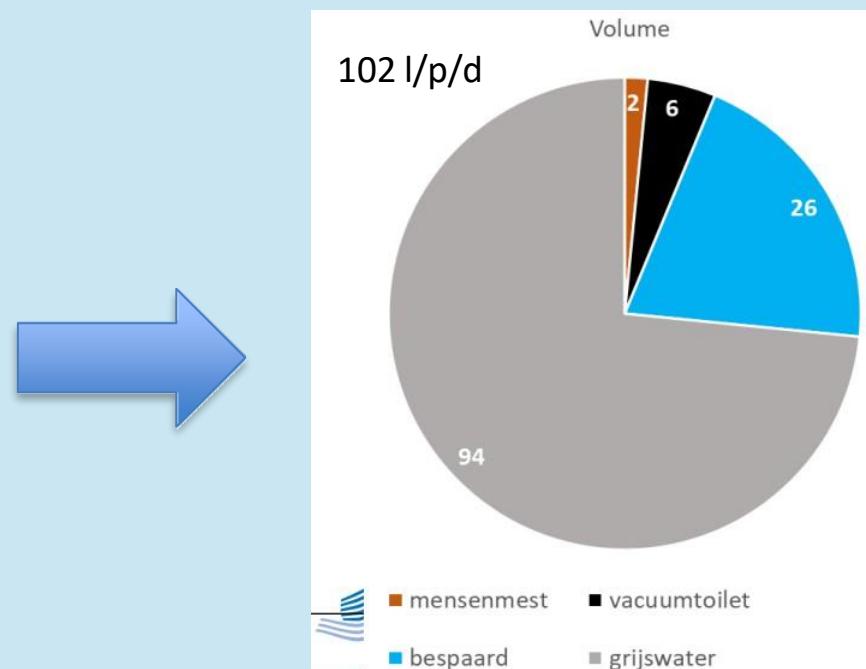


20% water savings by vacuum sewer!

Traditional

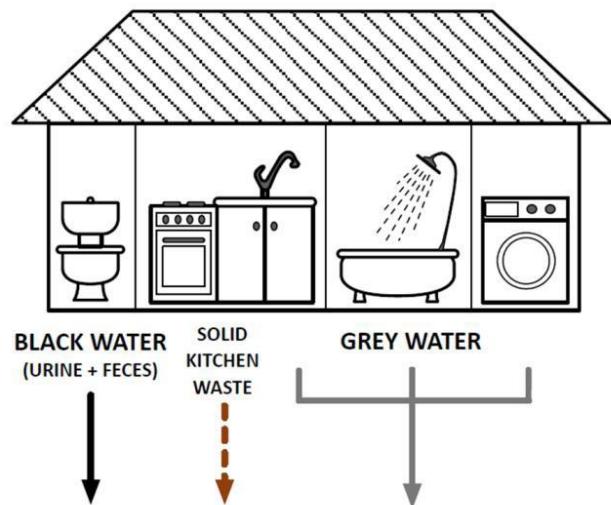


Source Separated Sanitation



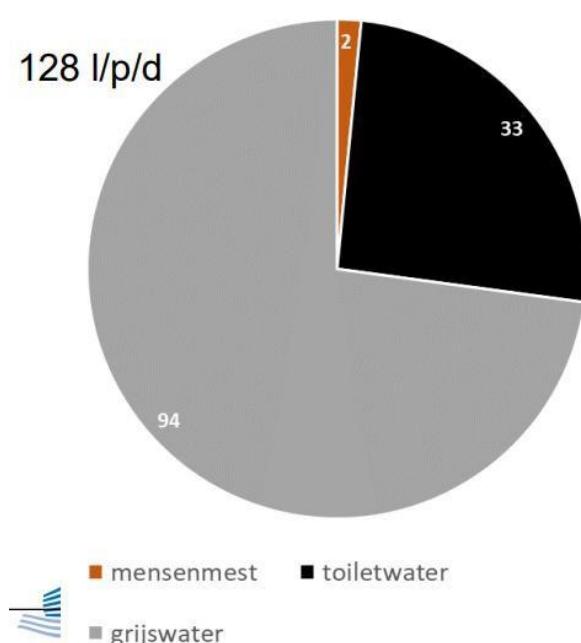
VACUUM TOILETS

Source separated sanitation

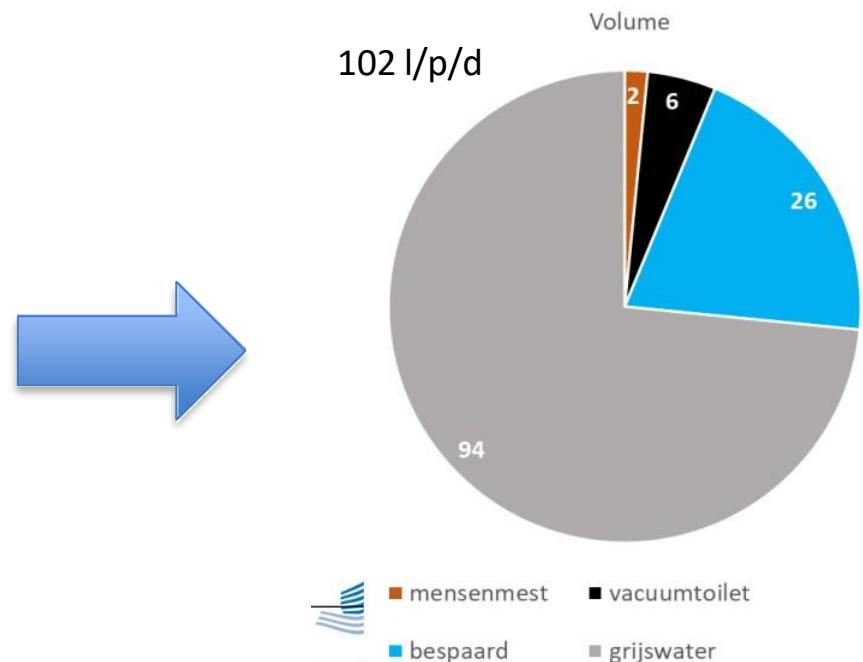


20% water savings by vacuum sewer!

Traditional

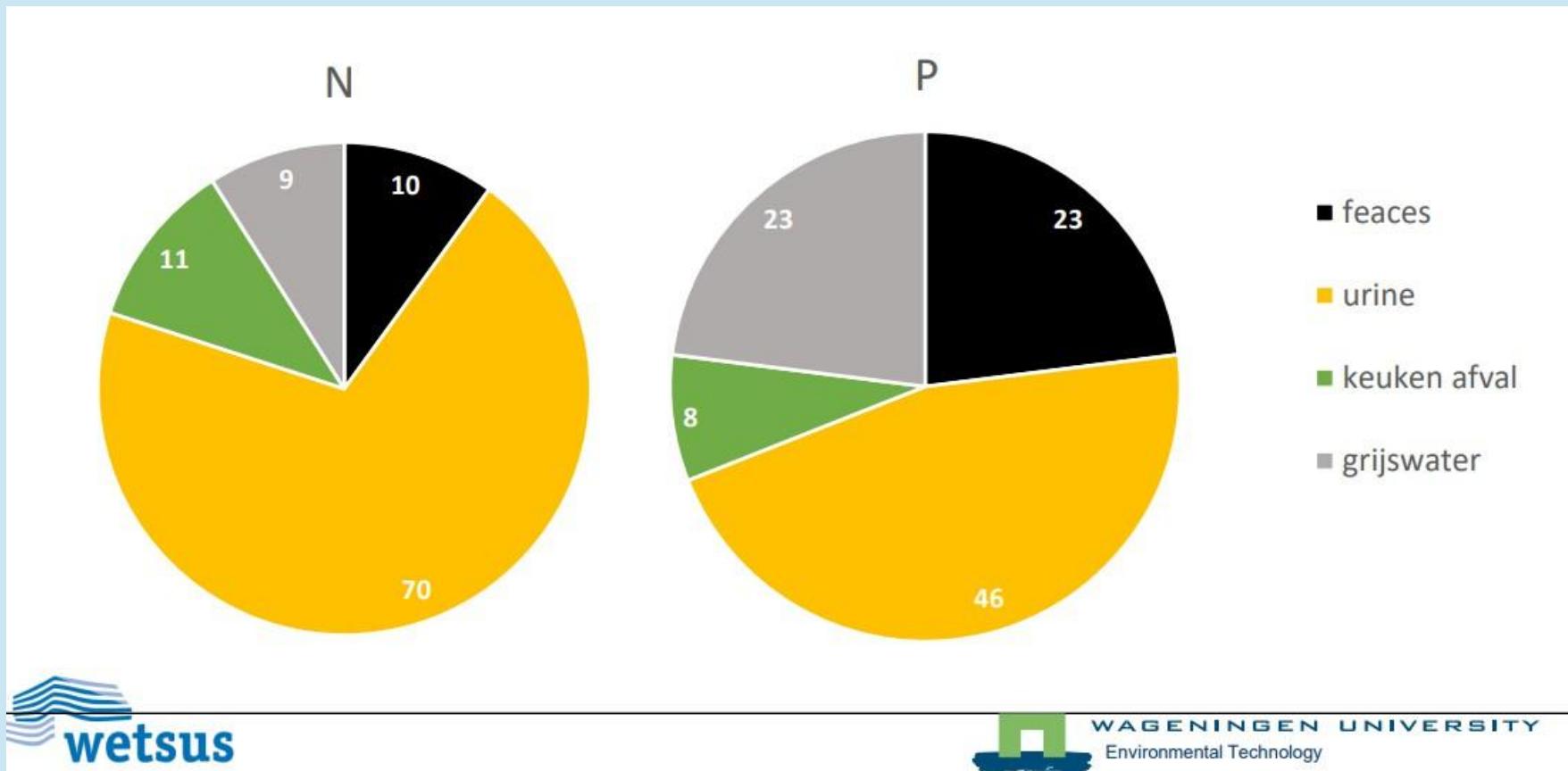


Source Separated Sanitation

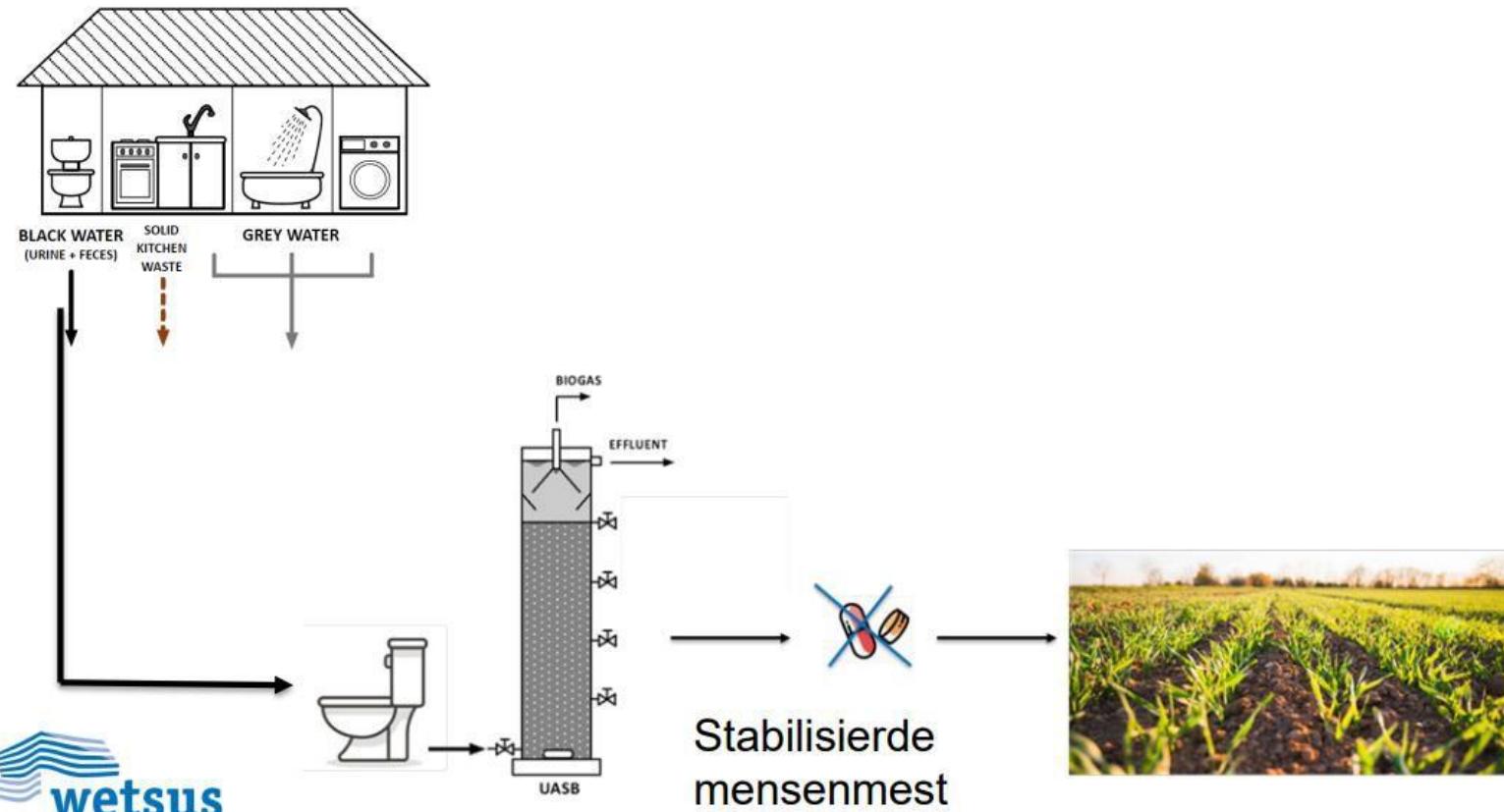


BLACK WATER

Most (>91% N and >77% P) of the nutrients are in the toiletwater and kitchen waste



RECYCLING OF HUMAN MANURE



- Cleaning chemicals and microplastic predominant in greywater, which are kept apart from blackwater and treated separately
- Blackwater is less polluted, but still contains medicines. These medicines in blackwater can be removed by composting

Schaarse elementen

N	P	K	Mg
370	288		
Ca	S	Fe	Mn
Zn	Ni	Cl	Mo
19			44
	B	Cu	
	46	60	



Co	Na	Se	I
Cr	V	Sn	As
+			
F			

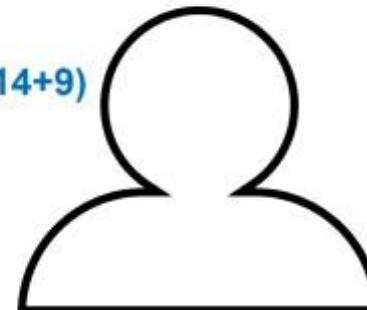
Reserves in jaren

49

14



23₍₁₄₊₉₎



SPOORDOK LEEUWARDEN

Renovation of the city district Spoordok in Leeuwarden:

- 19 hectare
- 2000 houses
- +/- 4000 people



HIGH AMBITION

Ambition

Wetterskip Fryslân

- Climate neutral in 2030
- 100% circular in 2050

Municipality of Leeuwarden

- Climate adaptive in 2035
- Spoordok; water-, energy- and resource neutral



Figuur 2.1 Schetsontwerp visuele weergave Spoordok



'NOT A SINGLE DROP OF WATER OUT OF THE AREA!'

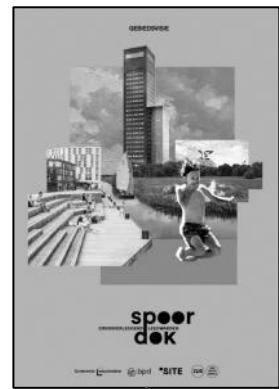




De Watermakerij; Water exhibition center



WETTERSKIP
FRYSLÂN



2021

2022

2024

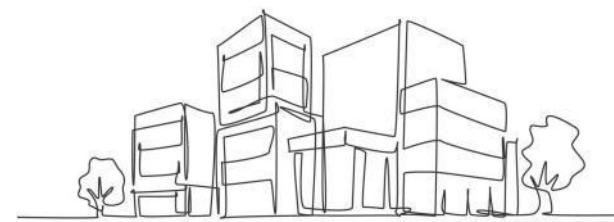
2025

2026

2027

RUIMTELIJKE
IMPLICATIES
WATERKETEN
VARIANTEN

VARIANTEN
STUDIE
WATERKETEN

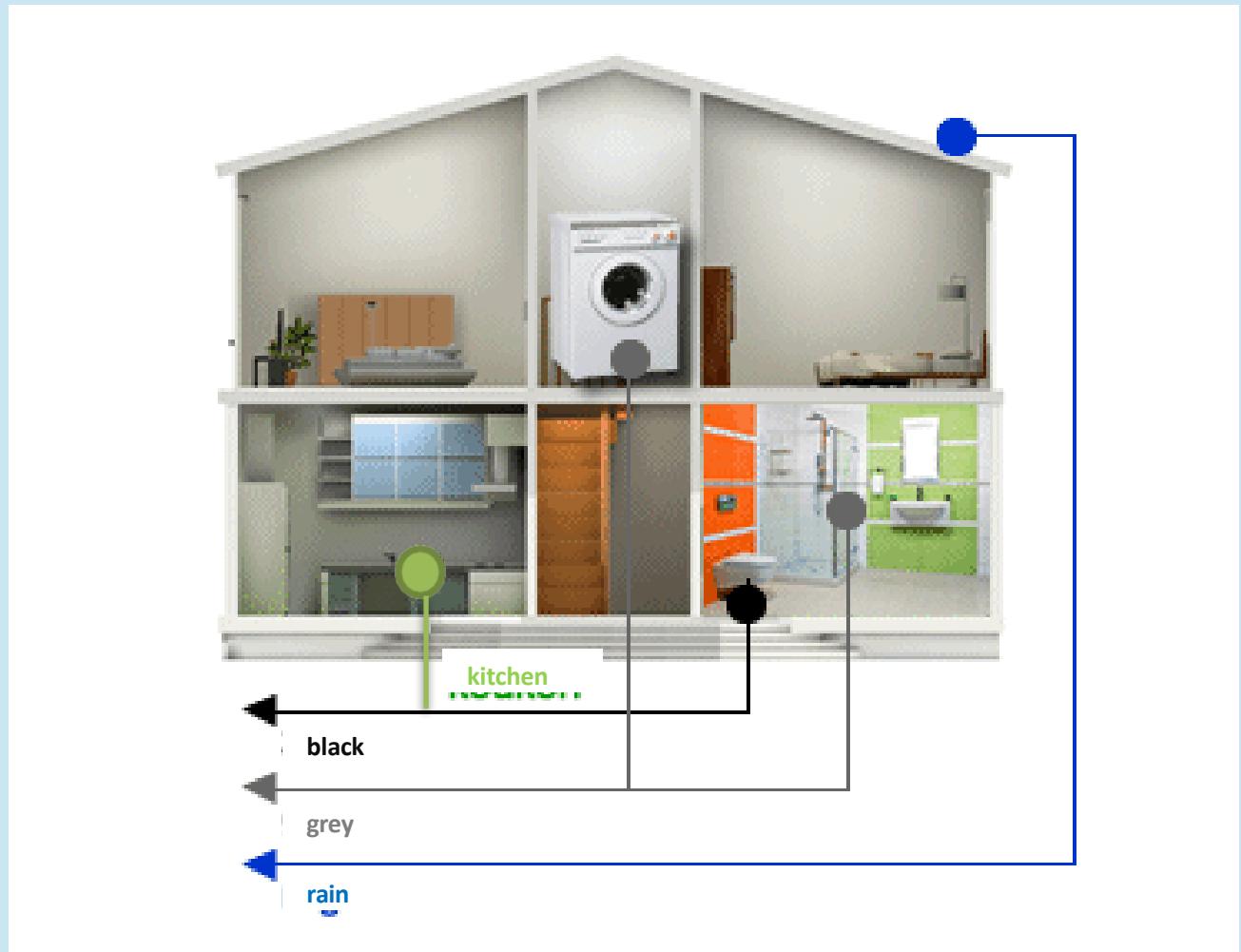


Climate adaptation in Spoordok:

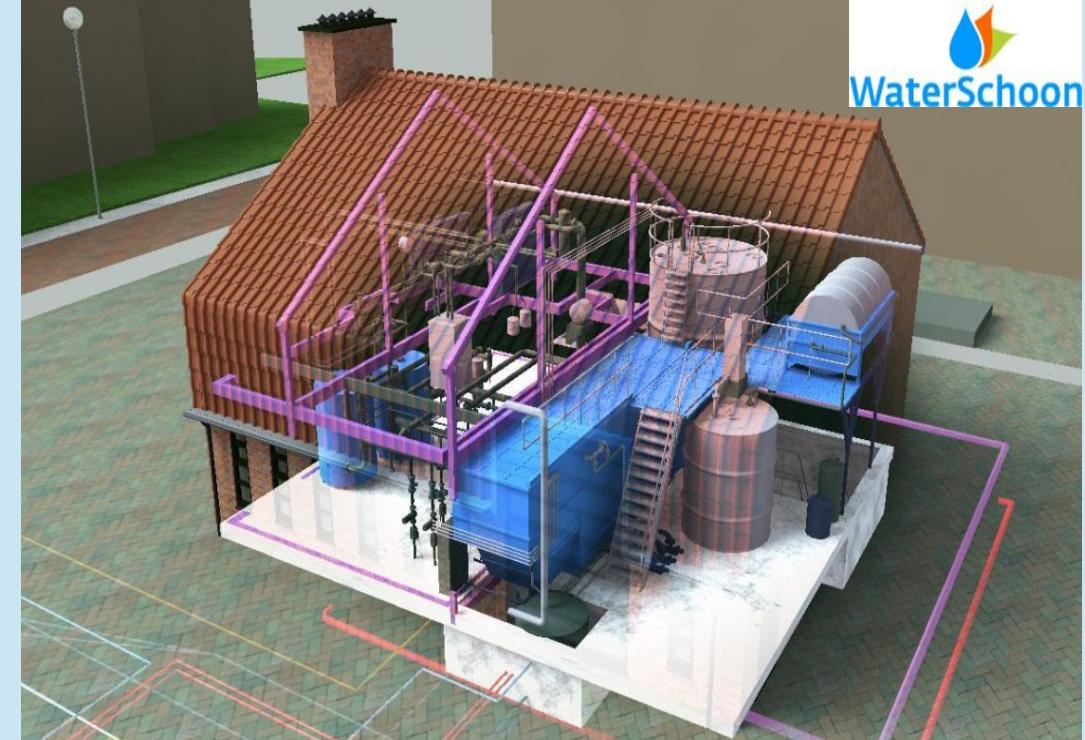
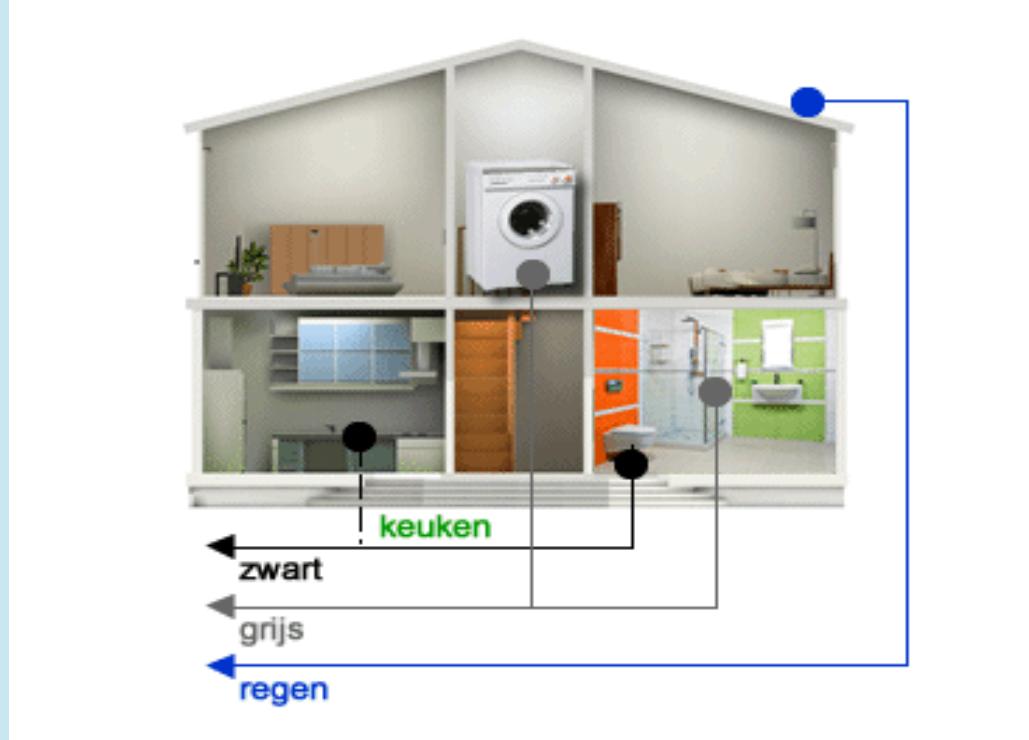
- smart rainwater storage
- avoiding heat stress

Apply source separated sanitation

- water saving (vacuum toilets)
- recover nutrients

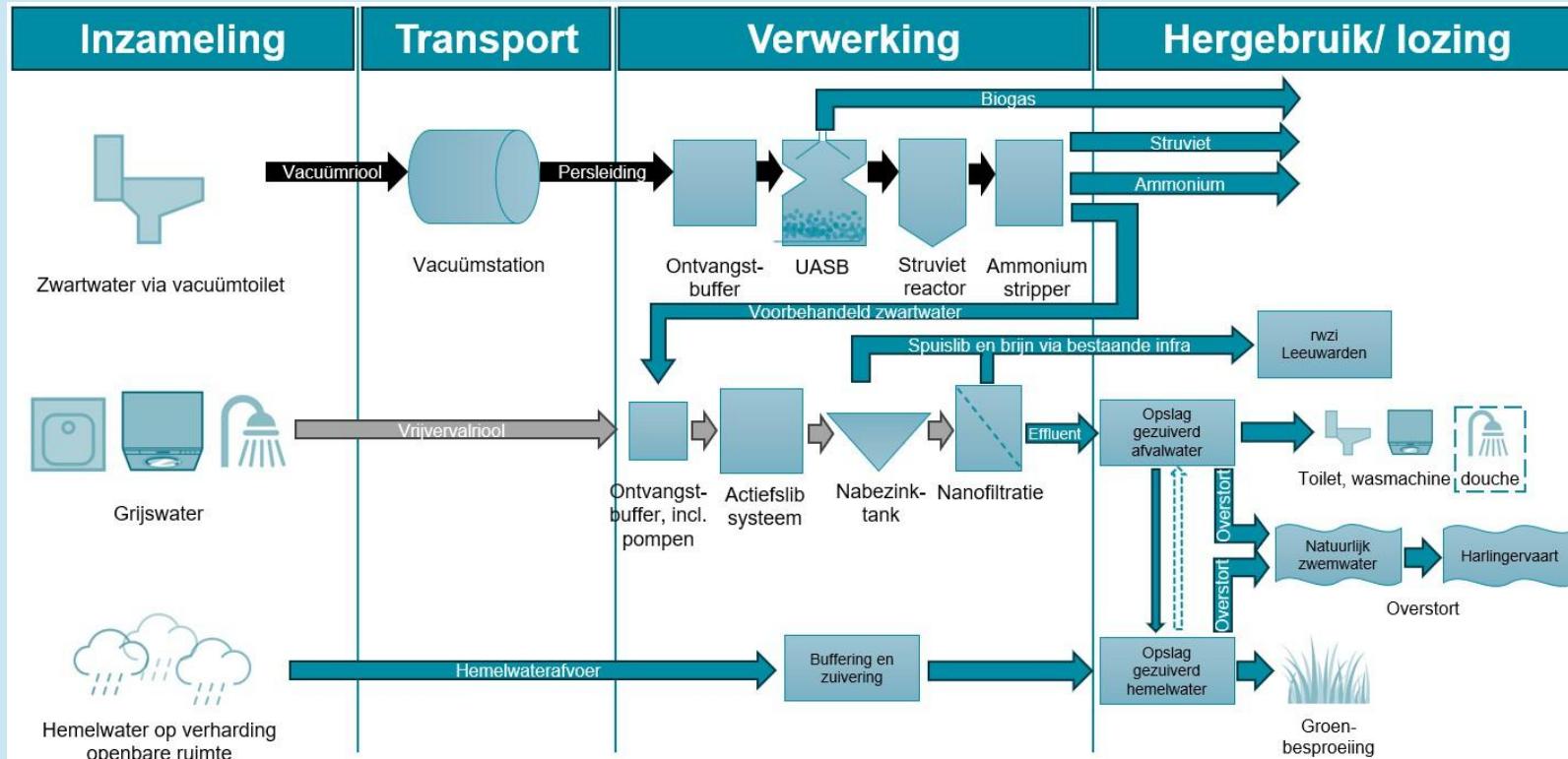


VARIANT 1: SOURCE SEPARATED SANITATION (= WATERSCHOON 3.0)



VARIANT 1

(=SOURCE SEPARATED SANITATION)



- Highest investment cost (>10 € million)
- Highest exploitation cost (€100k/yr)
- Lowest CO2 (160 ton/yr)
- Lowest drinking water consumption (29 lppd)

CONCLUSIONS

- Vacuum toilets can save 25% drinking water
- Variant 1 (new sanitation) scores highest in the MCA
- Circular urban water cycle will cost extra money
- Water and nutrients still yield too little for a solid BC
- "Lock in" with existing urban water cycle is an obstacle for source-separated sanitation



EN WAT DOEN WE MORGEN MET WATER?
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PANEL DISCUSSION

ANCHOR

Moderator



⚓ Henk-Jan van Alphen
KWR (NL)



⚓ Sybren Gerbens
Wetterskip Fryslan (NL)



⚓ Hamse Kjerstadius
NSVA (SE)



⚓ Ad de Man
Waterschap Limburg (NL)



⚓ Peter De Smet
DuCoop (BE)



ANCHOR

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SOURCE-SEPARATED SYSTEMS IN PRACTICE

We leave for the site visit at 12.45 sharp

GUIDED TOUR SUPERLOCAL

Group 1

Group 2

Group 3

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SOURCE-SEPARATED SYSTEMS IN PRACTICE

**NETWORKING LUNCH
& GUIDED SITE
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Thank you for attending!

