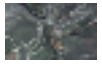
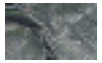
SCENE		SHOT LIST		V.O.
Opening		1. Low lit tap dripping 2. Pull back from drip to show tap 3. Lights come on showing hand approaching tap 4. Pull back to hand opening tap 5. Filling glasses with water		We all do it - many times of the day and night - open a tap, take a shower, flush the toilet or fill a glass to take a drink - most of us have the advantage of water, safe to drink, 24/7 365 days a year.
Rain		1. Time lapse of rain clouds 2. Drops on ground slo mo? 3. Multiple drops on hard surface		But how many of us take the time to wonder how that miracle of fresh water arrives when we open the tap?
Water		1. Lake at Atazar		I for one, do not take it for granted. In Madrid, we have the huge advantage of one of the best water systems in Spain - excellent for drinking, washing and with very low limescale problems.
Africa		1. Stills from expeditions		But I have also lived in places where the water was not drinkable, and indeed for a few years had the privilege to travel overland through Africa and South America where nearly all our water was obtained from rivers or springs, and had to be sterilised and sometimes rationed.
		1. still water meter		So how does our water arrive every day in our houses?

Madrid		1. Snow mountains 2. City 3. Agricultural Land		This problem began to occur to the city authorities over 150 years ago - although the central meseta where the city is located has a relatively low rainfall, the mountain ranges to the north and northwest have abundant rain, and heavy snowfall in the winter.
PONTON De Olivia		1. Wide of dam 2. watercourse		In 1848 two engineers began the project to dam the river Lozoya at what became known as the Ponton de Oliva, and connected it to Madrid with 77km of aqueduct.
Navarejos		1. wide of Navarejos		However, a poor choice of the siting of the dam, and subsequent leaking led to its replacement a few years later with a higher dam at Navarejos.
La Parra		1. Wide		and then 10 years later with another at La Parra.
El Atazar		1. Panoramic 2. MCU water flow		In 1966 a higher dam was commenced at El Atazar, completed in 1972, and today holds nearly half on the water supply for Madrid (46%)
Patones	  	1. Arial shots? 2. Rivers 3. people?		In the present day, all of the seven rivers flowing in the Madrid area are used to supply the city with water and is stored in a total of fourteen reservoirs, which on average store a year and a half consumption for the 6.2 million residents.
Torrelaguna A				In addition, groundwater is pumped from an extensive aquifer which is located to the north and northwest of the city, centred on the town of Torrelaguna. This is used to supplement the supply in the case of low rainfall.
MAP ?				The quality of the collected water is very high, but it still needs to be treated before delivery to our homes, and this is done using 13 treatment centres in the region.

Torrelaguna B				The oldest, opened in 1967, is here at Torrelaguna.
				Water is passed through a 6 step process starting by pre oxidation, flocculation and then settling to remove solids. After that, it is filtered, has its acidity neutralised and finally has chlorine and ammonia added to remove any micro-organisms that remained after the previous stages.
Storage Tank				From here, its on its way to homes and businesses throughout the region via system of storage tanks and pumping stations
				Of course, thats only really half the story - There's what to do with all the waste water, rain water and other things that come from our homes and businesses . Some 63 storm tanks are employed to take the first rains falling, and ensure that the waste treatment plants are kept within capacity.
				A network of over 13000 kilometres of pipework brings the waste to one of 157 waste treatment plants, where a three or four stage process purifies the water for its safe return to our rivers.
Sewage Plant				In addition, fertilisers are produced from treated sludge, and in 29 plants, where further treatment takes place, some 428km of installations provide recycled water for street cleaning and the irrigation of public parks and gardens.
				Finally, at the eleven most modern plants, biogas is used to generate electricity.
				So, next time you open the tap, wash the dishes or flush the toilet, give some thought to the people and processes that work night and day to provide us with the sanitation that helps to keep us healthy, and perhaps a longer thought for the millions of people for whom this luxury does not exist.