

Do NATURAL AND constructed wetlands offer suitable protection against coastal and river flooding or are they only
Constructed Wetlands are only effective in certain geographic locations - policy/communication has to
Constructed wetlands can only form realistic flood protection as part of floodwater containing or floodwater
How can the role of constructed wetlands be used to moderate pluvial and fluvial flooding of the built
There is a need to take better account of the potential role of wetlands ("constructed" and existing, restored, enhanced etc) and other forms of land management (permanent grassland vs arable, forestry, etc) in evaluating the
Is enough known about the dependency of key ecosystems on flooding regimes to inform flood risk management
Is managed retreat (breaching seawalls and allowing saltmarsh re-establishment) an effective policy to combat
Should we will let the coastline form its own boundary and leave habitation on the coastline to its own fate?
What's the future for places like Hull and Grimsby as sea levels rise? How do we manage the social and
Are coastal defences and barriers going to be effective
Coastal defences or managed retreat?
How fast will sea level rise outflank existing sea defences?
Can the development of open water lakes help reduce flood risk?
Should reservoirs be used as flood storage - how do we balance risk between flooding and water supply?
Is surface water storage/reservoir creation a suitable tool for run-off control and flood protection
Can the development of open water lakes help reduce flood risk
How to create more precise parameters for assessing whether coastal and river flooding reserved space for
If natural saltmarshes and seagrasses are conserved and allowed to expand, can they provide multi-win
How should aquatic vegetation be managed to balance flood hazard mitigation and ecosystem health?
How can restoring aquatic environments offer suitable protection against flooding?
Can flood prevention by more intrinsically implemented within agri-environment schemes?
How can altered land use, especially upland forests and moors, help to reduce runoff rates?
How should farming practices on a landscape basis be enforced and incentivised to reduce flood risk in the future?
Should forestry and peat areas be extended in selected areas (eg the Upper Severn) to reduce the quantity and rate
Who could think it sensible not to defend the best farmland in the country from sea level rise?
Should the UK have a flood policy to protect land as well as property and wildlife to ensure food security?
Does the careful water level management of lowland areas of the UK (Fens, Somerset Levels etc) help or hinder the
How can we reduce the impact of flooding on residential areas?
How will we protect rural as well as urban areas in the future when there is only limited money and most of that
What mechanisms exist to promote a catchment-wide approach to sustainable flood management and how
Does a catchment basis still provide the best basis to manage flood risk in the 21st Century?
How can holistic solutions be developed, funded and governed?
Should policy move more quickly to accepting fluvial flooding rather than trying to prevent it and managing
What level of protection against flooding is appropriate to new development. Should the level of protection vary
Does current policy reflect the need to protect strategic resources
Do we have the policy measures in place to provide adequate protection?
Water Transmission - how far can we go?
How do you encourage an integrated approach to flood risk management
How can Policy Makers increase awareness of future increased flood risk due to climate change, and accept the need for widespread change in our approaches to management (e.g. managed retreat and increased flood plain
Do floodings warning systems help?
Do Civil Engineering projects have an increasing roll to play in the prevention of flooding?
How will climate change affect the frequency and severity of flood events?
What is the potential contribution of source control interventions to reducing flood risk?
To what extent can floodplain creation help to reduce downstream flood risk?
Should flood plains be reinstated where practicable?
Should flood risk reduction be a focus of maintenance of the existing infrastructure or building new assets?
What are the relative risks from surface water flooding, river flooding and coastal flooding
How effective are wetland and attenuation systems where low intensity persistent rainfall may have fully utilised

Who should pay for retro-fitting flood protection?
The key question is how to adequately assess their performance alongside more traditional 'measurable' structures
As rainfall intensity increases how do we design the network to manage better?
Understanding fluvial system response and stability to rising seas?
Should flood risk management have a greater focus on reducing the risk to critical infrastructure (transport
What can we learn from the Katrina experience with respect to flooding infrastructure?
Are there quantifiable flood risk benefits at the local scale resulting from (i) under-sowing; (ii) reduced soil
Are there quantifiable flood risk benefits at the catchment scale resulting from (i) reduced soil compaction; (ii)
More joined-up thinking? Understanding how to combine flood risk mitigation with ecologically-beneficial
Use of 'natural' systems for flood control?
Flooding must be considered as part of the natural variability of the hydrological cycle; some forms of flood risk
How do we predict property flooding by local run off?
Are current hydrological methods suitable for flow estimation in small catchments?
Is there enough protection in place to deal with the predicted increase in rainfall?
Do current flood prediction models take appropriate account of groundwater interaction in surface water systems?
How should companies account for level of investment needed for flood-risk mitigation when models are uncertain
How can current flood prediction models handle the uncertainties caused by global warming?
Can we improve forecasting for localised storms & flooding?
Is there any point in putting seriously flawed modelling systems in the hands of inexperienced operators/regulators
Given climate change predictions to 2050 and 2100 what will be the affect of more frequent and higher flooding on
Do current flooding prediction models provide enough insite into low(er) impact flooding events, that whilst not
Are we confident that, in the not too distant future, we will have a robust system, with clearly defined
How much use are the UKCP09 projections for high RP events (>30 years)?
What consistant quality of information and modelling needs to be available?
Do we need a dynamic tool to assess flood risk or to update Wallingford research that produced FEH Flood
Are the rainfall-frequency statistics that the FEH is based on still relevant?
Flood prediction models are based on rainfall and catchments; how much risk is there from blockages and extreme
Impacts of and adaptation to climate change - particularly in relation to water levels in lakes & reservoirs.
Given that all models are inherently inaccurate are hard boundaries of benefit when explaining risk
Flood risk in small catchments - are current flood estimation methods suitable in a changing climate?
Fluvial Impact Assessments - do they have an expanding role in future development and WFD rehabilitation
What is the vulnerability of our infrastructure to flood risk and what level of resilience is justifiable?
Should a minimum flood risk standard be applied to set infrastructure & property?
Should measures and cost of flood protection be included by all developers in flood plains?
Should there be a policy of reducing the levels of current development in the floodplain.
Will planning policy adjust better to the reality of flood risk?
Should there be a ban on building on flood plains?
Does current housing policy reflect flood protection strategy
Do current planning regulations effectively consider flooding?
To what extent should land use planning be used to prohibit or even remove development in flood risk areas?
Is the current planning system enabled enough to facilitate use of SUDS, rainwater harvesting etc?
Should natural drainage sites be built over with the increasing demand for housing?
Clear responsibility of developers in building systems into development designs?
Does housing policy conflict with flooding prevention policy / measures?
Is enough research done on potential new housing development sites to ensure waste/drain off resources are
How can we improve on alternative supply arrangements during flood events?
Should future new development planning be reviewed in the light of increased flood risk due to climate change?
Are 1 in 200 events relevant given the short duration high intensity nature of rainfall causing floods. Is there a
Should we be planning (in terms of growth) to provide for 1 in a 1,000 year coastal flood risk?
Why only 1:200 year events?

A key question on models is whether they take sufficient account of climate change - in some cases a 1 in 500 flood 1 in 200 is a long return period especially as Ofwat only look at 1 in 10 and 2 in 10 events
If the current 1 in 200 year floods become more frequent, how will the models adapt and how flood protection 1in 50 year floods
Is the term 1 in 200 event still applicable?
Are Coastal models and river flood models correctly aligned to predict a realistic 1 in 200 year flood event?
How should growth be managed in areas wherestorm spills are increasing?
With new build in high risk area, who is responsible for flood defenses?
What should be changed in spatial and building planning to achieve better outcomes?
With known flooding area is it local governments responsibility to refuse planning permission based on this
Who in their right mind could possibly think flooding should be coordinated by local authorities because they are
Responsibility for flooding or homes is due to local authorities allowing development on flood plains - how can this
How do we protect properties from flooding by local run off as rainfall events become more extreme?
Do local authorities have sufficient capacity and understanding to manage local flood risk?
Do awareness and education help?
How best can we communicate flood risk to the general public?
What are consumers attitudes to water use/flooding risk etc?
How consistent is the information currently available?
Do probabilistic messages of risk help or confuse the end user?
What information should be publically available?
Who has responsibilities for urban drainage?
What are the best options for removing surface water from combined sewers?
What role do CSOs provide in relation to flooding?
Are there alternatives to combined CSOs using other technologies
Flooding seems to be exacerbated by drainage blockages - caused by leaves - what policy covers this maintenance
Who should have ownership of suds?
Do we need to move away from combined sewers?
Changing economics of separating sewerage systems
Is a 40 year return period now adequate for sewerage design in urban areas given the increasing intensity and
Combined Sewers and their associated overflows need to be better comminicated to the public/politicians.
How can the new Flooding Bill help to better manage combined sewer overflows (CSOs)?
Does the current 'assumption in favour of SUDS' neglect the influence of geology/ground conditions in their
Are SUDS the best solution to provide effective urban flood reduction, improve the aesthetic environment and open
Are SUDS being over generalised?
Compare the costs of alternatives with the costs of realistic SUDS schemes to achieve the same flood risk reduction
Are SUDS well defined and understood in terms of their type and use?
What volume of SUDS storage is required to make 5% or more difference to urban flood risk?
How will the District Councils inforce SUDS in the coming economic climate?
Are rural SUDS effective at reducing floodin in rural areas?
Will SUDS effective at reducing flooding and what are the implications in water quality?
Will infiltration-based SUDS systems have longevity?
Adoption of SUDS
SUDS will only be adopted when there is clarity in the responsibility of the assets ie local authority or water
How can SUDS be designed to cope with high RP events (> e.g. 30 years)?
Does the current 'assumption in favour of SUDS' neglect the influence of geology/ground conditions in their
Are existing support services suitable to enable stakeholders to implement SUDS etc?
Are SUDS appropriately defined?
How will SUDS be funded?
How do we quantify the benefits realistically achievable from SUDS?
SUDS is a good start

Will suds come under the WFD - ie will a swale have to have good status?
Who takes ownership of SUDS
How will SUDS fit with historical combined sewerage systems and ongoing urban environments and how will inter
Are SUDS the best solution to provide effective urban flood reduction, improve the aesthetic environment and open
SUDS will be slightly effective in reducing flooding - SUDS biggest impact will be to to reduce the physical and social
SUDS offer some propsects of limiting urban flooding, but they are too limited to offer complete protection from
how to mandate/ improve the construction of urban environments to minimise flooding (SUDS ++)
Some floods but there are multiple rationales for using each of the different forms of SUDS
Why do we not have storm drainage as in other euro countries
integration of urban drainage services
How many times have the water companies (as sewerage undertakers) used s.112 of the Water Industry Act 1991?
How can the process of improving drainage network models be improved or sped up?
Should Highways continue to be responsible for drainage?
Should there be design standards for sewerage and highway drainage?
Should Water Company's assume responsibility for all drainage apart from watercourses?
The "right to connect" to sewer has to be removed - now or later, but the sooner the better.
Should flood protection be funded through government subsidies?
How will Flood risk management be paid for in the future?
What effect will increased flooding have on designated nature conservation sites?
In what ways are floods opportunities as well as threats?
Should we prevent or encourage house-insurers from using these areas to charge higher premiums?
Should all flood developments in vulnerable areas to be taxed to cover flood prevention costs?
Should flood damage insurance be rated according to location of risk?
Resilience of water supply infrastructure?
What design horizon should be used for new designs?
Should lives of people be statutory protected as is wildlife?
How do stewards of natural resources and other stakeholders negotiate expectations and losses due to flooding
What impact does flooding have on the quality of receiving waters?
How does the supply and availability of water impact on food security?
How will the Water Bill be funded?
As the money gets more scarce, how do we still pay for necessary work that can't all be charged to the public purse?
Should there be more government funding to help deal with the expected rise in floods?
How can we protect flood defense budgets?
See questions attached to draft Floods & Water management bill
What innovative practise is waiting to be adopted in this area?
Does the industry as a whole work to develop common practices and solutions across the industry as a whole or do
Does the government have the political will to implement the hard decisions (planning etc) required to deal with
Is the topic of embedded - or virtual water - fully understood
Is Privatisation the only option ?
What is the role of OFWAT in delivering/driving improvements
Is the current model of flooding and drainage management right to deliver integrated flooding management?
Will water industry competition protect customers more or less than under the current industry structure?
Can new/existing floodplains assist in increasing water supply resources?
Should we have a river and coastal authority where 100% of flood defence money is spent on flood risk
Should statutory powers be replaced with duties to achieve more certainty of action
Is it important not to allow the proposed Floods & Water Management Bill to be dropped or diluted?
will the british public accept to use recylced water in drinking?
Should public education on sustainable water use be increased
How can the habits of water efficiency be promoted most effectively in the UK?
Will water reuse be accepted by the public?

Should we compare the benefits of grey water recycling with energy reduction initiatives?
What water efficiency devices can deliver improved water efficiency in an economic way?
what are the likely impacts of global trends on land use in the UK and in turn recharge to our key aquifers
restoring degraded groundwater: what about old coalfield areas which have huge resources but of low quality, but
Should abstraction licensing change from a 'first come first serve' policy to one which considers priority/importance
How should urban drainage systems be funded in the long term - by water companies, local authorities, national
What is the real cost of water?
who should own the UK's water infrastructure
Assuming the British public does not reduce its present water use, how much water will they be using per capita
Should the cost of water be related to the local quarterly rainfall?
What are the most realistic alternatives to microcomponent analysis for household water demand forecasting?
Does metering work?
Does compulsory water metering provide value for money for consumers?
Would Flow Limiting Valves prove more effective in managing Demand than Metering?
What would be the effect of installing smart water meters that charge incremental tariffs based on volume
Should universal metering using smart meters be introduced as soon as practically possible?
How quickly can full water supply metering be achieved in the UK?
Should water metering be compulsory?
How to roll metering out faster.
Does universal metering help to identify location of leakage loss?
Should there additionally be sewage metering?
What happens to the costs of providing water and sewage services when every household is metered?
water metering does change habits due to charging?Are we still undercharging for treated water?Should we tax
Is metering only effective if coupled with new tariff structures
Should utilities and local authorities be encouraged to reduce water loss, e.g. through leakage? What is the total
What are the socio-economic impacts of water leakage in the distribution system?
How can water supplies for agriculture and food processing be preserved?
Would Demand Management be better than Supply Management?
How good is good enough in terms of environmental 'quality', where do we draw the line?
Should sewerage charges be made for rainwater used to flush toilets?
More priority to be given to water supply, waste water treatment and flood implications when new housing
Do the British public value water enough?
What is the public reaction to water privatization?
How much are people prepared to pay for SKY tv compared to water?
Do the public understand the benefits of the aquatic environment enough to value it?
No-one likes to pay more for basic services, despite the relatively low cost of water. By making water and wastewater
What is the true value of water?
How can we help population to appreciate the true value of water
How do we value water in non-economic terms?
Are people aware of the carbon footprint of water? Would they be more inclined to use more carefully if they
Water is cheap!!!! but that false economy comes with environmental and social costs. Why have we so drastically
Should cheap water be used as a subsidy to encourage industrial development?
Should there be a life-line amount of per capita water that is supplied to everyone gratis, with steeply rising rates
What is the cost of Water? This is a fundamental question and lies at the heart of how we perceive, value and
utilise/misuse the water resource.
How do we set (and defend) environmental limits? Especially important at a time of rapid change.
Educating experts and the general public about the effects of chemicals on health?
How can the public be made aware of the embodied water (water footprint) in their consumer decisions?
Do the public and other stakeholders understand the mechanisms of water supply, treatment, costs, risks, etc.?
How important is water for recreation and landscape purposes, and does this have a value?

Is risk (of reduced supply, quality, flooding etc.) communicated effectively?
What about energy-use in the field of water?
Is carbon management in the water industry adequately considered?
Does Ofwat unnecessarily limit water companies improvements spending by holding down water prices too much?
As bad debt increases should water companies be allowed to switch off water supplies?
Are sociologists overplaying their own importance in practical aspects of water policy?
Water is still cheaper than other utilities - yet they show more profits - is there a way of politically balancing these
If privatisation of water is supposed to have brought benefit to the public then profit making water utilities should
What benefits have been brought by the privatisation of the water industry in England?
If desalination is implemented, how can it be done without release of greenhouse gases?
Is desalination viable taking into account its carbon emissions?
Is desalination an ethical possibility (see future energy needs, carbon constraints)
Why isn't desalination a current treatment method in the UK given the great advances in membrane technology and
Desalination has a stigma that will deminish as the demands for water increase and the technologies become
Desalination will increase carbon footprint etc.. Adopt a more sustainable approach - separation is required.
Are relevant stakeholders (including Joe Public) being consulted enough with regard to water management?
What is the future funding and structure of the water industry?
Staggering the AMP cycle to smooth expenditure and prssure on the industry supply chain.
How can we improve on the current 5 year price setting system to (1) achieve long term asset invesment and (2)
How holistic funding / joint projects are identified, approved, funded and governed?
How different regulations / governance and economics are streamlined / clarified to ensure that different
Do the various roles of the EA, EU, DWI, UKAS etc. need to be clarified?
What is the cost of EU legislation to the consumer?
Would competition among water industry deliver the right benefits for consumers and the env?
At which levels do politics and media determine management priorities?
Would water companies and regulators be able to make better improvements to water provision and
Does the AMP cycle do as much good as it does harm to the service industry that is trying to support the water
Is the boom and bust cycle of five-yearly investment which has such catastrophic impacts on water industry
Is the 5 year AMP cycle destroying the UK water industry?
Does the AMP cycle demonstrate the success or the failure of the privatisation model?
What are the negative effects on workers in the water industry due to the AMP cycle?
Is the water sector workforce sustainable (e.g. demographics)
How can we retain jobs in the UK water industry?
Do we have the balance right between economic regulation (OFWAT) and enviromental regulation (EA)
What about the impact of Ofwats efficiencies targets on company shrinkage and loss of knowkedge
Effect of Ofwat on shrinkage in lab sector encouraging a sharp decline in the number of water testing labs reducing
Should developers face legislative action if they fail to include sufficient measures to prevent flooding in new
Should new developers pay to undo the years of combined drainage?
What is the true cost of water?
Is it sustainable to go to the next level of water quality?
Should there be private water companies?
Is there an alternative to Public Ownership?
Should water still remian in the private sector?
Is competition possible?
Is competition desirable?
Are water companies true custodians of the environment?
Can the private sector be trusted with environmental protection?
Is there an alternative to competitive commercial operation?
Is the water industry sustainable if Regulation continually strives to reduce the overall cost to the customer?

Can income support be targetted better (negative income tax?) so that fuel poverty and water poverty can be
Can the "poor" be socially subsidised for water and waste water services by commercial companies?
Is there a willingness to pay limiting long term planning?
Should more free/cheaper retrofit water saving items be heavily marketed to domestic customers
All alternative supplies need to be examined
Should people have the choice of living in flood prone areas?
How can development within flood plains be done at minimum risk where it cannot be discouraged or prevented
Should house insurers be consulted on plans to build in flood plains or potential flood plains?
People have selected to live in certain areas and should take responsibility for their own flood defence. The house
Are technically driven solutions truly value neutral?
Is the water billing structure an adequate incentive to adequately stimulate water recycling and harvesting?
How can WFD objectives be reconciled with sustainability objectives?
What are the incentives for innovation
Much was made of moving water from the west and north to the east and south. present water company boundaries
We should not allow building in flood plains as the costs to society outweigh the benefits to the majority. However,
Can common carriage overcome the insurance issues too become a reality in a competitive market?
how should food disposal via kitchen macerators/sewers be paid for?
why people are prepared to pay to protect other people is a theoretically challenging question
What would happen if water companies acted the same way as gas and electricity suppliers?
What is Policy driven demand management compared to economic regulated driven and commercially sensible driven
generally, see issues raised by the EFRA Select Committee report on OFWAT and PR09
How do we ensure that innovation, particularly related to sustainable solutions, is driven in the water industry?
What are the regulatory barriers to change and innovation? It seems that there is a status quo between the water
companies and OFWAT which does not drive change through financial incentives. OFWAT use more of a stick than a
Is the continuation of the current English model of privately owned water and sewerage companies in the public
How can ecosystem services be adequately included in financial thinking?
What are the better alternatives to 'willingness to pay' for valuing ecosystem services.
In areas of water scarcity are ecosystems valued more highly than drinking water
How do we cost ecosystem services?
How do we utilise the Ecosystem Approach to encourage a more participatory process and a better valuation of
How can we combine socio-economic benefits with ecosystem benefits?
How can we combine public access for recreation etc. with ecosystem protection?
Could improvements to water planning be made by switching from a per capita consumption approach to a per
Do more affluent areas receive better quality water, better service and less sewer flooding. If so why?
Is water too expensive in the UK?
Water bills need to reflect the cost of supply and securing future supplies
Does water metering change habits in long term
Would information provided by smart meters change the way in which households use water?
What do you believe is important today for the customer?
Does the AMP cycle serve the consumer?
what is Government's role in assisting those that cannot afford environmentally and economically appropriate
Is the public sufficiently informed to make a judgement on the true economic value of water?
How to change the public's attitude to flushing items that should not be flushed down the toilet, thus reducing
The public and business in general will come under increased financial pressure. Any improvement must be
Does the current regulated system lead to lower prices for consumers in the long run
Is there still an appetite to pay ever increasing water charges just to comply with legislation that many people do
How should insurance provision against flood damage be structured to prevent significant loss of housing _ is
should flood defences be only justified on damages to houses protected
How can you best describe risk to the end user
How can we tip the balance of public interest and opinion from perceived risks to real risks?

Why should the full time residents of the South West have to pay for the entire cost of the maintenance of clean
Would the general public accept a small levy on water bills to fund innovation?
How can rising water bills be implemented on the British public, have it British owned
How effective would a tiered system of water charges based on usage be in promoting efficient use of water
What alternative costs do rising real water bills impose on different socio-economic groups in different parts of the
Is there public support to further water industry investment to meet WFD objectives when compared with other
Should the water companies be able to secretly remove surface water sewers from the statutory sewer map (as they do)? The consequence is that home owners who thought they had a public sw sewer running through their
Other than volumetric charging, how can people be incentivised to be more water efficient in the home?
How might the customer be viewing tap water as part of their move towards an organic - health/ well being focused
Should water bills be related to per capita consumption with higher rates for higher per capita consumers?
Water scarcity, impermanent boundaries and 'water's' contribution to well being; all are best considered culturally.
Should people who choose to live in flood prone areas pay for their own flood defences and rescue services when can socially deprived areas also get flood defences
Are water customers prepared to pay for the adoption of private sewage works?
is water pricing fair to customer/consumer/environment
How is customer debt dealt with?
Should people be fined for deliberately wasting water?
Can the Sludge use in Agriculture Regs be used for all organic resources applied to land and thus simplify and
Does the capability exist to remove water from municipal/industrial sewage sludge's to make the use of bio solids as
Why is there no British Standard for water treatment devices, e.g. Ultraviolet Disinfection units?
How will water and wastewater treatment look in the 22nd Century?
If we started again would it look very different?
The impact of large capital solutions on carbon footprint both during construction and in operation compared to the
Efficiency of equipment, treatment processes - how can this be improved?
Why do we persist using sand filters for treating our river water and switch to all new systems using membranes -
What measures could be implemented to significantly reduce the discharge of fats, oils and greases to sewers?
How can water demand be reduced across the UK?
Should government grants be available to home owners to improve water efficiency
What role does water efficiency have to play?
Are current water efficiency measures going far enough?
When will the water wastage but reduced to a more reasonable level?
Is sufficient policy attention given to stimulating alternative attitudes towards water use?
Think sustainable water management: real reduction in consumption per capita
How neutral are the current water neutrality schemes?
Should the economic level of leakage be revisited?
What is the leakage percentage?
What emphasis should be put on stopping leakage from water pipes?
Is current leakage levels sustainable in current climate?
Fixing underground pipe work - what would it cost us in the end?
Are there ways of making short term reductions in leakage to supplement resources in periods of drought?
Can further reductions be made in leakage?
What is the impact of water conservation on sewage conveyance?
What is the impact of water conservation on sewage strength and effluent limits
Can rainwater harvesting reduce depletion of resources as well as modulating stormwater run-off?
Would widespread adoption of household-scale rainwater harvesting (e.g. water butts) make much of a difference
Why does the UK insist on wasting millions of gallons of water flushing toilets with good clean potable water when
What is the effectiveness of consuming water resources versus making better use of existing resources?
How can we reduce the use of potable water for garden watering
Is it right for the government to aim for a level of about 130 l/p/d or should we have the freedom to use as much

Are there sufficient incentives to reduce water use?
To what extent does cost rather than desire influence the ability of customers to reduce their water demands?
Where should the driver for water efficiency come from i.e. govt or water companies?
Is home water efficiency the way to combat the water shortages predicted for souther England?
Can water use be improved with new plumbing appliances/devices?
To what extent can rainwater harvesting and/or grey water recycling reduce the demands on public supply?
Legislation to limit flow at basin taps and in showers to 6 LPM and 9 LPM respectively, in line with DEFRA recommendations would reduce demand significantly. Should Government introduce such regulation to apply to
How can we incentivise reduced water consumption without compulsory metering and huge increases in tariffs
Efficiency of supply will be the only way to sustain supplies in the south - grey water recycling retrofit - is this the
Role of reuse in reducing potable water demand
How can the use of "grey" water be improved?
Incentives for grey water useage domestic and business?
Grey water recycling and new developments, no clear policy or strategy from Government
How can monitoring of package treatment systems be improved?
What prevents water companies from direct recycling of treated wastewaters?
How should grey water be better utilised?
How much increase in public supply resource could be achieved through direct recycling of treated wastewaters?
What recycling of effluent is possible?
To what degree is water reuse is building up microconstituents in the water supply?
Should the industry be allowed to build new resources or should there be more focus on reducing leakage and
Given the current climate change models should the UK be investing in surface reservoir storage or groundwater
What if anything can be done to increase rain water retention in aquifers and reduce loss to surface water runoff?
Role of EA in resisting new storage
What are the main objections to new reservoirs?
need to establish reliability of sustainable water management system which relies upon multiple small storages
Can we dam underground rivers to help save water?
Do we need to build new reservoirs to cope with projected future water stress and if so, where would be best to
Need to increase reservoir capacity
Do we need new water supply reservoirs in water stressed areas?
I am lead to beleive the Water compnaies have the resources now to coupe with a seasonal drought
Given that there tends to be plentiful water in the south east of England in the winter months, why don't we store
Are there other sources of water using localises storage and treatment
climate change will increase the requirements for storage; only issue is how to store
Should we create more stored water reservoirs such as Rutland water?
What is the appropriate level of resilience to be designed into water supply systems
Which are the most vulnerable supply zones
Should water be available to meet all reasonable demands or should it be effectively rationed by pricing signals to
How can planning policy be influenced to ensure that population growth is targetted towards areas with
How will changes in lifestyle, household formation and population affect water demand?
What actions to we need to take to ensure long term adequate supply?
Does the UK have a reliable, robust integrated water resources management plan in place?
Will planning policy relate to the foreseeable distribution network rather than vice versa?
How much should water availability influence regional and national planning?
How will competition impact on local resource availability
Is a fully integrated water system possible in the UK?
How effective will demand management be?
What provision is there for redistribution of waters to under-resourced areas
Can modern agriculture justify heavy irrigation of thirsty crops in dry landscapes?
Is infrastructure sufficient for summer irrigation using winter abstraction?

How will river flows respond to climate change - this is both a water resource and water quality question
How resilient are our water resources to the impacts of climate change? ('climate' as opposed to 'weather' in this
do we have a clear definition of water supply resilience to enable robust planning
How feasible is it to introduce a third water system purely for drinking water, enabling a non-potable supply to be
How effective is the current water resource planning regime, or has it become so cumbersome and slow that the
Is there sufficient infrastructure remaining for the local provision for collection and distribution of water?
Should the water companies be expected to meet the public's demand for water or should the demand be curtailed
Why aren't we adapting our agricultural system to increase the proportion of drought resistant/low water demand
Extraction is a problem
is the current company and regulatory structure adequate to provide longterm water resource planning
Should distribution systems be replaced based on their economic life
is the model of providing piped Drinking Quality water for all purposes the best approach? If not, what can be done
How can we secure the effectiveness of domestic water use demand management measures, particularly wrt dry
What infrastructure do we need for the next 100 years?
how to ensure water for agriculture etc is used more efficiently, and paid for appropriately?
How will the current rate of population redistribution affect water resources in the UK?
how to ensure that future spatial planning takes water resource as a priority?
Can forced migration of population ease the water resources balance in the UK?
How can we fund water treatment and water supply more effectively and (in terms of cost and the environment)
Should the price of water be increased to reflect the supply shortage?
Abstraction licence review is required incl engineering/technical competence not just political & environmental
Is bottled water an issue for research?
is the Thames Gateway sustainable?
What changes have to be made to groundwater abstractions in the UK to ensure that watercourse qualities are
How do we frame policy more effectively to protect groundwater reserves from future pollution?
Groundwater re-charge using treated used water (wastewater as resource not problem)
Can existing groundwater be protected from poorly operated septic tanks and package treatment systems?
Will ground water shortages in the SE lead to a potential increased risk in abstracting currently stable pockets on
How long will the main groundwater reserves used in southern England be productive given current extraction
How best to assess groundwater quality?
- How do we best address developing water shortages in the south east of England?
As a country we have plenty of water on average. What are the issues involved in ensuring that water is in the right
How far will changes in supply and demand drive greater need to transport water across longer distances?
How do we implement existing policy more effectively to clean up historical pollution of ground water?
How should access to common groundwater resources be regulated?
At what stage / how will we develop policy and technology to exploit ground water in northern England hitherto
Should groundwater recharge be evaluated and what criteria should be used?
How sustainable is current groundwater abstraction in Southern England?
Groundwater recharge
How much water is being mined without schemes for recharge?
How can we exploit non-traditional groundwater sources such as old coalfield areas [mine waters] s?
I think there is the wider issue of private companies and maybe if state owned or onw company using water
Should a national grid be considered?
Do we need for a national water strategy and a national water grid?
Do we need a national grid?
re-test the economic, qualitative and quantitative feasibility of diverting excess flows from the Severn/Wye to the
Environmental effects of major water transfers between regions
How could bulk transfer of water resources operate between water companies to make up some of the shortfall in
How can we make better use of Water resources across the country
What long term plans should be put in place to establish a "grid" system to equalise those wet areas with those

Is there a need for a national water grid?
How relevant is a national raw water transmission system?
Can the UK water companies work together from a strategic water resources viewpoint?
What interconnectivity of supply do we have
What interconnectivity of supply could we have
How economic are interbasin transfers?
Salination plants around the UK coast would it help.
Will the UK consider desalination processes?
is there a role for desalination in water scarce areas
Desalination is more expensive than groundwater but if environmental costs are considered is it now the only
Is low cost desalination the answer for water supply augmentation at times of shortage?
can we use waste steam from coastal power stations for MSF sea water distillation?
What are the financial implications of establishing the "grid", and how should the cost be spread to ALL water users
Is desalination and water reuse the answer to water shortages in southern England?
Can we use waste steam from coastal power stations for MSF sea water distillation?
Is it better to develop desalination plants, like that about to come on line in London, which use a lot of energy to
Do water meters lead to more water efficient consumers in the longer term?
What happens to the costs of providing water and sewage services when every household is metered?
metering will this have the benefits forecast
Building regulations to reduce water consumption
Should the government subsidise investment into smart metering and other demand control measures?
what should be the levels of expected water use per capita in new build? how will this deliver in the long term?
By how much should water supply charges rise in order to ensure security of supply to all UK properties?
How should any modifications be incorporated in spatial planning/ building regs?
how do we retrofit existing properties?
Does the water resources assessment help?
Hydrological data availability
Government should never have privatised the Water Authorities they should have remained in Public ownership for
Should public drinking water in the UK be restored as a public utility (vs. privatisation)?
Are water companies being incentivised to innovate and support SUDS, rainwater, grey water etc?
Bearing in mind that Mycobacterium avium subsp. paratuberculosis is the known cause of Johne's disease in cattle and has been implicated as a cause of Crohn's disease in humans what evidence is there that potable water
Will water quality stresses affect drinking water supplies
How do we set environmental limits?
why is the UK 25 years behind Germany?
Competition is/isn't the answer to everything - therefore why apply the same concept to Water Resources?
what is the percentage use of non-renewable resource?
Energy use from water - how relevant is hydropower in the UK?
Use of bio solids as a an energy resource?
Water to ensure food security?
How will changes in UK agricultural practices affect surface water bodies?
Is the potential devastating impact of nitrate currently moving through the unsaturated zone, fully understood by all
What modelling tools are available, or need to be developed, to predict the timescale of impacts of changes to
How can the agricultural sector be effectively regulated to reduce diffuse pollution?
When agriculture analyses its wasteful use of water it will lead to the only option of efficient water management
Should further development of water storage reservoirs for agriculture be encouraged in order to preserve summer
What kind of changes in agricultural practice should the water industry encourage to protect its raw water
What affect are agricultural practises having now and how do we stop them?
Which aspects of current agricultural practices adversely affect river/lake water quality (leading to proposals to
Diffused pollution must be addressed or investment in sewage treatment will have been wasted.

When GM is allowed we shall get less herbicide in surface and ground water
Can we allow a slow drift into irrigated agriculture rather than identifying alternative crops
Can agriculture and industry use recovered brackish water instead of depleting water resources for potable
Should farmers be obliged to maintain a set of farming practices to secure water quality, depending on what they farm - if they frequently change products because of economic factors there should be an obligation to impliment
How can we balance the effects of changing UK agricultural practice on food protection against improving the
The role of water reuse in agriculture
Phosphate is the No 1 factor in agricultural and treated wastewater discharges to watercourses?
Is it safe to reuse grey water in a domestic setting? T
Reclaimed water can be treated to whatever standard the intended application dictates
Can reuse of wastewater for potable consumption ever be acceptable?
Water can be re-used into perpetuity, but at what cost?
It is worth investigating reuse for agricultural irrigation or hydroponics, to recover nutrients (so long as potential
Will there be legislation regarding roofwater use as drinking water
Is it acceptable to cuistomers to re-use water directly?
We have ben oing indirect potable reuse for decades, where's the evidence of adverse effect?
Risks associated with water harvesting and grey water use.
Water reuse will be important for the UK and the world at large. Will the UK consider encouraging more research in
Is water reusue about culture or technology
Standards are required for water reuse
we already reuse water by discharging treated sewage to rivers and reabstracting the water for drinking
Do we need dual systems in houses
Should we be rolling out grey water systems in new developments?
The principal barrier to reuse is public perception ("Yuk factor")
Why is water reuse seen as unpalatable when it happens naturally and always has?
Safe reuse of water is simple, but the cost and reliability of small systems may be in doubt?
Reuse water for industrial cooling and process water (non-food & drink uses only?)
How can the population be converted to using grey-water in their domestic systems, rather than washing with,
Does rainwater harvesting have a long term role
How do we utilise grey water recycling and rain water harvesting to provide a sustainable water service without
With suitable precautions, why not reuse water of lower than potable standard?
Do we have the right approach to water conservation
Waste water re-use is common, but the public don't seem to realise it, why aren't we raising public awareness of
Should re-use of gray water be obligatory?
How will public confidence be maintained if water re-use develops
Ultimately all water is re-used ! Is it safe ? I hope so. this is excatly why it should have remained in public
what guidance could be developed for grey water reuse and water harvesting to be included as standard practice?
How will increased levels of persistent pollutants affect surface waterbodies?
What research is there in the development ogf analytical techniques for measurement and assessment of
Does pesticide regulation consider the ability of existing water treatment processes to remove substitute
What will be the effect fo future regulations on microconstituents on current water policy decisions
What mesures are in place to recover Phosphates from wastewater?
Should we spend money on reducing phosphate in rivers to meet new standards if there is no evidence of change to
How will we meet WFD good status for phosphorus?
More than 90% of drinking water is dosed with phosphate to reduce plumbosolvency in the minority of housing that
What are the main sources of C, particularly DOC, to freshwater systems, and how does this depend on land
What is the composition and age of DOC, how does this depend on land use/management, and are particular groups
What compositional fractions of DOC cause the greates problems for water quality?
How are pharmaceuticals and other man made chemicals distributed in our freshwater environments, how long do
What happens to pharmaceuticals and other man made chemicals when they are broken down in the aquatic

what can be done to remove medicines from the aquatic environment?
1) Effects of pharmacologically-active materials on performance of water and wastewater treatment processes, especially the biological ones.
2) Effects of nano-particulate materials on performance of water and wastewater treatment processes, especially the biological ones, including an tax related to the increased cost of treatment.
3) Effects of over-the-counter healthcare products on performance of water and wastewater treatment processes,
Toxic nanomaterials, such as nano-silver, may cause environmental problems unless intercepted and removed at
Toxic nanomaterials, such as nano-silver, may cause problems with biological stages of wastewater treatment,
Is environmental lobby too successful at influencing policy on limits controls
What about acid rain
How should the UK set and enforce total daily maximum nutrient loads to water bodies?
what is known about the impact of road run-off on the aquatic environment - in particular what impact does salt
Will alternative indicators of pollution be used eg viruses to check efficacy of recycling procedures as the current
Risk assessment of the use of nanomaterials in water treatment
Can nanomaterials be used to help treat water for re-use?
Are we overtreating our water? Given the excessive costs, both financial and in carbon of repeatedly achieving higher standards (lower mineral content, fewer bacteriological fails etc), and the very low rates of health impact
How can we more efficiently and effectively treat waste water?
How effective are current practices at removing pharmaceuticals from wastewater and monitoring their
Are pharmaceuticals adversely affecting sewage treatment biological processes?
Should we be improving quality of treated sewage before discharge to rivers by using advanced methods such as UV
Impact of nanosilver on wastewater treatment and rivers
Do we need more research in improving techniques for treating brackish waters?
What can the householder do to treat water in the home?
Do we find alternatives to bulk transport of water using more local treatment systems
For UK, increased rainfall may reduce droughts but will put extra burdens on wastewater treatment plants
How resilient are surface water bodies to catastrophic shifts in water quality, and what can be done to increase this
How can we address water quality issues at the upstream end, rather than put ever increasing effort in to down
Should be be a culture of managing catchments purely for drinking water?
Does the current strategy of rehabilitating channelised river sections lead to water quality improvements?
Will we have to balance water quality expectations with climate change responses
Why do we not mandate GPS locations from water samples to ensure they are taken from the correct locations.
Does the UK have adequate water quality monitoring methods?
What Water Quality issues are not being addressed?
We accept European Standards - Why ?
What remote monitoring of discharge quality is most effective?
Why is there no apparent "joined up thinking" from the various bodies eg Defra, Env Agency (not exhaustive list!) to
What should be the new way of treating potable water?
Should the UK adopt methods of securing safe drinking water similar to those used abroad - eg. New Zealand Water
How can monitoring be used to calibrate such models and confirm that changes are having the desired effects?
How is water distribution and use monitored for the critical water problems (energy efficiency; resource utilisation
Water management is data retrieval and information management. Are the current monitoring techniques
What measures should we take to improve the quality of urban run-off?
How vulnerable (or robust) is the natural environment
Should we be more ambitious in our plans to comply with the quality standards of the Water Framework Directive?
What infrastructure do we need for the next 100 years?
Will the changes in water resources, the water sources we use and the costs of treating that water change our
Is water quality as good as it's ever going to get?
Nutrient input reduction may reduce productivity in rivers & lakes
how can we develop a system/ encourage an approach so that the water used by people is of a standard suitable
Should we be researching more use of water pinch analysis for industrial users?
Would there be any positive or negative environmental responses if abstraction/discharge licences were allowed to

Are we cleaning up rivers at the expense of the sea water quality and the same balance in quality/quantity and Is the EA's mapping under WFD adequate and fit for purpose?
While FIOs (faecal indicator organism) have been used as indicators of faecal pollution and surrogates of pathogen presence for more than a century, the science surrounding them is still considered in its infancy. Should we be Detection of entero and rota viruses in bathing waters, rivers and flood waters- one of the biggest causes of disease are not routinely tested for and given the predicted increase in flooding incidents more work needs carrying out on will the change of the future diet affect the quality of drinking water?
Are improvements in water quality providing real health benefits or are we going too far
Do we need to control and treat endocrine disruptors to protect the environment and our water resources?
Can UV be used as a crypto kill method? If so would it be cheaper than filtration?
Is it appropriate for emerging agrochemicals to be subject to the same surrogate-zero standard that has applied to
Given climate change predictions to 2050 and 2100 for much reduced river levels in summer, presumably existing
Are the health effects of low chemical concentrations understood by decision makers?
Health impacts of drinking water standards as the driver for changes to EU legislation
is WQ going too far and reducing the population's natural levels of immunity
should fluoride be added to water as a mass medication when a significant number of people are strongly against it
Does hyper clean river water have an associated cost in poorer quality air.
Will costs of improving water quality be better balanced against the benefits ?
Should the specifications for effluent and drinking water quality be reviewed as a balance against carbon
Will climate change have an impact on water quality and the costs of water treatment?
What is the right balance between water quality and carbon costs to achieve quality?
What impact will excessive regulation have on prices
Is it sustainable to use energy intensive processes to improve water quality?
is the improvement of water quality at all cost the most sustainable answer as treatment has its own carbon
Can further water quality improvements be justified if more energy is required to deliver the outcome.
Can we provide a lower quality of drinking water without prejudicing public health to balance carbon emissions
Should grants be available to replace lead pipework in the same way they are to improve home insulation
Will hiding the cost of WFD water quality requirements in wastewater customers' bills result in a market failure to
Should we spend more money on improving river water quality or is the quality in our surface water bodies good
What would be the cost and benefits of introducing dynamic consent standards?
Can joined up thinking between potable and environmental standards reduce costs
Climate change will increase water supply costs. What remedies are being put in place by the water industry to
How do we provide the level of water quality customers have come to expect at lower levels of carbon?
How should carbon reduction targets be valued by the WFD?
Increased separation is required to overcome climate change and protect water quality.
Water will never be cheaper to produce and so will always be on the increase as all goods and services. All climate what are the carbon costs of more stringent water quality standards?
How can we fund water treatment and water supply more effectively and (in terms of cost and the environment)
Will future investment in improving water really improve people's quality of life?
Energy efficient water treatment/ and how the chemical industry can interact and provide solutions
Why continue to strive for better water quality when the environmental costs of achieving these standards are
Power generation in water, waste water treatment and use?
How will changing flow regimes/flood or low flow frequency affect freshwater ecosystems?
What impact will climate change have on water levels in lakes, reservoirs, etc. And what impact will this have on
How do we characterise hydraulic roughness caused by aquatic plants and animals, and thus join up flood risk and
What's a sustainable amount of flow variability in flow-regulated river systems?
How can interference with natural systems be minimized?
what are the hydro-ecological requirements of protected species
What is the linkage between hydromorphology and ecology?
Why is environmental capacity so poorly defined in location-specific terms (for both water abstraction and waste

what will be the ecosystems under climate change? Will we get the rivers back to salmon standards only for climate
The extent to which freshwaters act as a repository for human viral diseases
How much awareness does the Freshwater Fish Directive have in the UK?
The role of benthic processes in flowing water systems, including transfer across permeable surfaces.
What is the importance of freshwater flows to estuary ecosystem functioning?
What is the impact of temperature changes (increased) on river ecology particularly in times of low flow
Can we improve current methods for assessing ecological status?
Is manmade intervention ever right to protect species?
Are acute and chronic ecology issues adequately protected?
Where does the balance lie between benefiting aquatic ecosystems and managing flood risk and water level
What is the right balance of biota in rivers doing the final polishing of wastewater discharges?
What is the appropriate balance between protecting the environment and having 60 million people on a small
How can we define environmental capacity, for wetlands, rivers and ponds, estuaries and the coast, in order to
What are the impacts of small run-of-river hydro schemes and how do we regulate them?
Does dredging harm wildlife?
How do we set environmental limits (minimum flows, etc)
What role does water policy play in the conservation of top soil?
How do increasing amounts of fine sediment affect different parts of aquatic ecosystems?
Do we need to control and treat endocrine disrupters to protect the environment and our water resources?
how much nitrate and ammonia is too much for aquatic ecosystems?
Is endocrine disruption in the aquatic environment of significance to the human population that depends on the
What are the causes of erosion, soil loss and pollution of rivers? How should the farming and water industries
We have seen from the past how polluted rivers affect the ecology. What have we learned and how can we improve
Is there evidence that feminisation of fish reduces fish population numbers in reality?
How can the health of freshwater eco systems be weighed against ever tightening discharge consents which often
Should lower effluent quality be allowed depending on the quality of the receiving water body
What are our timescales for proper measurement of water quality in all our surface water systems?
Given that our river biology is affected by how we live, and given that we affect the river biology of many rivers worldwide because of our demand for resources from other parts of the world, what is our responsibility to these
Many chemicals are endocrine disrupting and therefore effect ecology - do people understand the significance of
How do seasonal variations in phosphorus levels affect aquatic ecosystems?
Is it possible by reducing nutrients to produce any restoration of pre-enrichment ecology? are the millions spent on
Where investment is required to improve the quality of a watercourse but there are no single source of pollution
what are realistic and robust EQS targets for hydrocarbon pollutants in freshwaters?
what is the impact of salt from winter gritting on ecosystems? How much is too much? what are the long term
Are there lessons learned from recovery of flood flows or pollution events?
What are the real impacts of EDCs and nano-technologies on the water environment?
How does spatial and temporal heterogeneity in lakes contribute to their resilience and biodiversity?
Biodiversity is of major importance
What more can be done to stop the spread of invasive alien aquatic plants?
How effective has eradication of invasive plants such as Japanese Knot weed been?
What is the cost-benefit of measures to protect / enhance aquatic biology
How do we encourage catchment scale rehabilitation?
Should the current network of lowland watercourses be recognised as important 'wet' corridors for wildlife?
Should good environmental status be defined by a narrow range of numeric parameters or by a wider range of
Water voles are in Lincolnshire because drainage system is man made and needs manual intervention.
rehabilitation schemes for rivers is good isn't it ?
River restoration: why and how best?
Is the ecology of water systems being given too high a priority and draining resources?
Has 'good' ecology been sufficiently defined?

Is water supply more important than environmental protection - how do we cost the comparisons
Do we spend too much on protecting lots of small scale benefits where money and resource could be better placed
Is the EA mapping under WFD adequate and fit for purpose to determine ecosystems at risk?
Is ecology more important than resources?
Do we protect the system we have today or one we had centuries ago?
Can we afford the EU water framework directive or should we just say for our rivers this is the best it gets and
There is a need to reduce the complexity of some regulatory tools: two examples lie within the assessment of ecological status in the Water Framework Directive, and in the over-complex regulation of the environmental
How do we ensure 'blue corridors' where there is no development in urban areas used to existing infrastructure at
Resilience of aquatic ecosystems
Maintenance of ecological function and nature conservation interest.
Will the WFD achieve its aims in Britain?
An objective review of the effectiveness, costs and benefits of the implementation of legislation such as the Water
Cost of providing ecological enhancement Energy and carbon footprint of the funds used to provide ecological
Can the requirements of WFD be met without resulting in water companies failing to achieve their carbon reduction