

A year before he met Maseko, Lancaster and his brother, Rodd, brought a house in the neighborhood of Dunbar/Spring. They didn't have a lot of choices.

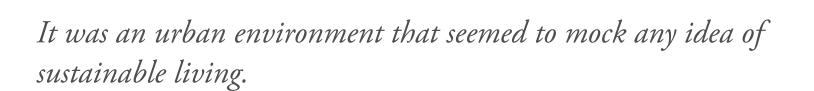
Dunbar/Sprid
The first tim
a look outsic

We typically write Dunbar/Spring because at one point there were two neighborhood associations in this neighborhood: Dunbar and John Spring. When disagreements were addressed they combined into one: Dunbar/Spring

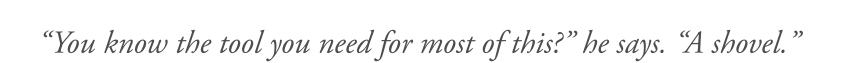
empty house, the toilet. It fell through the floor.

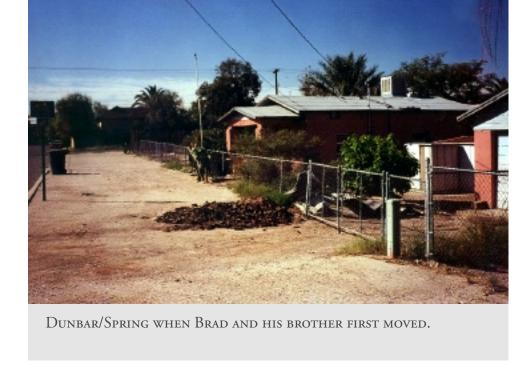
Slowly, the Lancasters begin to fix up their property, working on a shoestring, but keeping one goal firmly in mind: as much as possible, they would live on water that fell freely from the sky.

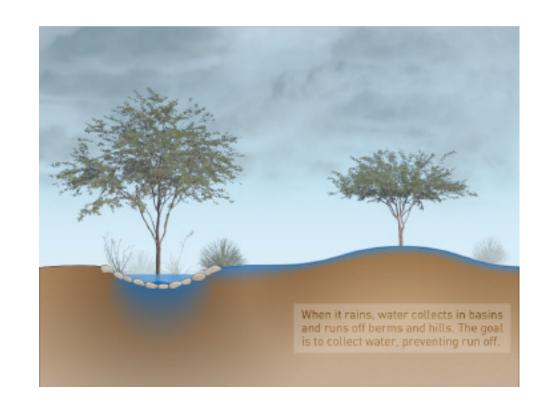
At first they didn't succeed. "We kept undersizing everything initially," Lancaster remembers. "We were just sort of winging it." The street they had moved to was like much of Tucson, a largely barren streetscape where asphalt and a lack of shade pushed the already scorching summer temperatures up another ten degrees or more.



Yet they persisted through years of trial and error. Working out the best way to irrigate their garden, deciding how to take advantage of grey water from the laundry and sinks, properly channeling and capturing rainfall – all of it took time and thought. In the process, Lancaster drew on his own experiences, those of Maseko and others to develop eight basic rules of water harvesting. These. he believes, can be applied to any home. +







Today, the Lancaster's property stands as a working laboratory of sustainable living. Visitors come from around Tucson and beyond. School groups visit. Lancaster proudly shows off the two 1,000 gallon rainwater tanks alongside the garage he rehabbed into a small residence. (Rodd, married and with a young son, got the main house.)

The Lancasters now capture 100 percent of the rain that falls on their eighth of an acre lot, plus the surrounding public right-of-way. It starts with the galvanized metal

The public right-of-way is 20 feet wide all along the south and east sides of our property. It is there we capture the street runoff, which helps up our harvest to bout 95,000 Gallons per year.

about 100,000 gallons a year of rainwater.

The WITH DECLINING RAINFALL - USED TO BE ABOUT 12 INCHES A YEAR, NOW IS ABOUT 11 - WE will harvest closer to 95,000 Gallons a YEAR. have reduced their mumerpar water consumption to 17 percent or a typicar 0.5. nousehold. Their yard, now a small oasis rich with vegetation, is almost completely maintained by rain and greywater. +

In recent years, Lancaster has taken his approach even further. His drinking water now comes from the sky. The rooftop system, piping and storage tanks all have been carefully designed to make sure the

water stays potable. To be safer still, he uses a "Potters for Peace," ceramic water filter to treat his drinking rainwater. "Visitors love it because it tastes so sweet," he says. "It doesn't have any of the sodium or other stuff you get in city water." Since the 1990s, Tucson has had to supplement its water supply by drawing on water from the Central Arizona Project, which pumps water 336 miles via an open air canal, lifting it more than 2,400 feet along the way.

CAP water high IS in both minerals and sodium, unhealthy to the soil, plants and people. +

Water harvesting is only part of his approach to sustainable living. The trees and other plants in the yard have been located to maximize shade in the hottest parts of the year. Solar panels on the roof provide the Lancaster's free electricity + to go along with their free water.

As they wrestled their home into shape, Brad began casting a longer look at their barren street. There, too, he saw a different possibility.

All it was going to take was breaking the law – just a little.

Click to Launch Grey Water Systems animation