



**Co-UDlabs**

# Building Collaborative Urban Drainage research labs Communities



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101008626

# Co-UDlabs InfoDay

**March 18, 2025**

**Fundación Galicia-Europa, Brussels (Belgium)**



**Co-UDlabs**

09:00-10:00 Reception of participants and welcoming coffee

10:00-10:20 Institutional opening

10:20-10:40 Introduction: four years of Co-UDlabs

10:40-11:40 Round Table: Co-UDlabs and translating science into policy and practice

11:40-12:30 Co-UDlabs' legacy towards an international UD community

12:30-13:30 Networking corner

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## **10:00-10:20 Institutional opening**

- *Dr. Elena Garbarino* (REA, European Commission)
- *Jose Anta* (Co-UDlabs Coordinator, UDC)
- *Ana Ramos* (Fundación Galicia-Europa)

# Co-UDlabs InfoDay

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**Co-UDlabs**

## **10:20-10:40 Introduction: four years of Co-UDlabs**

An overview of Co-UDlabs, its activities, goals, and expected and achieved results.

*Jose Anta, Universidade da Coruña*

# Why Co-UDlabs?

Urban drainage systems (UDS) are **critical infrastructures** that safely convey stormwater and wastewater to treatment facilities.

## UDS challenges

- **Urbanization and climate change:** more vulnerability to flooding and aquatic pollution
- **UDS are deteriorating and ageing:** huge investment needed for its rehabilitation and replacement
- **UDS complexity and harsh environments** conditions makes monitoring, control and management extremely difficult.
- **Using traditional approaches is unaffordable** and UDS have to implement Nature Based Solutions such as Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems

## Why Co-UDlabs?

Urban drainage systems (UDS) are **critical infrastructures** that safely convey stormwater and wastewater to treatment facilities.

### UDS opportunities

- **Water digitalization:** IoT devices – low cost sensing, Imaging techniques
- **New modelling approaches:** digital twins, data driven models, AI, ..
- **Role or Research Infrastructures:** The Urban Drainage Community is not organized around a consolidated ecosystem of research infrastructures



**Welcome to the Data Portal of the  
European Environmental Research  
Infrastructures**

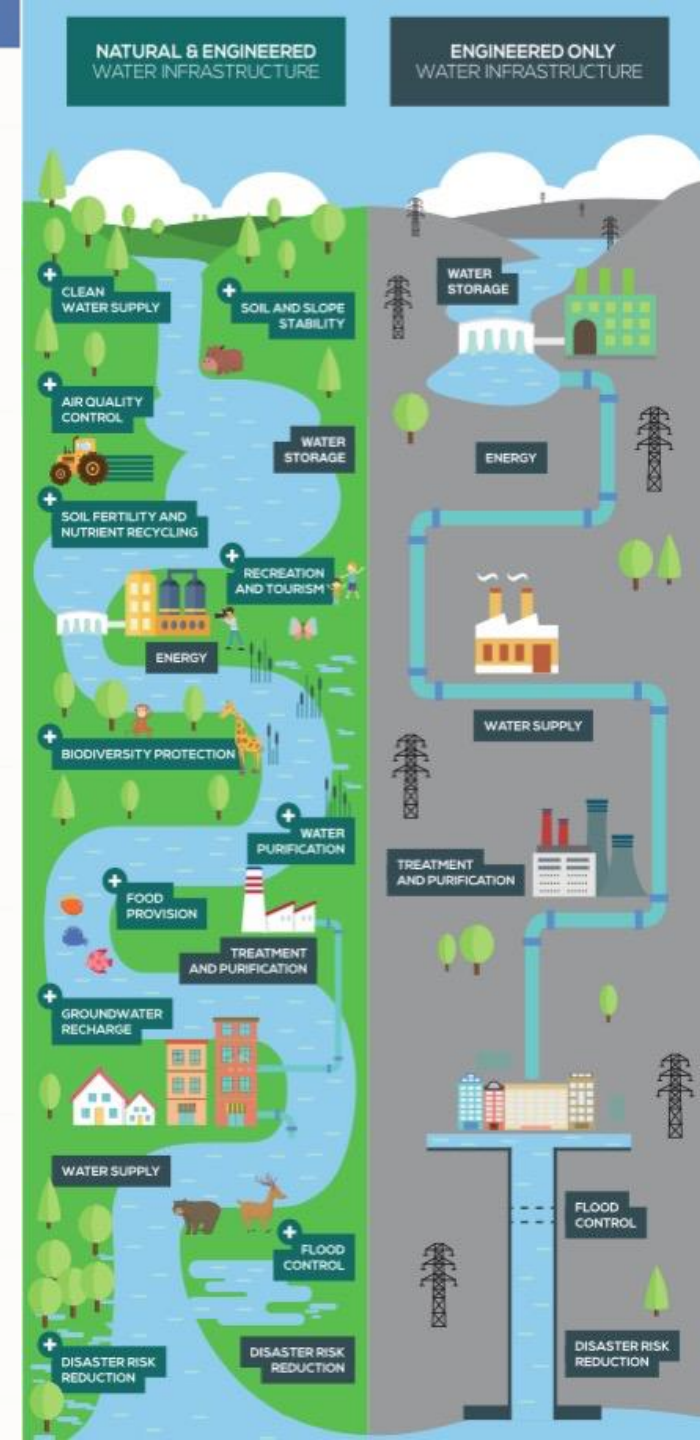
# Why Co-UDlabs? The role of RI

Water utilities are **traditionally cautious innovation adopters, often requiring full or near-full scale testing of novel solutions** prior to effecting widespread implementation

Research Infrastructures can help **to build trust in novel technologies more efficiently, faster and safer to full scale living labs and urban systems**

**Technologies** and the **'Hybrid Grey and Green Infrastructure'** are **Key Components for a Water Smart Society**. To date have been **tested primarily at pilot and small scale**

*WATER EUROPE SIRA : Hybrid grey-green water infrastructure is defined here as a combination of grey, smart and green infrastructures, aimed at producing (climate) resilient water systems, reliably controlling peak flows and/or delivering clean water, sustaining environmental flows, and providing ecosystem, economic and social services*





# What is Co-UDlabs?

Co-UDlabs is a **Horizon 2020 INFRAIA Starting Community** project aiming to integrate research and innovation activities in the field of **Urban Drainage Systems (UDS)** and address pressing public health, flood risks and environmental challenges.

Our consortium includes **nine partners** from **seven European countries**:





# What is Co-UDlabs?

Co-UDlabs is a **Horizon 2020** project aiming to integrate research and innovation activities in the field of **Urban Drainage Systems (UDS)** and address pressing public health, flood risks and environmental challenges.

It has three key goals:

- **Foster a culture of cooperation** through networking activities aimed at the development of a more inclusive, open, and efficient research and innovation framework
- **Facilitate exchange and collaborative research** by offering free-of-charge Transnational Access to a unique research infrastructure, with researchers, utilities, practitioners, and the industry as main partners
- **Strengthen and improve services and venues** available to the urban drainage community via a set of joint research activities



# What are our Networking Activities?

Co-UDlabs has developed a set of Networking Activities, designed to **engage with the larger UD community, involve practitioners** and **end-users**, as well as to promote and disseminate the knowledge produced within the project

- **Sectorial integration:** Co-UDlabs has established a community of about 130 stakeholders who have subscribed to the newsletter and are kept in the loop of all project activities and a community of about 200 participants in Co-UDlabs transnational access programme.
- Co-UDlabs researchers has promoted the creation of UDRAIN, the first **Working Group on Large Research Infrastructures** within the **Joint Committee of Urban Drainage of IAHR/IWA**
- **Science-to-policy and Science-to-practice actions**

## Large Research Infrastructure in Urban Drainage UDRAIN



### Large Research Infrastructure in Urban Drainage UDRAIN

The UDRAIN Working Group aims to establish the first worldwide network of large Research Infrastructures (RI) of urban drainage systems to foster cooperation, technical collaboration, and joint initiatives such as transnational access programmes, training activities, and knowledge exchange.

#### CHAIR

**Jose Anta**  
University of A Coruña

#### CO-CHAIR

**Kelsey Flanagan**  
Luleå Technical University

#### SECRETARY

**James Shucksmith**  
University of Sheffield

#### CO-SECRETARY

**Marius Møller Rokstad**  
Norwegian University of Science and Technology

# What are our Networking Activities?

- **Harmonization and capacity building:** we have worked towards identifying the needs to improve the harmonisation of services and methods of facilities
- **Training activities:** dissemination and training has been essential to guarantee Co-UDlabs' outreach to a larger audience and engage with academia, experts, and policy-makers.
  - **Early-stage researchers** (4 workshops and 1 PhD course)
  - **Webinars** (academia) and **Workshops** (practitioners) like the “Webinar on Key findings from Co-UDlabs research and where to access them” (15 March). Available in our [youtube channel](#).
  - Face to face **training for practitioners** on uncertainty assessment and metrology
- **Scientific dissemination:** Co-UDlabs has an ambitious plan to have at least 35 open-access publications, 20 datasets, and 10 open-science events organised by the end of the project. All available in open access in our zenodo community.

# What are our Joint Research Activities?

Co-UDlabs works on three different but interconnected Joint Research Activities to advance and innovate in urban drainage areas

- **Smart sensing and monitoring in urban drainage** is looking for new technology (sensors, materials, tools) and methods (data, protocols, analysis) to streamline the move towards digitised, sensorised, and evidence-based decision-making in urban drainage
- **Evaluation of assets deterioration in UDS** is updating and improving work on pipe defects, monitoring, and rehabilitation, in order to increase durability and sustainability of a system which has been heavily challenged by time, climate change, and disorderly urbanization
- **Improving resilience and sustainability of urban drainage solutions** is working to demonstrate how more efficient and sustainable urban drainage is essential to reduce the consequences of pollution and flooding to extreme events



**Webinar on Key findings  
from Co-UDlabs research  
and where to access  
them**



# What are our Joint Research Activities?

Smart sensing and monitoring in urban drainage

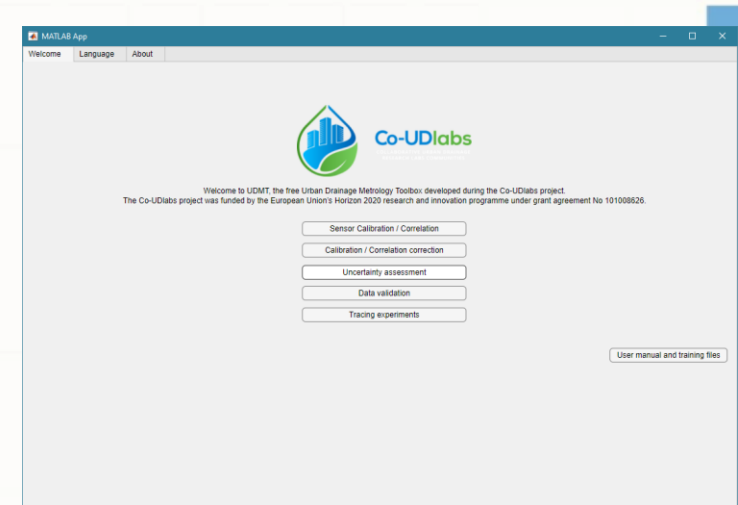
Identify and evaluate new sensors and technologies for hydrology and hydraulics, pollutant load monitoring, and UD underground asset inspection

Evaluation of assets deterioration in UDS

Define and evaluate new methods and tools to improve evidence base for reliable and validated urban drainage monitoring data

Improving resilience and sustainability of urban drainage solutions

Define and evaluate new methods to analyze and interpret urban drainage space and distributed data



# What are our Joint Research Activities?

Smart sensing and monitoring in urban drainage

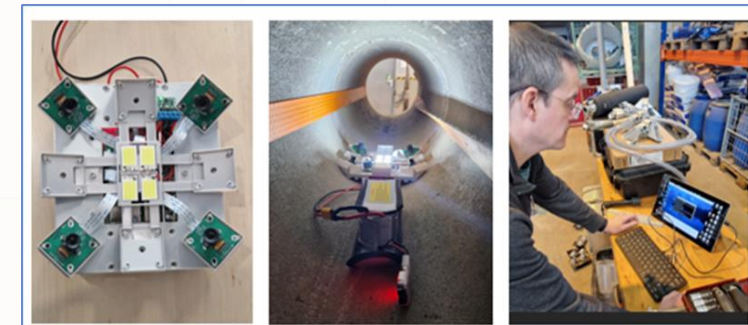
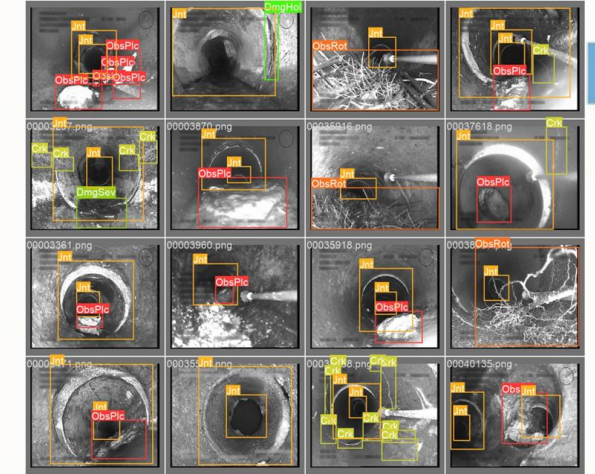
Evaluation of assets deterioration in UDS

Improving resilience and sustainability of urban drainage solutions

Asset Inspection – evaluation of defect identification and condition classification using a developed AI labelling tool and risk defects models

Deterioration estimation and understanding of mechanisms through the revision of models, developing a catalogue of defects using laboratory testing

System performance and impacted caused by asset deterioration by integrating previous tasks into numerical models of existing networks





# What are our Joint Research Activities?

Smart sensing and monitoring in urban drainage

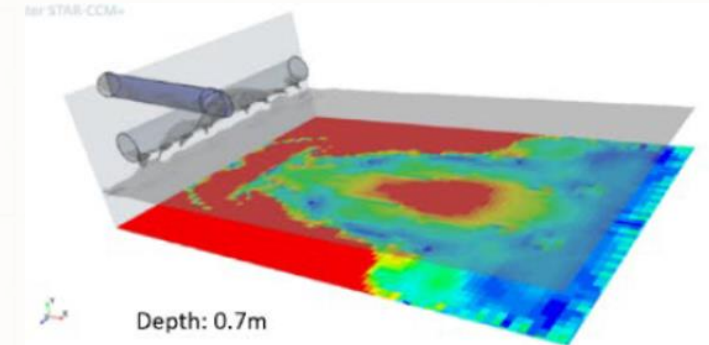
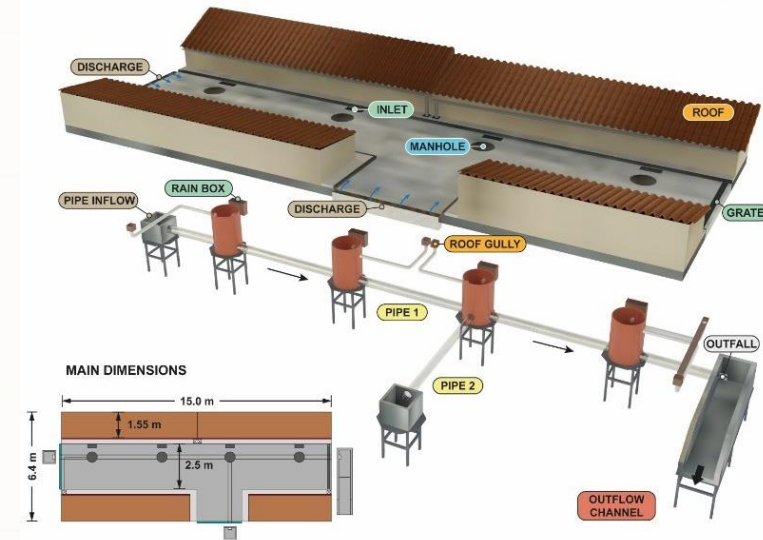
Evaluation of assets deterioration in UDS

Improving resilience and sustainability of urban drainage solutions

Development of Consensus on Measurement of Hydraulic and Water Quality Performance through developing novel techniques (DMT, imaging, temperature) and methods (clogging permeable pavements or GI ageing, plastic transport)

Quantifying the resilience of urban drainage infrastructure through the assessment of energy losses and pollution transport in dual drainage systems

Improving sustainability with SuDS by analyzing stormwater tanks and filter soils



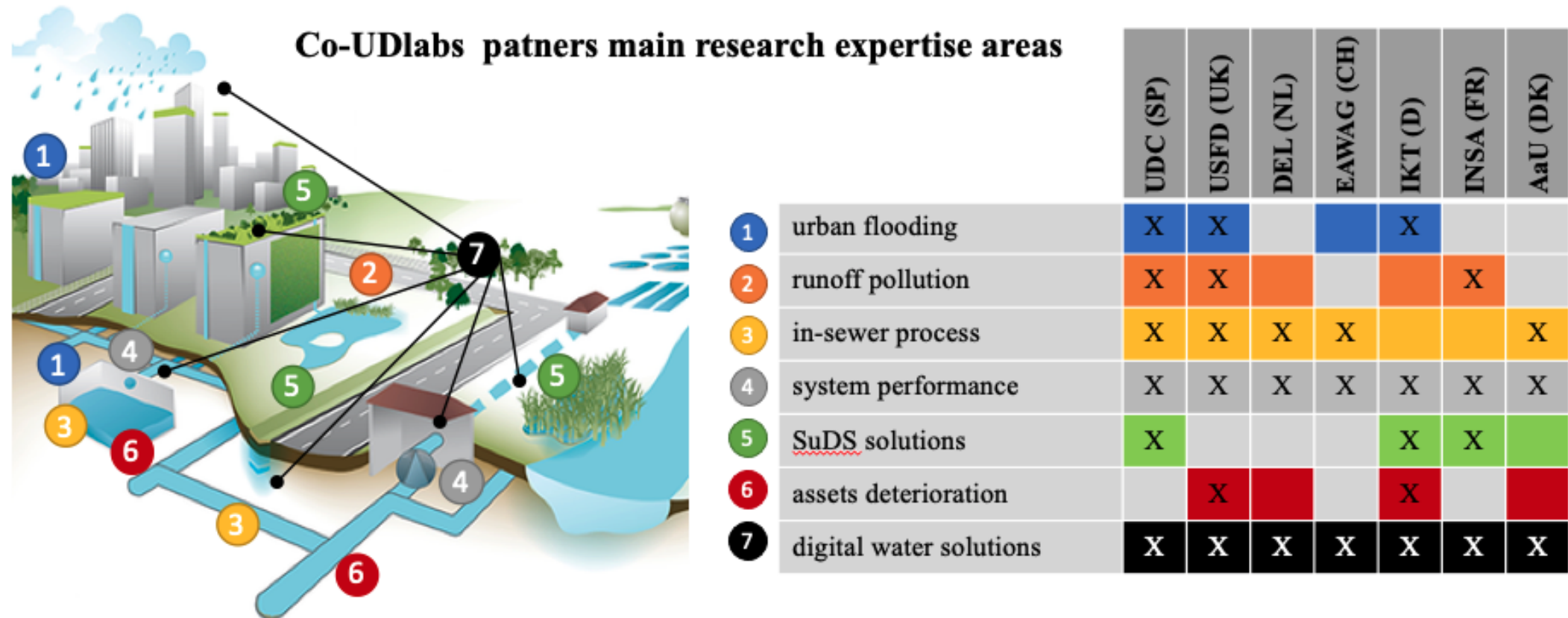
# What is our Transnational Access programme?

At the core of European INFRAIA projects is the idea of **making large infrastructure networks available** to researchers, practitioners, and the innovation community.

**Transnational Access with Co-UDlabs was 100% free:** our project covered travel, accommodation, and allowance costs for all users visiting the facilities. More important, also included training and support to develop the access projects (in-person or partially-remote)

# What is our Transnational Access programme?

Our TA programme includes 7 RI institutions and 17 research facilities which cover the whole UDS spectrum



Background figure - <https://www.ctc-n.org/products/optimized-urban-drainage>

# What facilities can you Access with a TA?



## Co-UDlabs Research Infrastructures



The University Of Sheffield.

- Above/Below Ground Urban Drainage Scale Model (A/B FLUME)
- Temperature controlled Annular Flume (ANNULAR)
- Full Scale Buried Cell Flume (BURIED INFRASTRUCTURE)
- Real Time Control Testing Facility (RTC RIG)



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- 1:1 Street model (STREET)
- Scientific platform for urban runoff tests (BLOCK)
- Bens WWTP flume facility (BENS FLUME)



AALBORG UNIVERSITY

- Frejlev research station (FREJLEV)

### Deltares

- Alpha loop (A-LOOP)
- Beta loop (B-LOOP)



- IKT Large Test Facility (IKT LTF)
- IKT Hydraulic Test Stand (IKT TEST)



- The Urban Water Observatory - Digital Lab (UWO)
- Experimental Hall-recirculating flume (HALL)



INSTITUT NATIONAL DES SCIENCES APPLIQUEES LYON

- Green ROOF experimental Facility (GROOF)
- Django Reinhardt detention and settling basin (OTHU-DRB)
- OTHU SuDS research facilities (OTHU SuDS)

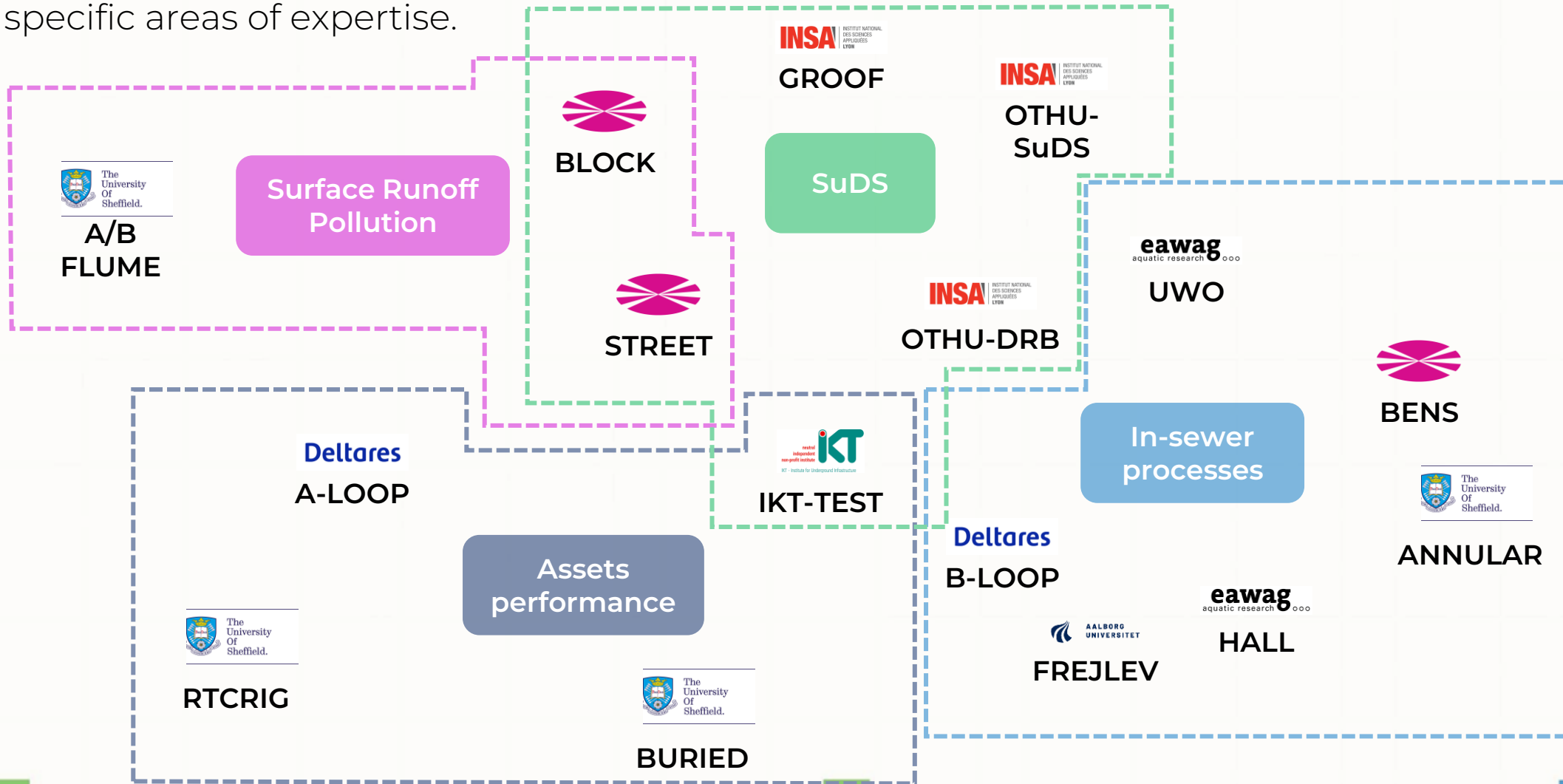
More information:





# What facilities can you access?

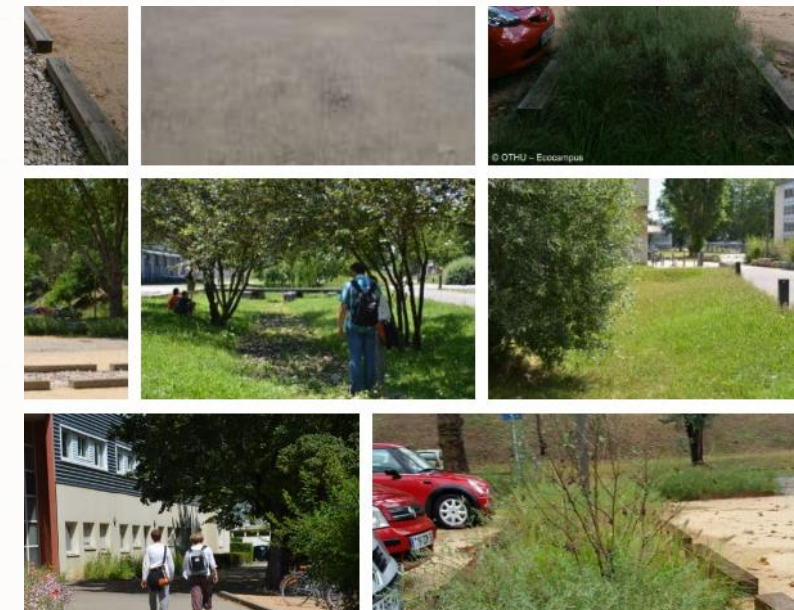
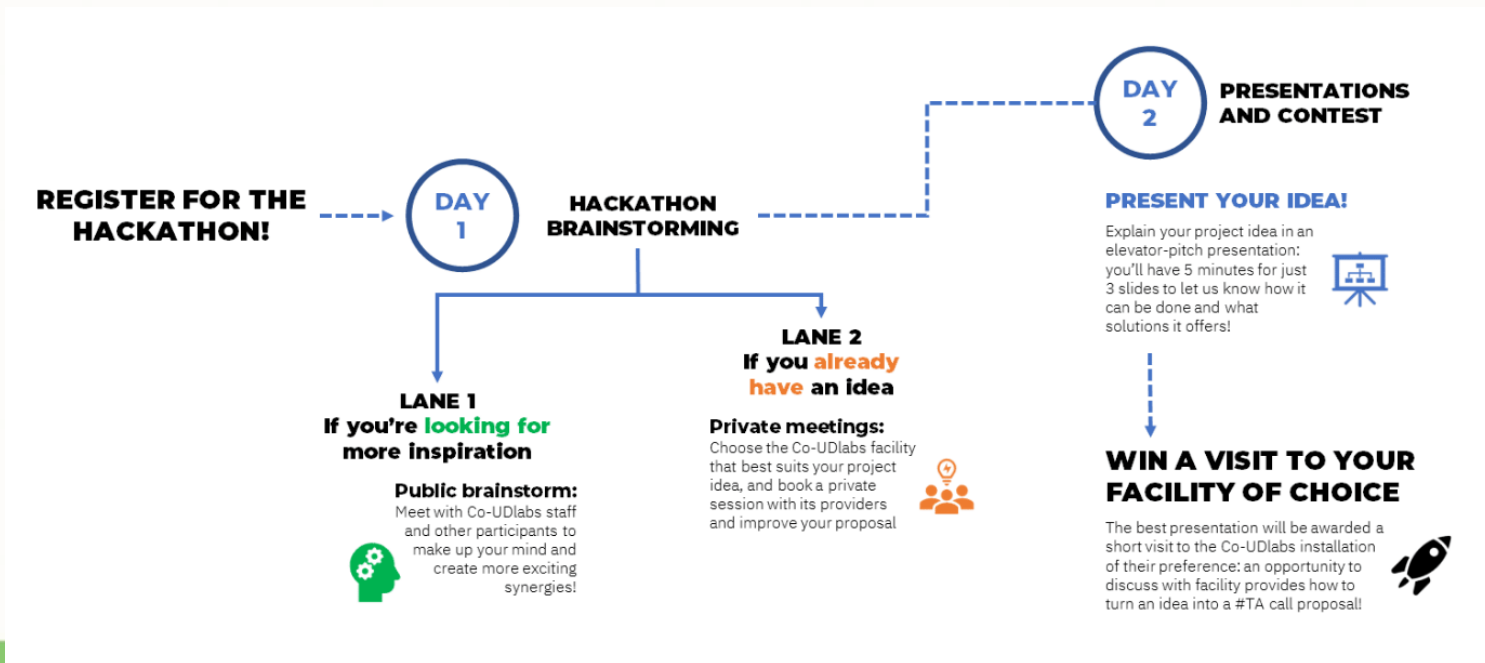
Each facility helped a research team with analysis, research, and testing on specific areas of expertise.



# What is our Transnational Access programme?

A continuous set of **tailored actions** was performed during the project to reach **new users and consolidate the TNA programme**, including

- Guidelines for TNA access (facilities, TNA call, evaluation criteria)
- Webinars to promote the call (2 online webinars and 1 in person)
- Organization of two hackathons to promote the access with a field – trip prize





# What is our Transnational Access programme?

We organized 3 open calls for access to the TNA programme

- 1<sup>st</sup> call January 2022 – 13 projects
- 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> call January 2024 – 18 projects

The last projects are about to finish during this month

Co-UDlabs starts  
May 2021



1st Transnational Access Call  
October 2021 – January 2022  
(13 proposals selected)



2nd Transnational Access Call  
July 2023 – October 2023  
(16 proposals selected)



3rd Transnational Access Call  
December 2023 – January 2024  
(2 proposals selected)



Co-UDlabs ends  
April 2025

# What is our Transnational Access programme?

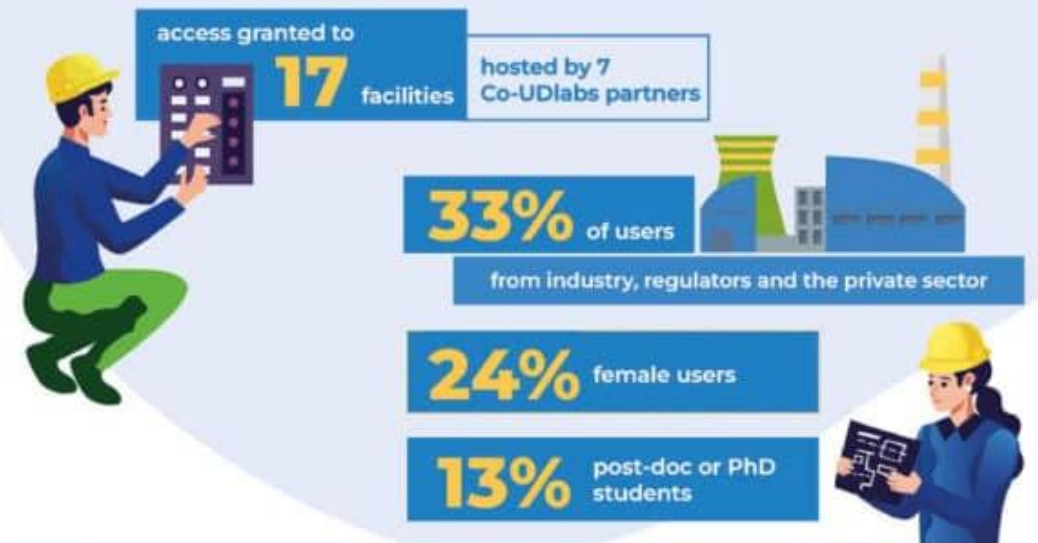


## Results of our TA campaigns

Through all 3 TA calls combined, Co-UDlabs has involved **227 user-group members from 26 countries** (11 non-EU), led by user-group leaders from **16 countries** (5 non-EU).

Ultimately, 54 users are women (23.8%), 67 are from non-EU countries (29.5%), and 75 are from non-academic institutions (33%).

Throughout the three years of activity of its TA programme, Co-UDlabs has accepted 31 proposals.



# To conclude



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RESEARCH LABS COMMUNITIES



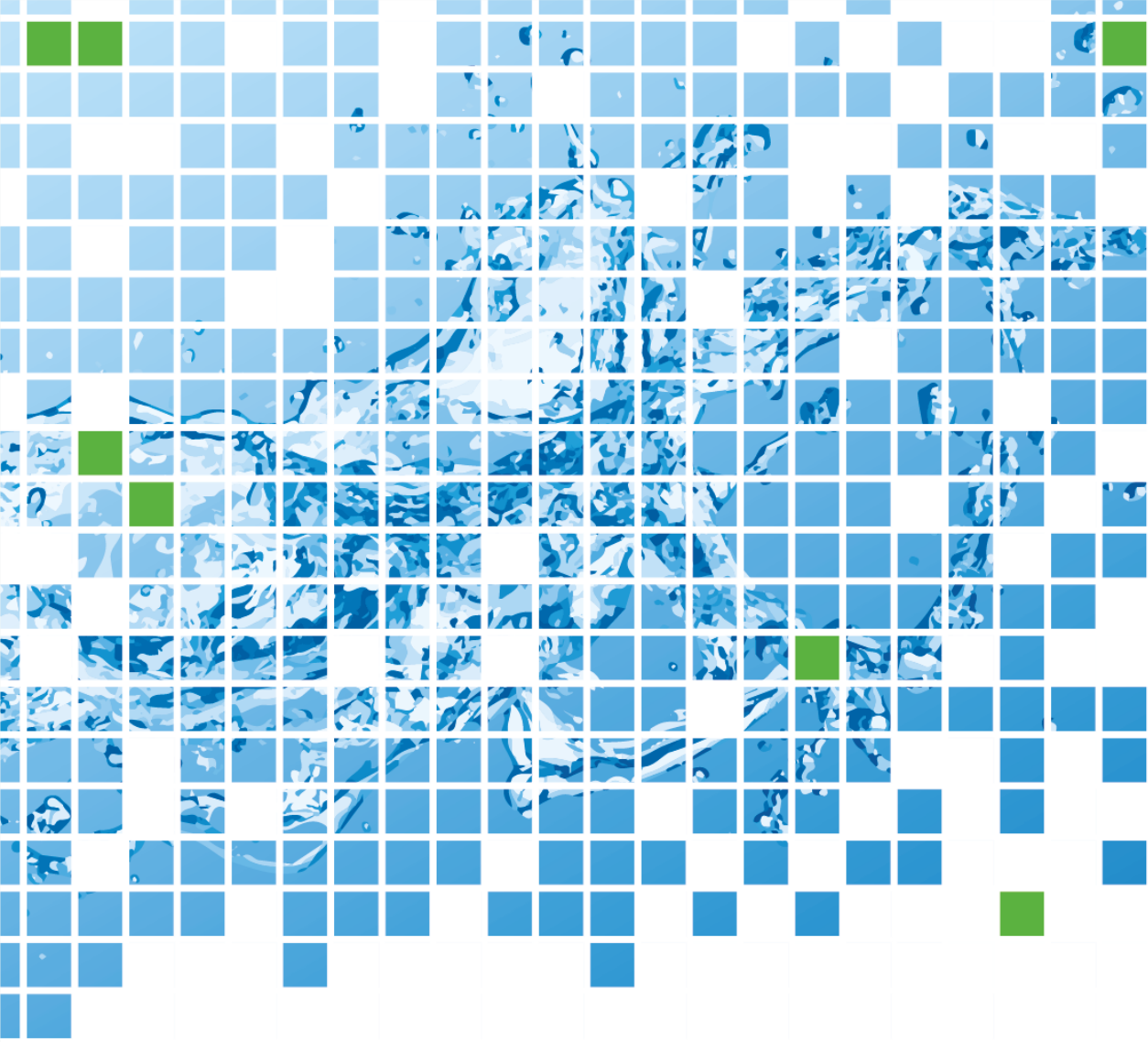
The Co-UDlabs project began working **four years ago to integrate innovation and research activities in the field of urban drainage through a network of seven Research Infrastructures** offering free transnational access (TA) to more than 200 users involved in 31 multidisciplinary projects and experimental campaigns. (...)

Through this collaborative effort, **our network has supported the urban drainage research community, water infrastructure operators, and regulators and local administrations** in addressing the social, environmental, and economic sustainability challenges that are increasingly affecting the way UDS are designed, made and regulated.

In addition to the significant progress made in this short period, **we believe that many results are yet to come**, as research timelines typically do not coincide with funding periods. (...)



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RESEARCH LABS COMMUNITIES

# THANKS!!!!



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euronovia<sup>\*\*\*</sup>

Deltares

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DES SCIENCES  
APPLIQUEES  
LYON

graie



**eawag**  
aquatic research <sup>000</sup>



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# Co-UDlabs InfoDay

**March 18, 2025**

**Fundación Galicia-Europa, Brussels (Belgium)**

**10:40-11:40 Round Table: Co-UDlabs and translating science into policy and practice**



**Co-UDlabs**

## Round Table: Co-UDlabs and translating science into policy and practice

Moderator: Iain Naismith, *IKT Institute of Underground Research*

- **Co-UDlabs' Policy Briefs:** key policy recommendations for the urban drainage community. *Simon Tait, University of Sheffield.*
- **Research Infrastructure networks and European urban water policy: the view from EU institutions.** *Trudy Higgins, Directorate General for Environment, European Commission.*
- **Research Infrastructures, community-building, and knowledge exchange: the view from water utilities, industry, and organisations.** *Thomas Brüggemann, IKT Institute of Underground Research.*

Q&A and feedback from participants and attendees.

Session wrap-up: Jose Anta, *Universidade da Coruña*




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# Sewer Overflows Policy and Discussion Points Roundtable 18<sup>th</sup> March 2025

- Simon Tait, University of Sheffield



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# Recast UWWTD

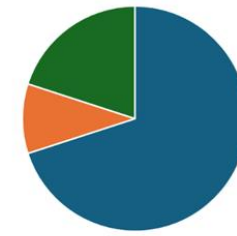
- Expansion of wastewater collection systems - condition.
- More focus on storm sewer overflows – environmental harm and public health impacts.
- Integrated urban wastewater management plans - local level

- Focus on emissions
- (Indicative) annual pollution load limit
- Demonstration that local urban wastewater management plans are effective.
- Obligation to make environmental data public reinforced in recast UWWTD

# Storm Sewer Overflows

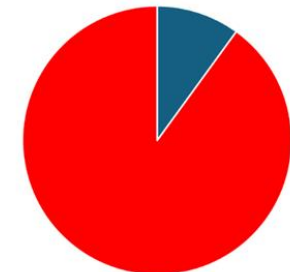
- Scale of issue poorly quantified - CoUD Labs questionnaire
- Measuring SSO emissions and impacts difficult – intermittent flows, broad range of pollutants
- Conceptual mis-match WFD impact based, UWWTD emission based
- Historical national design standards

How are existing CSO structures regulated?



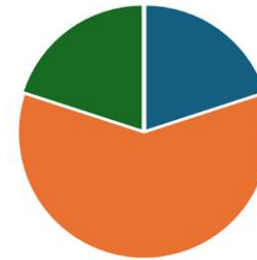
■ Emission based  
■ Receiving water impact based  
■ Combination

Does assessing CSO compliance with data happen regularly?



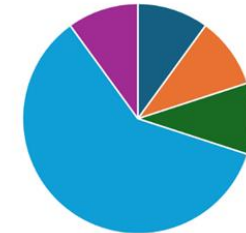
■ Yes ■ No

What happens if illegal spills occur?

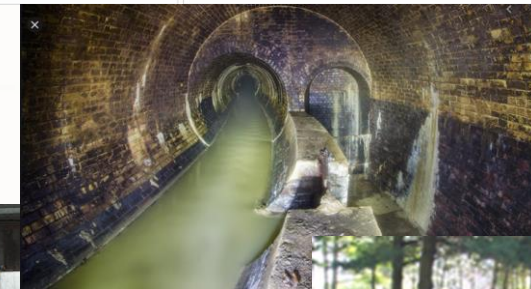


■ Fines, if breaches established  
■ Investigation sometimes attempted (difficult)  
■ Nothing

How many CSO structures are currently monitored?



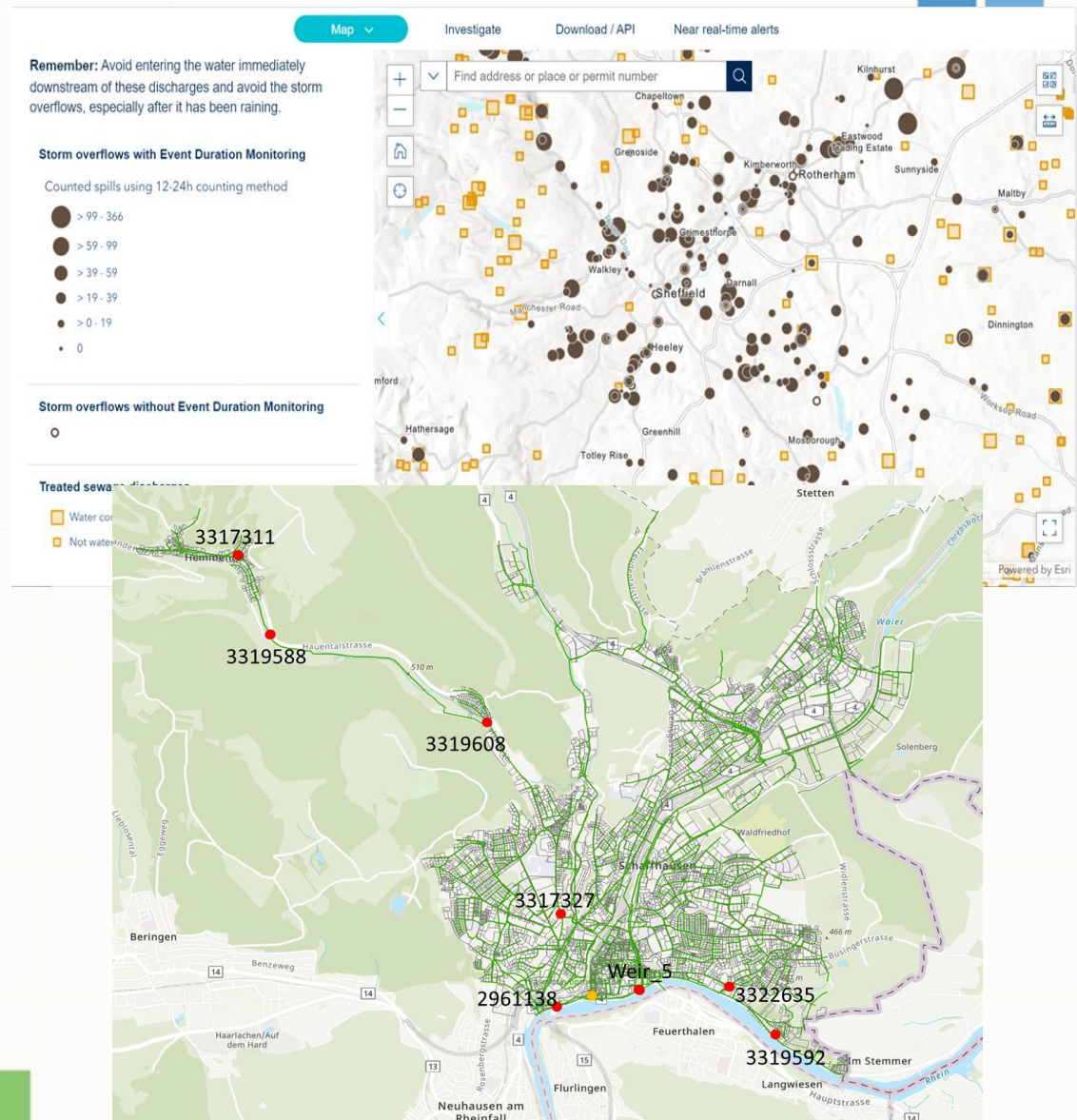
■ Nearly all of them  
■ Most are simulated  
■ Not widely done  
■ Upcoming  
■ Unknown at national level





# Storm Sewer Overflows 2

- Role of public data on SSO performance – will this lead to more investment?
- Re cast UWWTD pragmatic, monitoring/ or water quality modelling can be used; in UK all 15000 SSOs must be monitored by 2035
- Acceptable to public?



# CSO Policy discussion points



## Assessing CSO spills

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### Summary

Sewage discharges from Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) structures into receiving waters can prevent floods in urban areas but can also harm ecosystems and public health. In many countries there is a lack of reliable data on their operational frequency and pollution loads released. Assessing the impact of CSOs is challenging, emission-based rules that focus on the number of spills per year are insufficient to quantify environmental harm and lack of continuous information on the receiving water makes impact-based regulations hard to enforce.

From Co-UDlabs we recommend further research on environmental and human impacts of intermittent CSO spills, operational improvements to eliminate dry-weather spills, integrated CSO impact evaluation with wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) discharges, and targeting stormwater inflows by promoting Nature Based Solutions. Climate change and hydrological signature modifications must be considered for instance by performing projections of future rainfall patterns or river flows and changes in land uses. We recommend supporting the recast of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD) with monitoring technology development projects involving large Research Infrastructures and see substantial business opportunities in CSO monitoring innovations. We also recommend funding to enable the sharing of monitoring experience between all water utilities to share learning. Raising awareness of CSO spills and sewer systems may likely generate adverse public but will foster public support for infrastructure investment, to mitigate flooding, environmental impacts and public health.

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### Policy Recommendations

- Balance emission-based standards and environmental quality standards (impact analysis) with CSO regulations to ensure environmental protection and public health compliance. Emission standards like CSO spill annual pollution loads provide clear compliance targets, but they do not adequately consider regional variability and not always guarantee water quality objectives as they do not account, for example, for acute impacts. Environmental quality standards focus on water quality. This has encouraged integrated stormwater planning which includes Urban Drainage Systems, WWTP, and potentially also industrial spills and agriculture diffuse pollution. This approach, however, complicates compliance assessment. A hybrid approach — one which combines emission standards with a pressure-sensitivity impact assessment for large urban agglomerations and sensitivity aquatic ecosystems — could promote regulatory clarity and cost-effective investment.
- Make CSO performance data publicly available with unified data descriptors and commons licenses, while also providing guidance on responsible data sharing, clear explanations, and collaboration with local citizen groups and communication experts. Public access to CSO and WWTP data through European Data Spaces would increase innovation, transparency, and smart governance. Digital platforms could be used to distribute common planning information, such as unified climate projections for rainfall and river flows. This would save resources, enable cross-country comparisons, and common approaches to infrastructure design.
- Enhance CSO monitoring by seeking skilled personnel in urban drainage and promoting the adoption of innovative sensors and procedures. Water utilities, stakeholders, and regulators personnel involved in CSO performance must be familiar with fundamental hydraulics and environmental processes occurring during wet weather flows, acknowledging how monitoring and modelling uncertainty may mask non-compliance and influence infrastructure design decisions and legal requirements. More innovation in this sector will make implementation of new sensors for water quality and ecotoxicity easier. Multidisciplinary approaches combining data from field campaigns, modelling, and machine learning algorithms

should also be incentivized. More investment in CSO monitoring technology and data analysis can increase the innovation capacity of the EU's wastewater industry altogether.

- Support effective implementation of the UWWTD at national level. This should be achieved by launching EU-wide regional case-study work on data-based CSO compliance assessment — as well as by engaging river basin authorities, utilities, citizen groups, and research infrastructures. Develop a specific funding program involving international and national associations of wastewater operators to share information on existing experiences and lessons learned and establish an appropriate level of investment for compliance monitoring — all consistent with the timeline of the renewed UWWTD and the new Europe-wide policy efforts in this field.







# Recast Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive

## Co\_UDlabs Info Day

March 18, 2025



Trudy Higgins  
DG Environment

Unit ENV C.2: Marine Environment and Clean Water Services

# Evaluation

## The 1991 Directive

**Collection**

**Treatment**

**Monitoring & Reporting**

## Lessons learnt

Effective tool –  
Tangible impacts

Simple and targeted  
instrument

Carrot and stick

Benefits >>> costs

## Room for improvement

Remaining pollution

Eutrophication

Energy use, sludge  
management

Governance –  
transparency/reporting

Coherence with other  
legislation

# Recast UWWTD – summary

Directive - EU - 2024/3019 - EN - EUR-Lex

- Extended scope to 1.000 p.e.
- New rules for individual treatment

Secondary Treatment

Tertiary Treatment  
Revised Nitrogen / Phosphorus standards and, broader applicability

Integrated wastewater management plans

Quaternary Treatment for micropollutants (financed through Extended Producer Responsibility)

Energy neutrality

- Access to sanitation/Justice/Information
- Surveillance of health parameters
- Better water and resource (re)use
- Risk-based approach

# Integrated Urban Wastewater Management Plans (Art. 5)

Agglomerations 100 000 p.e. and above: **plans** established by end 2033, reviewed every six years.

Agglomerations 10 000 p.e. – 100 000 p.e.: **list of agglomerations** by (22 June) 2028; updated every six years

Agglomerations 10 000 p.e. – 100 000 p.e.: **plans** established by end 2039, reviewed every six years.

Secondary legislation: methodologies and format adopted by January 2028

# Content of Integrated Urban Wastewater Management Plans (Annex V)

Pollution reduction objective: Agglomerations 100 000 p.e. and above: 2039;  
Agglomerations 10 000 p.e. – 100 000 p.e.: 2045

Analysis of the drainage area, for combined sewer and storm sewers, including dynamic modelling (hydrologic, hydraulic and water quality)

## Hierarchy of measures:

1. Preventative: e.g. natural water retention, rainwater harvesting; green & blue spaces
2. Optimisation of existing infrastructure
3. New infrastructure: green and blue infrastructure prioritised (over grey)

Clear identification of actors and responsibilities to deliver measures



Thank you!



**Co-UDlabs**

Building Collaborative Urban Drainage research  
Labs communities

**Co-UDlabs InfoDay**

18 March 2025

Fundación Galicia-Europa, Brussels

Round Table: Co-UDlabs and translating science into policy and practise

## **How to involve utilities and industries?**

Ideas of networking and collaboration for research  
institutes and universities

Thomas Brüggemann, IKT (Germany)



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# How to involve utilities and industrie?

## Players in the water sector (urban drainage):

### How to connect science with...?

#### Science and Testing:

- Developing and testing innovative solutions
- Testing products
- Practical and basic research
- Consulting

#### Asset owners:

- Public and private companies, Municipalities and Water management associations
- Responsible for maintenance of assets and for implementing innovative solutions



**main player**

#### Industry:

- Manufacturers and supplier of products and materials for urban drainage
- Developing innovative products and solutions
- Service companies for the asset owners

#### Water (umbrella) organisations

- international e.g. EWA, IWA and national Vlarlo, Rioned, DWA, ....
- Pooling and representing the interest of the water sector
- Participation in standardization committee

#### Politics and authorities, national differences in:

- Laws, regulation
- Funding research
- Monitoring compliance with laws



# How to connect project-related?

Co-UDlabs TA-project "AIR – Assessment of inspection tools for rising mains"

Background: problems, how to inspect rising mains

Initiating project, defining test requirements

**Network owners / utilities**

STICHTING **RIONED** Water umbrella association  
STAD | WATER | MENS

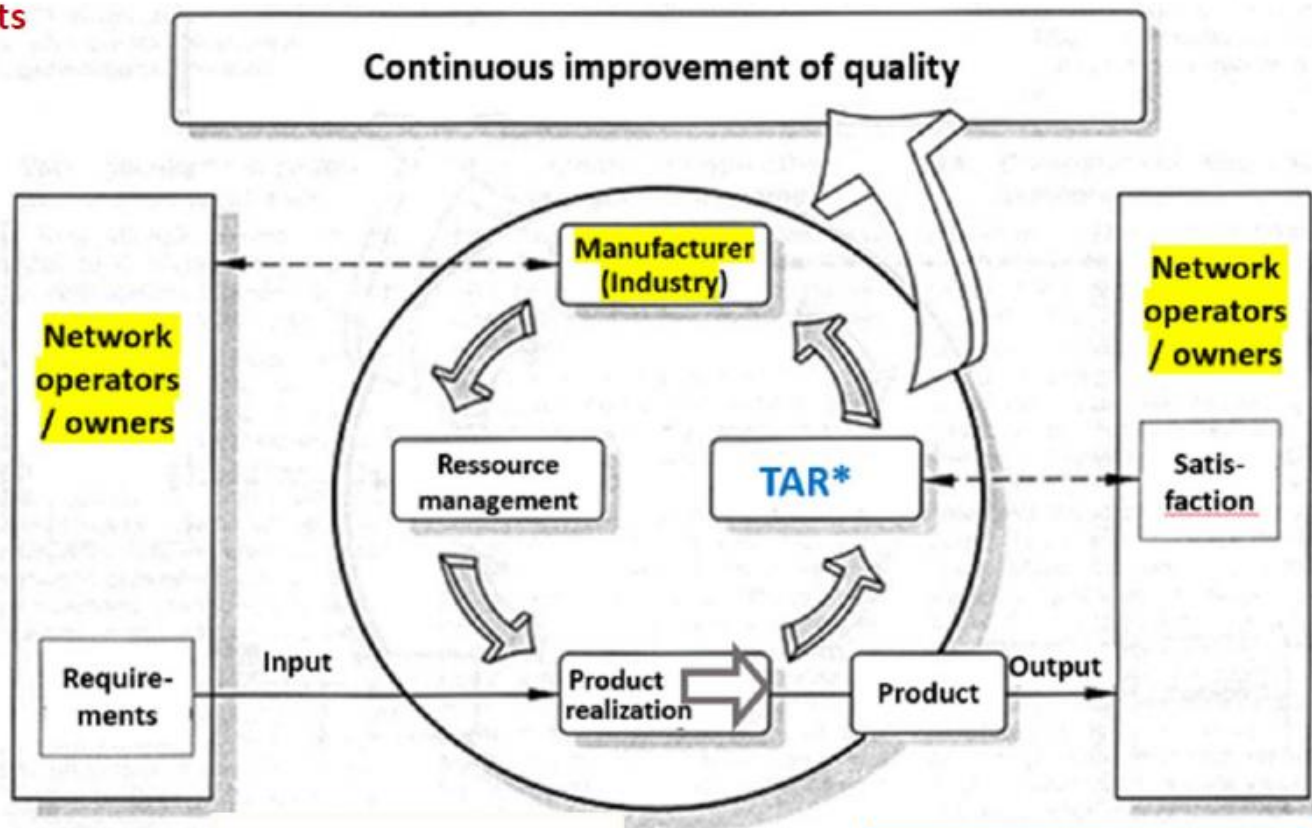
GEMEENTE **Arnhem**

**Veolia Water**  
a VEOLIA company

**YorkshireWater**

**SEVERN TRENT**

**United Utilities**



**Manufacturer (industry)**

**xylem**

**acouaint** **ROSEN**

Several different innovations for techniques

Providing research infrastructure & support

**Science / testing**

**Co-UDlabs** **IKT** **University of Sheffield**

**University of BRISTOL**

**Funding body**

**European Union**

**\*TESTING, ANALYSIS, RECOMMENDATIONS (Science, Testing Institute)**

inovations



# The AIR-project and what next?



UoS: acoustic



rioned report



## Outcome:

Information about the performance of the systems and their application limits (at lab)

## Outlook:

Basis for a current pilot study "behaviour in reality" in the Netherlands





Q&A and feedback from participants and attendees.

# CSO Policy discussion points

- Focus of regulation – on “emissions” or in receiving water environmental harm “impact”.
- How to determine environmental harm – all pollutants or scientifically surrogates?
- Monitoring – how comprehensive? Do national regulations need to be designed for “transparent” compliance
- The role of open data – when and what to release – what level of quality assurance is needed?
- Role of innovation and transnational learning in CSO management

# Co-UDlabs InfoDay

**March 18, 2025**

**Fundación Galicia-Europa, Brussels (Belgium)**



**Co-UDlabs**

## **11:40-12:30 Co-UDlabs' legacy towards an international UD community**

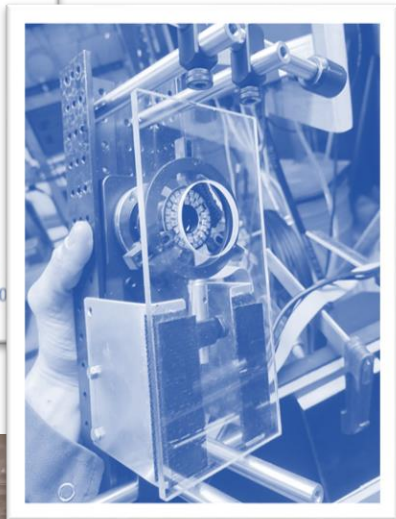
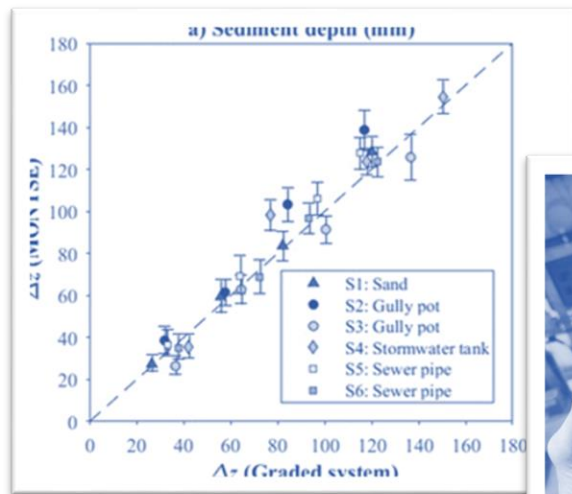
An open-floor conversation on Europe-wide collaboration and networks in urban drainage, new opportunities for collaboration, and the lessons learned by Co-UDlabs' partners and stakeholders.

*Joao P. Leitao, EAWAG.*

*Jean-Luc Bertrand-Krajewski, INSA-Lyon.*

*Alejandra Pimiento, Universidade da Coruña.*

*James Shucksmith, University of Sheffield.*



# Co-UDLabs' legacy towards an international UD community

From science to networking to innovation and back



All Co-UDLabs partners  
Presenting: João P. Leitão (Eawag)

# Science: Publications & Open Datasets (selected)

## CAMERA-BASED MONITORING: ADVANCES IN WASTEWATER OBSERVATION

- Hyperspectral imaging enables real-time wastewater quality assessment

## SEWER REAL-TIME SEDIMENT DEPTH MONITORING (MONTSE)

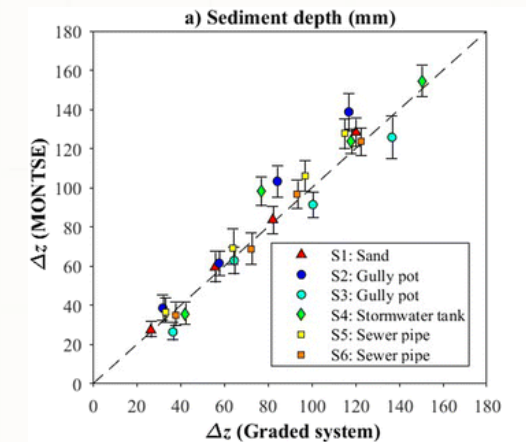
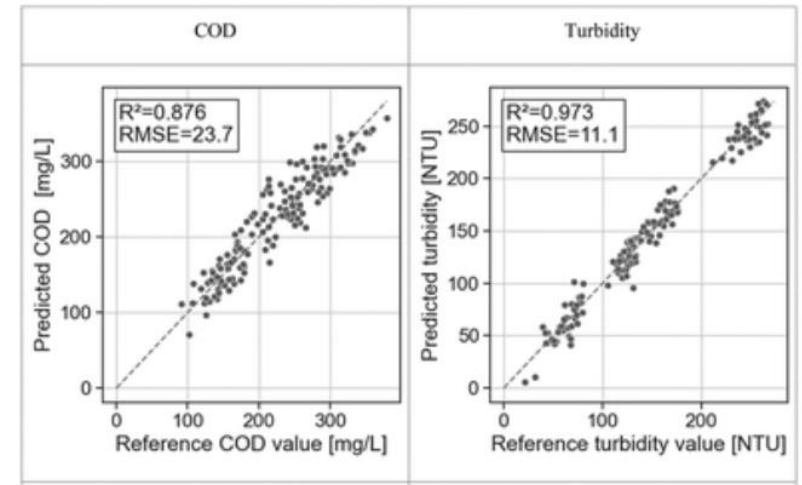
- Temperature-based sensing improves sediment accumulation tracking in sewers

## LARGE-SCALE CLOGGING EXPERIMENTS OF POROUS ASPHALT

- Experimental studies reveal clogging dynamics in permeable pavement systems

## UWO OPEN DATASET

- A comprehensive dataset for urban water system modeling and analysis

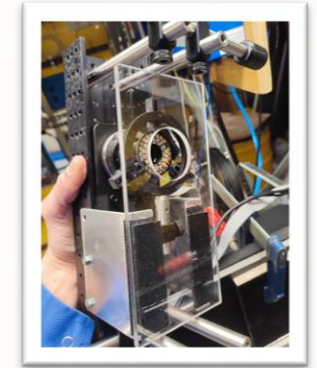




# Innovation: Technologies, „Market-Ready“

## “POLLUTIONKEEPER” SENSOR (PHOTRACK AG, CH)

- **Non-contact** wastewater quality monitoring
- R&D project based on WP6 results



## CORRELATION-BASED NH4-N MONITORING (GOSYS, DE)

- Tests suggest that the sensor is interesting for real-time, **correlation-based, NH4-N monitoring.**

## OPTICAL E. COLI SENSOR: REFINEMENT NEEDED

- In-depth test in WP6 revealed that **results were not as good as expected** and further work is needed for UDS applications, e.g. to track coliforms in receiving waters



# NETWORKING: NEW stakeholders

## INDUSTRIAL PARTNERS

- Remote sensing hardware (USA)
- Hydraulic engineering (Poland)
- Weather service company (Iran)



## RESEARCHERS FROM EASTERN EUROPE

- Warsaw Univ. of Technology, Poland
- Czech Technical University, Prague



# Training and Education: Highlights

## WEBINARS

- Acoustic and optical pollutant monitoring, FTIR chemical mapping of microplastics
- Data validation and underground state monitoring

## EARLY-STAGE RESEARCHER ACTIVITIES:

- European Junior Scientist Workshop (EJSW) on sewer monitoring in 2022 and 2024
- Specialized seminars

## INDUSTRY PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

- Workshops on urban drainage, **capacity challenges, uncertainty assessment**, and UD metrology

## ONLINE TRAINING

- Six-Part **Course on Pressurized Systems**, documented on Co-UDLabs **youtube channel**



POSSIBLE CAUSES

- ◆ Possible sources
  - ◆ Pump
  - ◆ Losses in pumping station
  - ◆ Pressure main
- ◆ To identify the source, the pump head should be known.
- ◆ As a first step, the measured pressure head (22.1 m) should be translated to the total head.

The diagram shows a vertical pipe with a pump at the top. The total head is the sum of velocity head ( $v^2/2g$ ), pressure head ( $p/\rho g$ ), and elevation head ( $z$ ). The reference level (datum) is indicated at the bottom.

CoUDlabs Deltares course on Capacity problems in pressurized systems [6/6, Real examples 2]

CoUDlabs 27 subscribers

16 views 2 years ago

# COMMUNITY ACTIONS: building data archives

## INTERNATIONAL WORKING GROUP ON DATA AND MODELS

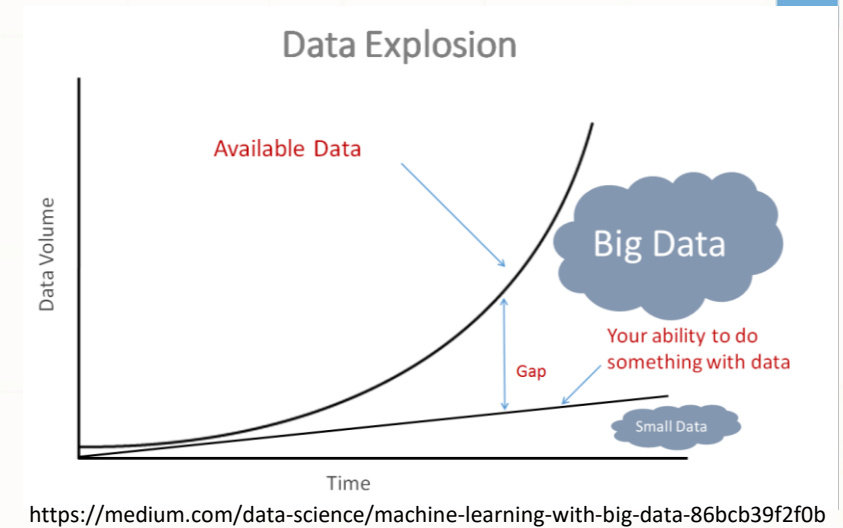
- Working group of the **IWA/IAHR Joint Committee on Urban Drainage (JCUD)**.
- IWGDM aims to furthering research and disseminating **knowledge and technology related to data collection and modelling** of urban drainage systems.

## WHY OPEN DATA?

- Machine Learning (ML) needs large datasets
- Data often attached to single publications, limiting reuse

## KEY CONTRIBUTIONS

- Bellinge dataset: Urban drainage case study
- UWO Data Set: Sewer flow time-series for UDS research
- Flood data: Fast surrogate models for flood prediction
- Spectrometer data: Expanding wastewater analytics
- **GROOF DATA SET (RESULT FROM INDOOR – GRASP TA)**



<https://www.eawag.ch/en/departement/sww/projects/inscribe/>



# COMMUNITY ACTIONS: udrain and Urban m20

## UDRAIN: NEW WORKING GROUP ON LARGE RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURES

- Working group of the **IWA/IAHR Joint Committee on Urban Drainage (JCUD)**.
- create the first global network of large Research Infrastructures (RI) in urban drainage systems
- **This initiative seeks to enhance collaboration, technical cooperation, and joint ventures**

### Large Research Infrastructure in Urban Drainage UDRAIN

#### ATLAS

UDRAIN Working Group aims to establish the first global network of large research infrastructures focused on urban drainage systems. This initiative addresses the lack of coordination in Europe and worldwide, providing versatile and unique testing ground opportunities in laboratory conditions to improve knowledge, technology, and methods in urban water and drainage management.



### Pilot green roofs

**Name of Institution:** Luleå University of Technology  
**Type of Institution:** University  
**Level of Access:** Transnational  
**Other partners:** nan  
**Keywords:** Green roof, hydrology  
**Thematic Area:** Stormwater

**Country:** Sweden  
**City:** Luleå  
**Cost of Access:** Free

#### Description:

The pilot green roofs consist of thirty green roof modules, 1 m wide and 2 m long, with a slope of 6.2 degrees, exposed to the south. The modules have 20-mm raised edges to prevent runoff spilling from the sides. There are 6 green roof treatments (Bare substrate, Sedum, Competitive, Stress tolerant, Ruderal and MA) with 5 replicates of each. The green roof modules are built from wood and covered with bitumen tar water-proofing material and a thin geotextile, to prevent any loss of substrate through the perforated steel plate at the short end of the module draining runoff into a collecting gutter. The modules are filled with 100 mm of a commonly-used green roof substrate, with 1.13 g cm<sup>3</sup> measured bulk density and a water-holding capacity of 38%. The substrate consists of crushed scoria, crushed gravel, sand, clay granulate, and peat with a 5% organic content. It has a grain size composition of 3% clay, 6% fine and medium silt, 13% coarse silt and fine sand, 49% medium sand and coarse sand, and 29% fine and medium gravel. The runoff drips into the covered gutter and can be collected through a hose into weighing buckets, to measure the flow continuously. Pilot roofs in bitumen tar and stainless steel are also available as a control.



**Current Status:** Inactive

**Scale:** Pilot



[https://www.ltu.se/en/research/research\\_subjects/urban-water-engineering/research-projects/stormwater/research-on-stormwater/2023-12-11-improving-green-roof-performance-in-demanding-climates-2015-2019](https://www.ltu.se/en/research/research_subjects/urban-water-engineering/research-projects/stormwater/research-on-stormwater/2023-12-11-improving-green-roof-performance-in-demanding-climates-2015-2019)

### Risvollan

**Name of Institution:** Norwegian University of Science and Technology  
**Type of Institution:** University  
**Level of Access:** National  
**Other partners:** Trondheim Municipality, Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate  
**Keywords:** Urban hydrology  
**Thematic Area:** Stormwater;Wastewater

**Country:** Norway  
**City:** Trondheim  
**Cost of Access:** On request

#### Description:

Risvollan measurement station has been active since 1986, and measures urban-hydrological parameters from a residential area in Trondheim, with catchment size 0.22 km<sup>2</sup>. Foul and stormwater discharges are measured, as well as temperature, precipitation and snow-storage/melting. The ownership of the station is shared between NTNU, Trondheim municipality and the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE)



**Current Status:** Active

**Scale:** Field (1:1)



[https://slidre.uve.no/statsoen/123\\_38\\_07123\\_38\\_0tab-2](https://slidre.uve.no/statsoen/123_38_07123_38_0tab-2)



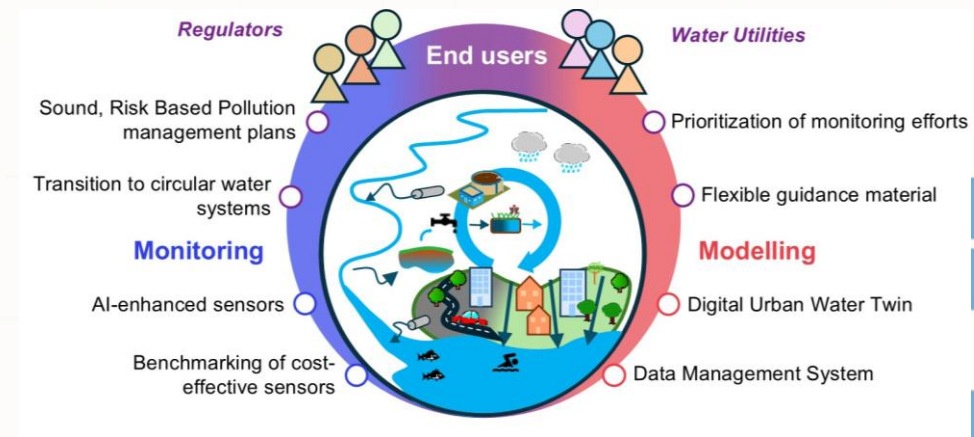
Be part of the UDRAIN  
Atlas

# COMMUNITY ACTIONS: udrain and Urban m20

## URBAN M2O PROJECT (H2020)

*URBAN M2O aims to create solutions to generate the crucial information that is needed to develop and implement risk-based urban water quality management plans at the city scale.*

- Developing and benchmarking AI-enhanced, resource-effective **water quality monitoring technologies**;
- Developing fit-for-purpose water quality models and **harmonized data management systems**;
- **Transnational Access**: Industrial partners will [...] benchmark novel solutions against state-of-the-art monitoring approaches for trace organic chemicals, microbial contaminants, and microplastics in all urban water systems



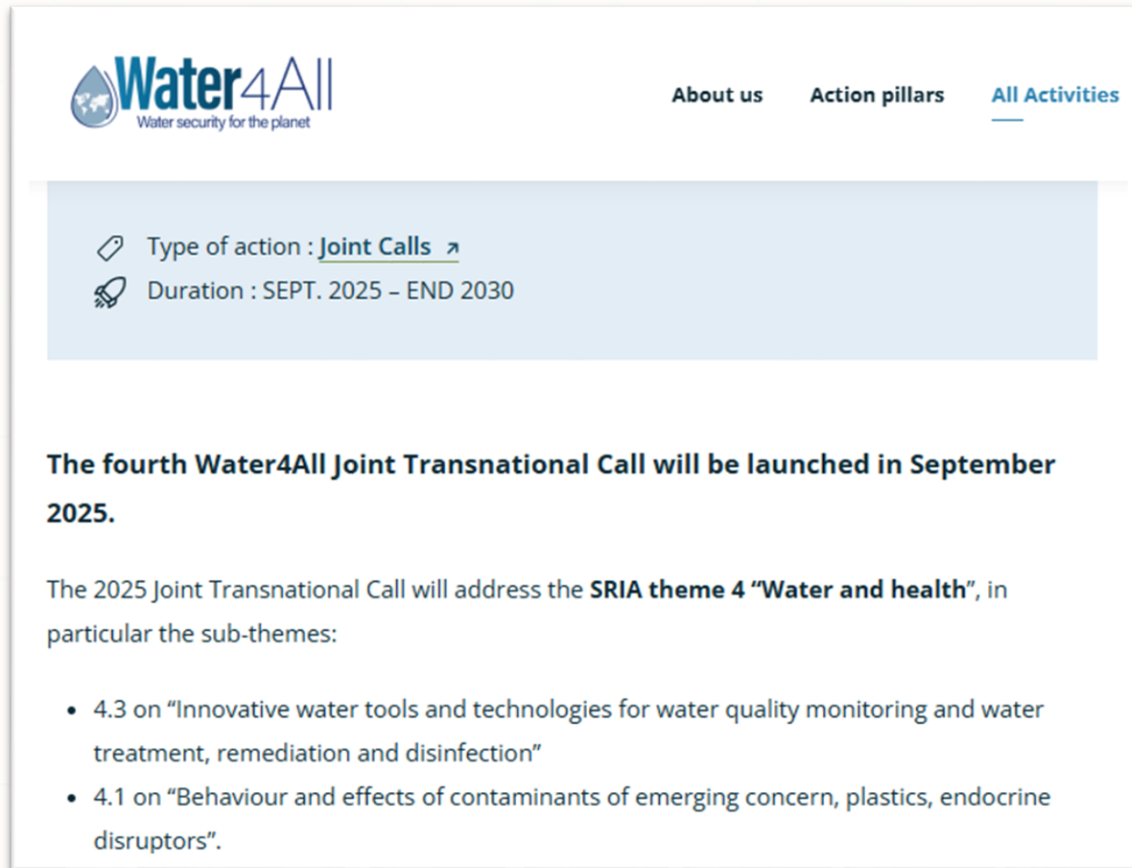
# FUTURE collaboration: open and future calls

## UPCOMING FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES!

- Water4All Call: European water research funding
- **Water and Health:** Water quality monitoring
- September 2025

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON CALLS WELCOME!

- Support UWWTD implementation
- Innovation around quantifying and reducing emissions from UDS
- ...



The screenshot shows the Water4All website interface. At the top left is the Water4All logo with the tagline "Water security for the planet". To the right are navigation links: "About us", "Action pillars", and "All Activities" (which is underlined). Below the navigation is a light blue box containing two items: "Type of action : [Joint Calls](#) >" and "Duration : SEPT. 2025 - END 2030". Below this box, the main text reads: "The fourth Water4All Joint Transnational Call will be launched in September 2025." This is followed by a paragraph: "The 2025 Joint Transnational Call will address the SRIA theme 4 'Water and health', in particular the sub-themes:" and a bulleted list of two sub-themes: "4.3 on 'Innovative water tools and technologies for water quality monitoring and water treatment, remediation and disinfection'" and "4.1 on 'Behaviour and effects of contaminants of emerging concern, plastics, endocrine disruptors'".

**Water4All**  
Water security for the planet

[About us](#) [Action pillars](#) [All Activities](#)

Type of action : [Joint Calls](#) >

Duration : SEPT. 2025 - END 2030

**The fourth Water4All Joint Transnational Call will be launched in September 2025.**

The 2025 Joint Transnational Call will address the SRIA theme 4 "Water and health", in particular the sub-themes:

- 4.3 on "Innovative water tools and technologies for water quality monitoring and water treatment, remediation and disinfection"
- 4.1 on "Behaviour and effects of contaminants of emerging concern, plastics, endocrine disruptors".

Our Legacy?



Co-UDlabs

# HOW TO USE/ BENEFIT FROM the Co-UDLABS LEGACY ?

**STARTING WITH RESEARCH OR PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND SHOW HOW CO-UDLABS MAY HELP TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS**

- Gives added value to Co-UDlabs outcomes (deliverables and papers, data sets on Zenodo, methods, tools and software)
- Shows how various outcomes of Co-UDlabs maybe used in a coordinated way



## HOW TO USE / BENEFIT the Co-UDLABS LEGACY ?

- ***How to evaluate uncertainties in urban drainage monitoring and data sets?***
  - Use the *Urban Drainage Metrology Tool* (UDMT) software tool, available at...


# HOW TO USE / BENEFIT the Co-UDLABS LEGACY ?

- ***How to improve the measurement/ monitoring of NH<sub>4</sub> in sewer systems ?***
  - Use the GOSYS sensor tested in Co-UDlabs (re-use the deliverables and papers, to apply similar methodologies)
  - Compare your data with Co-UDLabs data (re-use of the uploaded Co-UDlabs data sets)
  - Process your data sets with UDMT (automated sensor correlation function, uncertainty assessment, automated assisted data validation, ...)

# HOW TO USE / BENEFIT the Co-UDLABS LEGACY ?

- **FOR EACH JRA, an online matrix to link**
  - Rows with questions
  - Columns with Co-UDlabs outcomes (with access to links, contacts, etc.)
  - Red dots for practitioners, blue dots for researchers
  - Dark color: immediate full application
  - Light color: for information, example, can be used after adaptation

# HOW TO USE / BENEFIT the Co-UDLABS LEGACY ?

JRA1 Smart monitoring	contact less sensors	UDMT sensor calibration	UDMT uncertainty assessment	Co-Ud labs outcome 5	Co-Ud labs outcome 6	Co-Ud labs outcome 7
How to measure NH4 in sewers ?	 	 	 			
How to assess uncertainties in data ?			 			
Question 3				 		
Question 4						
Question 5						
Question 6						
Question 7						
Question 8						
Question 9						
Question 10						

# our Legacy: discoveries, INNOVATion, Education

## SCIENCE IMPACT: PUBLICATIONS & OPEN DATA

- New discoveries, e.g. on water quality monitoring
- Open research datasets (UWO open data, etc.)

## INNOVATION: MARKET-READY TECHNOLOGIES

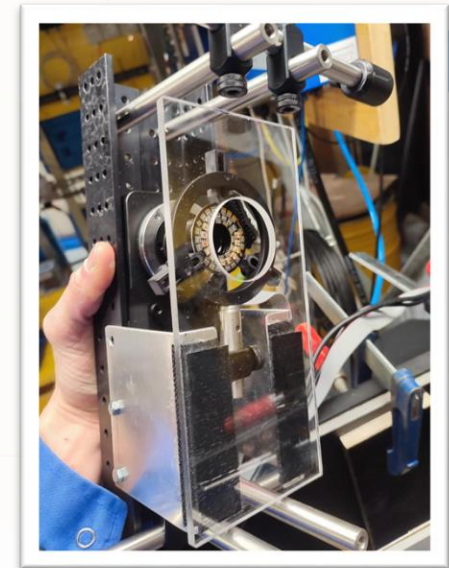
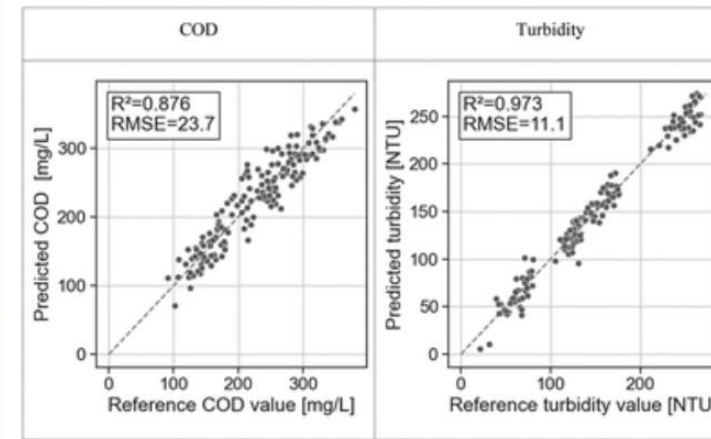
- Optical sensors for water quality
- Coliform monitor not fit for purpose

## NETWORKING: EXPANDING GLOBAL COLLABORATIONS

- New partners
- UDRAIN working group

## UDS COMMUNITY:

- Training courses, Industry workshops, online training
- Develop open research data sets: INSCRIBE project
- Data harmonization and TA: URBAN M2O project





# Co-UDlabs InfoDay

**March 18, 2025**

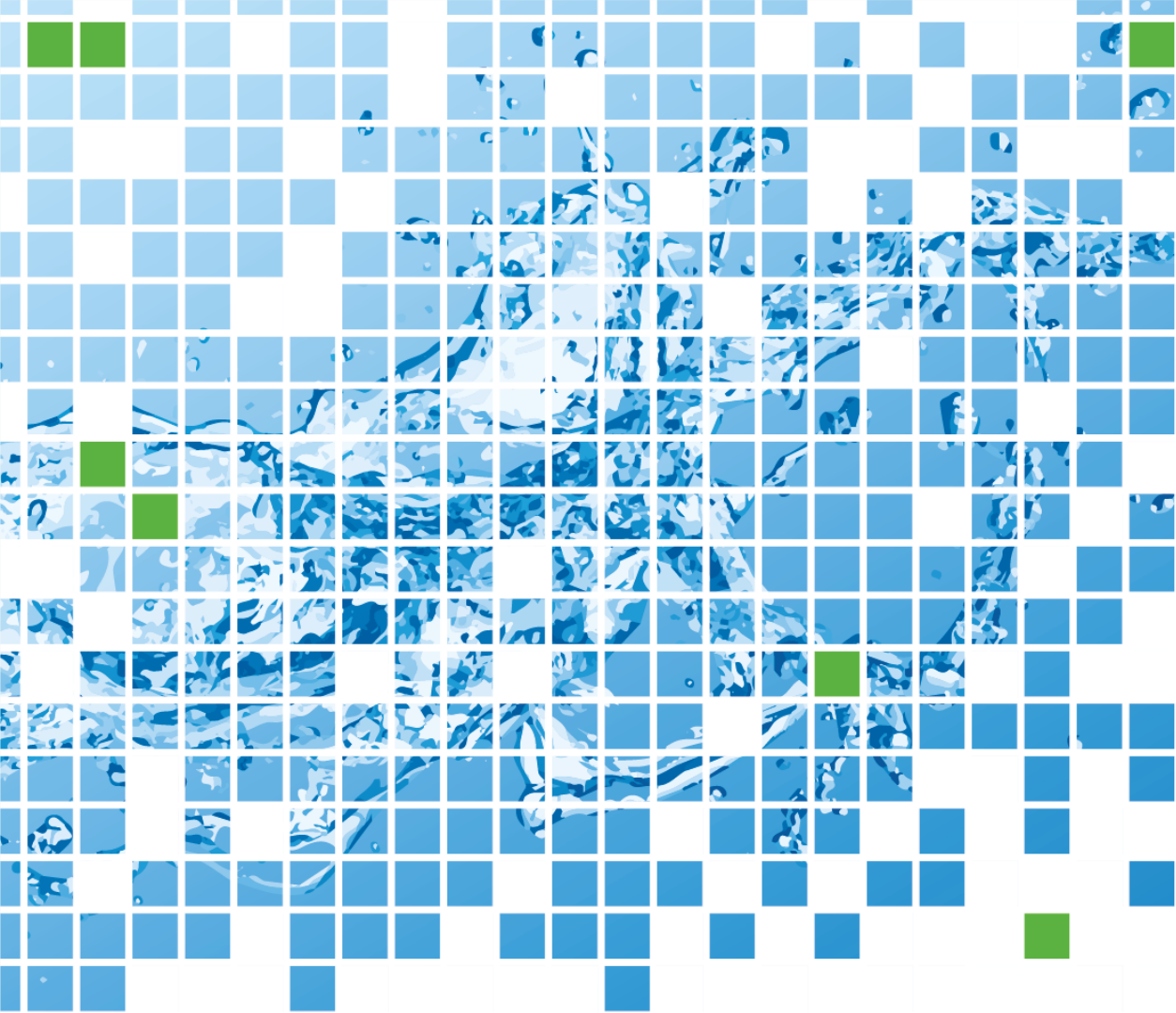
**Fundación Galicia-Europa, Brussels (Belgium)**

**12:30-13:30 Networking corner**

*Hors d'oeuvre break, open to all attendees*



**Co-UDlabs**



**Co-UDlabs**  
COLLABORATIVE URBAN DRAINAGE  
RESEARCH LABS COMMUNITIES

Thank you for your attention!

If you wish to know more  
about Co-UDlabs:



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101008626



euronovia<sup>\*\*\*</sup>

Deltares

INSA<sup>INSTITUT NATIONAL DES SCIENCES APPLIQUEES LYON</sup>

graie



eawag<sup>o.o.o.</sup>  
aquatic research



UNIVERSIDADE DA CORUÑA