Water resources are under increasing pressure globally, where population growth and industrialisation are increasing demand for water and placing supplies under strain. At the same time, climate change is increasing rainfall intensity and coupled with urbanisation, is worsening flood risk in many areas. It is important that the university uses water as efficiently as possible to reduce water stress and financial costs, and that it deploys systems to reduce the risk of flooding.

Executive Summary
The main aim of this water strategy is to establish procedures and recommended actions to enable The University of Law (ULaw) aims to use, conserve and discharge water as sustainably as possible. The Water Act 2003 puts the onus on academic institutions to conserve water. Only by looking at the wider picture, at what is happening globally and nationally does this requirement make sense on campus.

Water is our most precious and vital natural resource. However water is not always available naturally in the same places as the highest pressures of people and growth.

The impacts of climate change and rising demand for water are putting increas024 a.2puttn cf clWe,49etm 0

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residential buildings i.e. there are no halls of

1.2 8 / D Z ¶ **Sustainability in Construction and Refurbishment Policy**

This includes actions not only to conserve water but also to use rainwater and grey water. Operation and maintenance of water infrastructure and equipment, along with monitoring and auditing are the responsibility of Estates. Procurement is within the remit of Estates and Catering in conjunction with Finance. Investment in ‘pay now, benefit later’ projects is required to achieve long-term financial savings through reductions in annual running costs, such as use of rainwater, where appropriate, to replace conventional supplies for toilets and similar purposes. Adoption of best practice techniquesn

4 Action Plan

4.1 Corporate Water Management Strategy

The Estates department will oversee the water strategy and report to the Executive Board. Its recommended actions can be achieved wit

groundwater sources must achieve absolute zero for potential hazardous organisms and permissible levels for contaminates posing a health risk. Equipment used in emergency or alternative water supply must comply with these regulations.

Appendix 2 Water Saving Tips

- Don’t leave tap running whilst cleaning your teeth or washing vegetables.
- Take a shower usually as they use 2-3 times less water than a bath.
- Use a bowl in the sink and be aware of what can/cannot be emptied.
- Keep bottles of water in the fridge for making cold drinks.
- Fix dripping taps asap by replacing worn-out washers; replace faulty ball valves and deal with leaking overflow pipes.
- Buy a dual flush toilet when replacing your loo and use short flush when possible, and use water saving devices such as water hippos in large toilet cisterns.
- Purchase water-efficient washing machines/dishwashers and use when fully loaded
- Use a water butt to collect rainwater for garden plants and lawns.
- Avoid using sprinklers for lawns and hoses for washing cars.
- Report water leaks in streets to your local water supplier.