

Climate and biodiversity crises

Problems	Solutions	Place based examples	Who Pays
<p>Question 2 - <i>What more can we do to tackle the impacts of climate change on the water environment and what additional resources (including evidence, targets, tools and additional mechanisms/measures) do we need to do this?</i></p> <p>Question 3 - <i>What can we do to address this biodiversity crisis and meet the 25 Year Environment Plan targets for wetlands, freshwater and coastal habitats and wildlife?</i></p> <p>Question 4 - <i>Environmental targets can generate action and provide a strong signal of intent. Could additional statutory targets contribute to improving the water environment? If so, what types of targets should be considered?</i></p>			
Declaration of Climate Emergency	Improved link to Local Authorities Climate Emergency Action plans –	Cornwall, Plymouth, Devon	Forging better links between the population centres and the catchment would support funding for delivery of ecosystem services.
Understanding the impacts of climate change at the Management Catchment (Tamar Catchment) scale	Local interpretation on the impacts of climate change (temperature/rain/seasonality)	Role of the Catchment Partnership as acting as a local co-ordination hub.	
Evidence – central coordinated research	Lack of awareness (some idea) Past/Present/Future Accessibility of records What changed/pressures Measurement	Role of the Catchment Partnership as acting as a local co-ordination hub.	
Fragmentation of habitats and increasing numbers of invasive species	Effective planning an implementation of Nature Recovery Networks	Role of the Catchment Partnership as acting as a local co-ordination hub.	
Soil health	Improve structure, improve the capture and store carbon, improve water retention		Build into NELMS and ecosystem services type approach, based on soil condition.
Dartmoor - Changes in moorland	Plan for the future of the moorland based on future needs/climate using existing / historic usage as context.	Dartmoor may need to respond to climate change needs with more diversity of habitat and changes to farming practices.	

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Fish and temperatures – can some species be preserved facing changes	Understand the impact of future changes, target those species that can tolerate/adapt.		
loss of buffer strips and protection of hedgerows	Recognition/protection of/funding of hedge row protection		Recognise value of establishing trees in hedges to carbon/tree planting targets.
Tree loss leading to species change (either leading to or experiencing)	Target tree planting programmes to key locations, using climate change resilient species/planting regimes		Carbon offset, local and national scale.
Farming – ELMS uncertainty around future funding	Longer-term farm payment Payment for what you do – Crucial to ensure that farming is profitable and ability to trade - linked to market – recognise farming primary role is a producer		
Intensification of farming practices - Impacts on habitat diversity and resilience	Develop catchment plans to target connection of locally significant habitat types	River restoration and wet woodland using beavers Culm grassland Dartmoor	
Growth of farming business exceeds capital infrastructure investment	Improved long term farm planning – key to delivery investment in infrastructure and multifunctional benefits. Is there a need for farm business approvals		Food pricing to reflect true costs

Challenge 1: Changes to water levels and flows

Problems	Solutions	Place based examples	Who Pays
<p>Question 5 - <i>What can be done to address the challenges of changing water levels and flows?</i></p> <p>Question 6 - <i>What else do we need to do to meet the challenges of climate change and growth while balancing the needs of abstractors and the environment?</i></p> <p>Question 7 - <i>What kind of water flow environment do we want? Should we maintain statutory minimum water flow and level standards universally across England as we do now, or go further in some places based on environmental risk?</i></p>			
	Tighter requirements for Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems to be deployed to manage and process water and its quality before it discharges in the water body		
Is there enough water in dry periods to meet local demands and the additional demands of visitors and tourists	Invest in more storage.		Tourist tax to invest in more infrastructure. E.g Nurture Lakeland (Lake District) e.g South West Water
Low water levels increase vegetation encroachment and leads to algal blooms			
	<p>We need to build more local evidence of Climate Change and use it to develop and implement government and local policy to manage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth • Climate Change impacts • Water resource management 		
	Use Beavers to slow flow and create storage.		

	<p>More small-scale Hydro-electric schemes to help smaller scale and distributed storage of water as well as generate renewable and clean energy.</p> <p>Change policy around management of flows to store water.</p>		
	<p>Influence school children to make societal change happen; a good model might be recycling.</p> <p>Public information films and wider promotion.</p>		
Impact of increased tourism post Brexit – who pays to manage environmental impacts including increasing dog faeces		Salcombe and Noss Mayo	
	<p>Could we increase abstraction from canals in future to meet increasing demand for water supply</p>		
Impact of recreational vessels on water quality	<p>Government Subsidy and preference for low emission craft and vessels including hydrogen technology.</p>	Plymouth marine technology centres	Government
	<p>Enhance future agriculture policy to reduce dependency on importing goods and reduce carbon footprint from high quality locally sourced environmentally friendly grown goods</p>		Government
	<p>Wider education on household and industrial use of water to reduce overall demand and improve storage.</p>		

	Local Education Authority influence on syllabus to educate children on issues		
Leaks in supply infrastructure			
	Develop national water grid to ship water from wetter to drier regions		Water company Government
	New developments to have water efficient builds including rainwater harvesting etc.		
	Incentivise grey water usage and water recycling to help manage water resources		South West Water and Local Authority
	Improve the measurement of water domestically and industrially eg remote telemetry to help warn and inform usage		Water company
	Look to water management strategies in arid countries and see what we can adopt.		
Abstraction imbalance within catchment and unregulated borehole abstraction for agriculture	Non SWW abstractions are largely agricultural – develop strategy for Farm based storage to address local balance climate change forecast increase in seasonality of rainfall.	Difference between abstraction regimes in Upper and Tamar catchments – is Upper Tamar abstraction compromising Lower Tamar.	Farm infrastructure investment programme – joint funding between farming, capital support and SWW.
Raw water transfer – potential for over abstraction of water resource to outside of region.	Abstraction strategy at a regional/national scale.		
Retention of water on land from degraded soils	Soils and farming should be the tool to the solution, rather than the problem –subsoiling, increase organic matter.		

Retention of water on land from farming practice i.e impact of commercial cropping – such as maize.	Commercial controls through legal agreements in commercial arrangements to ensure accountability. Can be reduced by implementing ad regulating good practice – under sowing, cover crops, green manure		
Increasing occurrences of run-off from land causing flooding to highways, properties as well as pollution	Need to gather evidence – campaign to encourage reporting to gather evidence. Easier mobile phone reporting tool/app linked to Environment Agency incident hotline to give clearer picture. Evidence needs to lead to recognition	Millbrook, Kingsand, Cawsands surface water run-off flooding	Multifunctional impacts of runoff need regulation to have multifunctional payment, ie. FCERM funding, not just pollution
Short term land letting has resulted in a loss of interest in soil health	Tenancy agreements require more focus on targeted control. Training/Guidance/ support examples, templates		
Dartmoor’s environment is heavily modified – and we may need to reconsider its landscape for the future.	Not just focus on restoration of historic habitat / land use Upland regeneration could resolve through: Changes in vegetation type Peatland restoration Ownership/common land Find the balance between farming and wider societal benefits.		Generational funding required. Develop Vision linked to funding
Unsustainable tidal defences in estuary and intertidal projects - Increasing complexity due to sea level rise combining with high flow with Impact on land and heritage	Develop multifunctional projects from outset – recognise that some of the principle economic benefits are related to people – visitor numbers, Health and wellbeing,	National Trust Cotehele	Use Ecosystem Services multifunctional approach to target / identify wider funding streams and develop projects to target.

	accessibility etc - not just the habitat.		
Increased silt in estuary, increased dredging/reclaimed land	Upper catchment soils control at a farm scale and by targeted habitat interventions – ie strengthen link between sources in Upper Tamar, and impacts in the Lower Tamar.		
land use change impacts to flow regime – increasing evidence of 'flashy' peak responses, expected to increase from Climate change rainfall forecasts.	<p>Catchment scale review to response, including valuing soils, targeted habitat restoration, farming education, training and awareness and Targeted Flow Control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upland Regeneration • Culm grassland • Wet woodland • Leaky dams <p>Beavers – moderators of flow</p>		

Challenge 2 Chemicals in the water environment

Problems	Solutions	Place based examples	Who Pays
Question 8 - <i>What can be done to address the challenge of chemicals in the water environment?</i>			
Question 9 - <i>Do you support the Environment Agency proposed strategic approach to managing chemicals as referenced in the Chemicals in the Water Environment challenge document? If not what changes would you make?</i>			
	Ban the use of round-up as a herbicide		
	Stop EA using herbicide to manage weed growth in river management		
	Tax chemicals on scale relevant to their impact on the environment; use the tax collected to address issues resulting from chemicals		Consumer via levy
	Traffic light system on packaging for chemical damage to environment eg dishwasher tablets or washing machine liquid		Manufacturer
	Legacy compounds that continue to have long impacts to be given environmental profiles to promote net gain of impact reduction		
	Chemical industry to establish programmes of best practice to reduce impact on environment		Manufacturer
			Adopt polluter pays principal but apply to supply chain – base product provider, manufacturer and user
	Measure trashline to identify types of chemical being used	Bovisands	
	Improve flood risk management to reduce mobilisation of chemicals	Totnes	

	Improve domestic usage awareness of impact of chemicals and also safe disposal		
	Tighter control and regulation of industrial usage		
The issue for the water environment is less around the use – it's run-off and entry to watercourse.	Farming chemicals – with greater use of contractors and less on farm storage agricultural use is well-controlled – targeted support to contractors through training and capital investment in targeted infrastructure – covered storage yard drainage as control measures.		Chemical suppliers, contractor costs
Sludge from STW ends on land - lack of research on chemicals and heavy metals on sludge from toxic chemicals	Limit the range of chemicals being discharged to water treatment works STW not built to address chemicals in system		
Phosphate and nitrate in the water environment	Cheaper for SWW to pay to control through land management than at STW – treatment processes are expensive. More cost effective in terms of outcome to continue to focus on investment through UST type investment to reduce/remove at source – formal recognition to support ongoing investment.		
Impacts from sources outside of established STW, agriculture uses including – Transport, Septic tanks, domestic, forestry/timber production.	Review need for wider control of chemicals in the environment.		

New chemicals in the water environment	Manufacturers need to undertake Life cycle analysis - identify how to remove before	Learn lessons from waste packaging regulations about costing removal mechanism into purchase price.	Chemical producers.
Diffuse pollution from non-agricultural sources.	Education programmes for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Pesticides o Home use o Source and pathway o Commercial control 		
Problems	Solutions	Place based examples	Who Pays
10. What balance do you think is needed between current chemical use investing in end of pipe wastewater treatment options and modifying consumer use and behaviour?			
	Incentivise use of organic products		Government
	Change regulations to reduce chemical content of domestic products		
	Outright ban on the use of metaldehyde		
	Domestic herbicide/pesticide usage should be replaced with organic substitutes		
	Better regulation of the agri-chemical market and of the contractors applying the chemicals		

Challenge 3: Invasive non-native species

Problems	Solutions	Place based examples	Who Pays
Question 11 - <i>What can be done to address invasive non-native species?</i>			
Question 12 - <i>How would you promote Check, Clean, Dry to all recreational users of water, including those who are not in clubs or attend events?</i>			
Question 13 - <i>Are there any barriers stopping you adopting good biosecurity when you are in or near water?</i>			
Key species in Tamar: Himalayan Balsam Giant Hogweed Japanese Knotweed Signal Crayfish Grey Squirrels Skunk cabbage Pacific oysters Variegated archangel	Need for catchment scale initiatives Many species have no natural controls. Education to prevent spread of non-native from domestic setting by education through fly tipping.	Giant Hogweed – Tamar Valley. AONB 20 years work was a success, is now free of this Burrator has increased level of crayfish H. Balsam - River Inny is currently relatively free – important to protect this	
Climate change means that sleeper species will become problematic.			
Flytipping of Garden waste	Education and supporting infrastructure to provide alternatives.		
Need for increased evidence – is 1% impact realistic – need more information on distribution	Link canoe clubs to research and education and other forms of citizen science where there is safe and agreed access to monitor the river	Devon invasive species initiative exists, could be linked to monitoring.	
Education – where can people go to get advice and what initiates them to look for it?	Use partnership working to add messaging to wider signage across partnership.	Devon invasive species initiative	
Forest planting initiatives' demand will result in need to bring in non-native / non-local provenance trees/species	Local action groups to grow targeted species	Moor Trees, Devon	

Challenge 4: Physical Modification

Problems	Solutions	Place based examples	Who Pays
<p>Question 14 - <i>What can be done to address the physical modification of our rivers and coasts?</i></p> <p>Question 15 - <i>Giving more space for rivers and coasts to move and adjust naturally will regenerate habitat, improve wildlife and help us adapt to climate change. What can you and others do to support these changes?</i></p>			
Partnership need spatial plan to know where to target interventions.	Partnership act as an overarching to several existing groups that each have their own plans for delivery. These may for example need to be reviewed to deliver actions required to address Climate Emergency/ Biodiversity Crisis. In doing so Partnership could help perform coordinating role for joining habitats/creating space.	Tamar AONB, Dartmoor National Park, TEF, Upper Tamar partnership.	
Weirs and eel barriers are also invasive barriers – need to consider the impact of removing barriers to the spread of invasive species.	Take invasive into account in design.	Gunnislake weir is a barrier to invasive.	
Agricultural use of land up to water's edge, means there is little space for channel modification	Create linked habitat corridors that allow natural river processes to re-establish. Important to create targeted areas to link. Use Nature Recovery Network, combined with ELMS payments in target catchments to create linear habitat along watercourse, sufficiently fixed. i.e. use of a 10-metre wet woodland corridor, create new fixed boundaries using	Expansion of beaver trials in Tamar catchment, including new projects in Plymouth. Work on Dartmoor	Use targeted payments from new farm payments, along with carbon capture funding, and woodland creation.

	hedging not fencing. Link to habitat creation, such as beavers.		
Climate change will see changes to flow regimes.	Plan for change and predict where we need to start now to change land management approaches.		
Gunnislake weir – modification of obstruction ~£1m investment. Are schemes like this the best use of SWW investment when salmon fish population are threatened?	Better understanding of the projected future impacts on target species of climate change before planning investment		
Link environment benefits to health and wellbeing – i.e. weir modification and improved recreational use.	Consultation of British Canoe Club needs to be ensured to develop combined fish/eel/canoe pass where there is agreed access	Examples give in Devon, (outside Tamar)	
The continued / ongoing impact of the large reservoirs on flow regime/habitat/WQ/bed material in receiving water body need to be recognised and evaluated with regard to climate change.			
Recognise coastal change pressures in Plymouth.	Improve linkage between protection in Plymouth and intertidal habitat restoration in Lower Tamar. Stronger strategy.	Cotehele, Tamar Banks, Calstock.	

Challenge 5: Plastics Pollution

Problems	Solutions	Place based examples	Who Pays
Question 16 - <i>What can be done to address plastics pollution in the water environment?</i>			
Question 17 - <i>What actions should the Environment Agency take to reduce plastic pollution?</i>			
We need to understand where the sources of pollution are and stop the flow of plastic into the catchment	Tamar Catchment Partnership Project – Preventing Plastic Pollution (Plymouth City Council, Plymouth University, Westcountry Rivers Trust, Environment Agency) 2020-2023	Industrial estates, laybys, beaches (Tregantle)	Polluter/Manufacturer/ Supplier?
	More regulation on manufacturers of single use plastics/ other major pollutants and legislation to back up		
	Use more natural fibres, British grown e.g. wool, hemp. Provide initiatives to support UK production by farmers		Government
	Legislation/policy to make it compulsory for washing machine manufacturers to install plastic microfibre filters on all their machines. Whilst government also runs an awareness/educational campaign to ensure filters are not emptied down the drain.		Manufacturers
Fly tipping and littering from moving cars and fly tipping on farmland. Causes pollution and causes unnecessary cost to farmers who must clean up without any support – no financial compensation for cost of disposal, cost of their time, cost of any environmental damage caused	Reduce the cost and restrictions imposed on visiting local tips. It is often too expensive, or you are limited in how many times you can go, what vehicle you use (e.g. non-commercial van), and being refused if on foot/bike. Limited opening hours also cause issues. If accessing these facilities was made easier		Government support to incentive use of local recycling and tip facilities

	there would be less incentive to fly tip.		
	Install CCTV in hotspot fly tipping sites (e.g. laybys) and fine offenders using number plates		
	When prosecutions are successful ensure that the money from the fine is used to compensate the farmer for the cost of removal of the materials		
Cigarettes Thrown out of moving cars and onto the street in outside pubs/bars – in both cases they are entering rivers via the surface water drains	Regulations on outside smoking areas- ensure minimum distance from surface water drains or put filters in the drain that bar/pub etc are responsible for maintaining Yellow fish type awareness campaign for these areas (considering different audiences e.g. bars/pubs)		
	Community service litter picking could be targeted to specific problem areas		
Waste collection services are causing pollution themselves whilst transporting waste collected to the processing/recycling sites	Set higher compulsory industry standards e.g. Lids on cage trucks to prevent materials blowing away in the wind	Chelson Meadow Recycling centre, River Plym (Plymouth)	
Our catchment has more than one local authority and therefore more than one waste management system. The ability to recycle different materials depends on where you live, some places are very limited	A national policy supporting a joined-up approach between counties on recycling and processing waste including types of plastic and rubber tires		Plastic tax on packaging – especially single use or limited recyclables

	In order to support more successful recycling education and awareness need to be supported, but alongside there needs to be a simplification of the system and different local authorities should be offering the same services or working in partnership to deliver them.		investments/incentives to small business and 'zero waste' shops
Mixed messages around RRR – reduce, reuse, recycle	Support behavioural changes – recycling rules & regulations		
	Return to glass bottles (making a comeback in urban areas) with deposit return scheme		
Plastic exemptions			
Lack of alternatives for silage plastic wrap & horticultural plastics			
Domestic waste & plastic Shotgun cartridges Strimmer cord			
More research is required to investigate the relationship between INNs and marine plastic			
The use of "biodegradable" and non-biodegradable plastic tree guards in tree planting schemes.			

Challenge 6: Pollution from abandoned mines

Problems	Solutions	Place based examples	Who Pays
<i>Question 18 - What can be done to address pollution from abandoned mines?</i>			
Nobody is legally responsible for the ongoing pollution from mines which closed before the year 2000. Many of the mines causing pollution in the catchment closed before 2000.	WAMM – Wastewater from abandoned metal mines monitoring programme to inform targeted treatment systems	On the river Tamar, south of Launceston. Pollution sources - Internal source (adits) - External source (tailings)	
	Identify all sources of pollution and create management plans for all assets predating the 2000 exemption, then prioritise according to pollution, biodiversity trade-off		
Mine issues are significant in Cornwall and Tamar Catchments, but there is no local presence/link to the Coal Authority (based in Wales)	More WAMM funding		Government Coal Authority
	Ensure any new mining activity has an environmental bond (e.g. Lithium)		New or existing mining companies e.g. Wolf Minerals
How can mine materials be removed/ disposed of?	Are the soils/tailings exploitable?		National Government funding is essential for benchmark case studies
	Could bioremediation play a role		

Challenge 7: Pollution from agriculture and rural areas

Question - 19 <i>What can be done to address pollution from agriculture and rural areas?</i> Question - 20 <i>How can we support the farming sector to excel at innovative solutions which benefit both productivity and the environment? What should these solutions look like?</i>			
Problems	Solutions	Place based examples	Who Pays
<p>Agriculture is under significant pressure (driven by the demand for cheap food). The cost of investment required to meet SAFO regulations is significant.</p> <p>Slurry storage is on the whole not SAFO compliant within the catchment.</p> <p>many farms (~1/2)within the catchment are tenanted and without the ability to invest in infrastructure etc.</p>	<p>invest to make farming profitable, increase the commodity price – market-based payments</p>		<p>Consumer government to invest to make slurry management compliant</p>
	<p>Remove (but whilst providing support to adapt) the pre 1991 consent for discharge.</p>		
<p>Intensification e.g. dairy farms joining</p>	<p>permitting farms on size and the sensitivity on their soils (then invest the money from permits locally)</p>		<p>Farmer via permits</p>
<p>Understanding the evolving/long term nature of the industry</p>	<p>No knee jerk actions, long term solutions and time scales</p>		
<p>Hazardous material/ plastics</p>	<p>Improve collection and recycling scheme for farms,</p>		<p>Government</p>

	grants for silage clamps would reduce the amount of plastic from silage wrap		
Silt / soil erosion	improve drainage on land whilst reduction compaction -> integrated land management processes		
Compaction	support farmers with education and resources on how to sustainably manage soil		
	National certification level of farm advice e.g. ADAS – soil management, SAFO regs. Accreditation and British standard for farm advice available to everyone via delivery organisation e.g. NGOs		

Challenge 8: Pollution from towns, cities and transport.

Problems	Solutions	Place based examples	Who Pays
<p>Question 21– <i>What can be done to address pollution from towns cities and transport?</i></p> <p>Question 22 – <i>How can sustainable drainage systems and GI be most effectively used to tackle pollution from urban areas? What challenges are there to using them?</i></p>			
Lack of understanding from the public about the journey of wastewater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow fish campaigns. • Promote understanding of water systems. • Syllabus level education. • High profile behaviour change programmes 		Developer
Planning policy doesn't reference WFD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better support/insistence on SuDS • Planning policy should demand improvement not just no deterioration • Change ruling that SWW must accept sewage when infrastructure not in place or funded 		Council and S.106
Silt/sedimentation blocking drains on highways	Highways teamwork with rural community. Community service.	In France, community service aimed at litter picking and desilting.	Transportation sector (operators and manufacturers) contributes to cleaning and maintenance of drains
Local Planning Authorities do not have resource to check developers and residents complying with planning permission e.g. residents concreting over driveways and green areas	Clear regulations around adoption and responsibility pre, during and post construction. Build responsibility into title deed. Improved alignment between NPPF, RBMP, FRMP, DWMP		Developer pays for enforcement and post construction maintenance of Suds

Loss of soil from agriculture, sediment contribution from highways run off	Improve sediment management to retain channel/culvert capacity	Frogmore Creek (Kingsbridge)	Government and landowners
	Plant more hedges in the catchment to slow flows and clean up water. Hedges provide multiple benefits including binding soils, providing habitat and renewable energy source		
	Need enforceable regulation to deal more effectively with sources of sediment particularly from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New developments – pre and post construction • Agriculture • Transport • Urban environments 	Sherford in the Yealm catchment is seen to be a big source of sediment. Yellow fish campaign in Salcombe could do with being sustained.	
	Working more closely with Natural processes at a catchment scale to manage water quantity, flow and levels		

Challenge 9: Pollution from water industry wastewater

Problems	Solutions	Place based examples	Who Pays
<p>Question 23 – <i>What can be done to address pollution from water industry wastewater?</i></p> <p>Question 24 – <i>What opportunities exist for water companies to collaborate with other sectors and organisations on measures to improve the water environment?</i></p>			
<p>Recreational users with permission to access the river often become ill with norovirus type sickness after using the water in certain catchments</p> <p>There appears to be little information available around current, predicted or even historic pollution incidents.</p> <p>South West Water explained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33% RNAGs in the Tamar Catchment apportioned to wastewater also includes septic tanks and off-grid. • All discharges a permitted via the EP2010 and the EA • SWW build investment plan based on WINEP: (level of investment depends on income from water bills). • SWW region has a large number of low income customers 	<p>Develop a real-time and predictive system similar to Surfers Against Sewage App for Bathing Waters pollution information for inland rivers around water bodies used recreationally.</p>	<p>Tavy, Lumburn and Walkham</p>	<p>Collaborative project between EA, business, recreational NGO's to raise money through levies</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on performance against permits available from SWW and EA 			
Tourism influxes must place a pressure on all wastewater infrastructure. Has existing infrastructure allowed for worst case climate change scenarios when maximum capacity determined?	Introduce a tourist tax for Devon and Cornwall to contribute to improving and sustaining the environment.	Portugal charges a 10 Euro tax per visit; Spain also doing the same.	Visitors to the area that do not have a permanent residence in Devon and Cornwall.
How can we check private systems? How aware are homeowners made aware of their responsibilities under the General Binding Rules? How are these enforced across such a large number of users?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearer advice targeting septic tank and private system owners. Obtain records from companies confirming annual de-sludging. Greater enforcement and compliance checks on higher risk water bodies. 		Contribution from permits and fines. Annual discharge fee comparable to standing charge but to the environment as opposed to private water company. Exemptions based on means testing.
Are the models for regulating/incentivising the wastewater industry correct?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current regulation is perceived to be acting as an 'enabler' as opposed to providing an exemption. Stricter/tighter permitting. Remove any discharges from private systems i.e. pumped out and transported for treatment. 		
A lot of wastewater impacts take place on water bodies are classified as good or moderate.	Do not restrict Water Environment Improvement Fund to failing water bodies; we need to invest to sustain		Walkham in the Tavy

	those that are already add good status/potential.		
SWW appear to be under pressure to connect their assets to new developments without having adequate capacity leading to pollution.	Legal right should be given to refuse connect. Greater alignment with sewage undertaking and NPPF in favour of the water company Increase 5 year strategic infrastructure plan – longer term to deal with predicted and/or planned growth.	Sherford	Developer pays for additional infrastructure. House-buyer pays via long term lease associated with property
Lack of awareness and enforcement around what residents and businesses dispose of down the drain	More campaigns such as 3 x P's Sustainability be made a priority over convenience	Wembury	Water Company Product manufacturer and retailer