

A - SOUTH WEST/9854

Box  
9



ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

regional review and forward look

south west

The Environment Agency takes a strategic and integrated view of managing and improving the environment across England and Wales. In carrying out our work we aim to be open and business-like in all that we do.

The themes identified in the Agency's Environmental Strategy have been drawn together in an illustration which, along with its components, appears throughout this document.



**Addressing Climate Change**



**Regulating Major Industries**



**Improving Air Quality**



**Managing Waste**



**Managing Water Resources**



**Delivering Integrated River-basin Management**



**Conserving the Land**



**Managing Freshwater Fisheries**



**Enhancing Biodiversity**



**Business Development**

The illustration will be used in the design of corporate literature, the Agency's Internet site and some exhibition materials.

9. 10



# introduction

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY



047958

The Environment Agency held its first Annual General Meeting (AGM) in September 1997. The Agency Board decided to extend this consultation process to demonstrate its real commitment to openness and accountability by holding national AGMs in England and Wales and seven regional AGMs in September 1998. As well as being open to the public, people representing a wide range of interests are being invited to attend these events.

The purpose of each AGM is to enable the Agency to report on its recent achievements, outline current work and consult on some of our key priorities. This feedback will be used in our future planning.

To help this process we will present three national documents at our AGMs – our Annual Report and Accounts, Annual Corporate Plan, and first Environmental Report. This fourth document reviews some of our achievements in 1997/98, outlines our work for 1998/99 and looks further ahead to 1999/2000 at a regional level.

There are eight regional documents – one for each of our regions. They aim to provide a link between our national Environmental Strategy, Corporate Plan and our local plans which we call Local Environment Agency Plans (LEAPs). Due to the strategic nature of this document, we cannot cover all our routine daily work activities, although we would be happy to hear your views on these at any time.

This document is structured around the nine themes of our Environmental Strategy. It sets out how we intend to take forward an integrated and long-term approach to the management of the environment, and how we will make an effective contribution towards achieving sustainable development. The nine principal themes which the Agency, in partnership with other groups, will address over the medium to long term are:

- Addressing climate change
- Regulating major industry
- Improving air quality
- Managing waste
- Managing water resources
- Delivering integrated river-basin management
- Conserving the land
- Managing freshwater fisheries
- Enhancing biodiversity

A map highlighting some of the local actions to improve the environment is included at the back of this booklet for cross-reference with the text. You can also read and download this document, and the other publications, from our Internet site at [www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk) or obtain copies from our offices. Addresses are listed on the inside back cover.

# regional general manager's foreword

The natural environment is of central importance to the South West. It is much valued by residents and visitors and is the cornerstone of the local economy.

Our long coastline and rural landscape dominate the region. We have many Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), areas of outstanding natural beauty and environmentally sensitive areas, plus 40 percent of the country's designated heritage coastline.

These natural treasures face a variety of pressures and challenges. Some of these are described below.

Many species are present in the South West at the northern, western or southern edge of their ranges, resulting in unique communities. We are working to maintain the rich *biodiversity* of these species and their habitats, which are especially vulnerable to pressures from agriculture, industry, tourism and development.

The South West holds a significant number of 'special' *contaminated land* sites (including former Ministry of Defence sites), which have the potential to pollute surface/groundwaters and cause harm to human health. We also face the legacy of extensive mining activity.

*Climate change* would have significant effect in the South West, reducing summer rainfall while increasing winter rainfall and wind speeds. Higher winter river flows and greater storminess would likely lead to more flooding of rivers and erosion in coastal zones.

The region has many rivers which tend to be short and steep, making them prone to flash flooding; we also have a very long and largely exposed coastline. We must maintain future funding for *flood defence* work.

The South West is also susceptible to drought. A seasonally-increased (tourist) population adds to the demand for our *water resources*. Increased housing needs will put further pressure on water availability. South West Water customers pay the highest bills in the country; this gives added importance to our negotiations over the water companies' spending plans.

The *coastline* of South West Region is extensive, with great socio-economic value, unique geography and distinctive habitats, flora and fauna. We have 180 designated bathing waters (nearly half the national total); an estimated seven million people visit the South West each year, 90 percent of whom stay on the coast. The fishing industry is very important and we have the largest area of coastal fishery in the UK. We have more discharges to estuaries than any other region, and over 80 percent of the region's sewage is discharged to tidal waters.

There are many remote communities in the South West. Local economies are very reliant on specific *rural land use*, including agriculture, tourism and forestry, each of which puts different environmental pressures on our many pristine rivers with high ecological value. The many and diffuse sources of pollution are a particular problem for the region.

If you would like any further information about our first Regional Review and Forward Look or would like to make any general or specific comments on our priorities and future plans, please contact David Smith, Corporate Planning Manager, on telephone number 01392 444000, extension 2326, at our Regional Headquarters by November 6, 1998. Alternatively, you can write to me at the following address:

**Katharine Bryan**, *Regional General Manager*  
Environment Agency, Manley House, Kestrel Way, Exeter EX2 7LQ

# regional review and forward look



## addressing climate change

There is considerable evidence that energy generation, transport and agriculture, as well as natural changes, are contributing to a rise in global temperature. If this continues, glaciers and ice sheets will begin to melt and lead to rising sea levels and coastal flooding. Possible impacts in the south west could include:

- reduced standards of flood protection and greater risk of overtopping and damage to coastal defences
- impeded drainage to tidal waters and increased flood risks in some catchments
- changes to wetland hydrology, flora and fauna
- changes in river flows
- pressure on agriculture, possibly leading to utilisation of different crops and increases in spray irrigation
- changed high seas dynamics, which could affect marine survival of migratory fish, potentially compounded by low flows in spawning and nursery rivers

Some specific achievements and planned actions to help reduce human contribution to climate change and prepare for possible impacts are:

### 1997/98

We produced digital terrain models of the south coast from Land's End to Christchurch to identify coastal and tidal areas at risk from flooding. We can also establish the impact on flood risk of possible sea-level rise and increased storm frequency.

We invested over £60,000 in energy-efficiency measures and used 12 percent less total energy to operate our own buildings.



1998/99

Encourage and license installation of methane control and energy recovery systems at landfill sites at Deep Moor in North Devon, United Mines in Cornwall and Chelson Meadow in Plymouth. (1)

Preparation of detailed flood prevention plans for Marsh Mills, Plymouth. (2)

Preparation of Shoreline Management Plans.



## regulating major industries

Although the South West is not heavily industrialised, we can make a significant environmental impact by careful regulation of major industry, particularly the concentration of chemical industry at Avonmouth and the region's nuclear sites.

In the region there are a number of operating or potential gas-fired power stations which release significant amounts of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), although less than would coal-fired power stations. While gas-fired power stations will increase CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the South West, there will be consequent reductions elsewhere. We also have landfill sites producing methane and one of the few manufacturers of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). Metal-plating processes, decommissioning of nuclear power stations and surrender of waste management licences must all be regulated effectively, particularly to reduce the risk of long-term contamination of sites. We regulate discharges from sewage treatment works and influence water company investment through negotiations over their spending plans to improve discharges.

We are producing a public information industrial pollution booklet to explain the improvements made through Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) at Avonmouth to a wider audience.

Some of the specific actions we will be taking to regulate major industries are:





## 1998/99

We will monitor air quality around the Premiere Environmental Plant at Westbury during the trial of a new thermal oxidiser to reduce emissions from a solidification process. The trial is subject to stringent conditions, and Premiere must continuously monitor stack emissions for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). (3)

A major action for 1998/99 was to regulate a tyre-burning trial at Blue Circle, Westbury. In June 1998 the Agency suspended the trial. We will continue to monitor the plant closely, but will only allow the trial to restart if the company can clearly demonstrate they are able to comply with the authorisation.

We will vary South West Water's discharge consent for the new Black Rock outfall to allow full operation of the interim Falmouth sewage treatment scheme with no deterioration in water quality. The results of further monitoring of the interim scheme will be publicly available. (4)



## improving air quality

Poor air quality is mainly a problem of urban and industrial areas. The main air quality issue in the South West is ozone, which arises from chemical reactions in the atmosphere caused by sunlight.

We must ensure that the problem of industrial air pollution does not become more significant in the region. Our work on regulating major industries will therefore continue to control emissions and airborne pollution.

Vehicle emissions do cause us some concern, particularly in the summer months, when there is considerably more road traffic in the South West.

Some of the specific actions we will be taking to improve air quality are:

### 1997/98

Through a condition in their authorisation, reduced sulphur dioxide and particulate matter releases have been achieved from the carbon black production facility operated by Sevalco Ltd, Avonmouth. Releases to air were reduced from November 1997, both in annual mass terms and by reducing the number of emission points.



## 1998/99

Encourage the installation of gas-recovery systems with enclosed flaring at three landfill sites in order to reduce odours.

Work with local authorities to ensure Agency contribution to the National Air Quality Strategy, particularly at Avonmouth. (5)

Improve energy use in our own offices and depots by 20 percent.

Reduce mileage on Agency business by five percent.

## managing waste

The best way to reduce the impact of wastes on the environment is to reduce the amount of waste produced. Many companies in the South West already recognise that waste minimisation effects their profitability. We have a key role in encouraging more companies to focus on waste reduction, recovery and recycling.

We have been active in developing partnerships with industry to increase awareness of waste minimisation. In particular, we have:

- set up projects to improve the environmental performance of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs)
- helped to start Waste Minimisation Groups, which have led to a waste exchange scheme
- published directories of waste minimisation advice and recycling contacts for industry in each of our areas

A survey will allow us to help local authorities and industry make better-informed decisions on waste management options. This will be particularly relevant with implementation of the EC Landfill Directive, which will require reducing the amount of biodegradable waste to landfill.

We will not hesitate to use our legal powers, when necessary, to protect the environment and to deter future offences.

Some specific achievements and planned actions for managing waste are:

## 1997/98

Inspected 75 percent of waste management sites for compliance with licence conditions in the third quarter of 1997/98 and piloted risk-based inspections of poorly performing licensed waste sites.



Restored Higher Kiln quarry waste disposal site, where a polystyrene cap was floated on the sludge lake and covered with topsoil. (6)

Aerial survey to identify persons carrying out illegal deposits of waste.

Successful research project to investigate bioremediation of oil-contaminated beach material.

Risk assessment work at several major industrial estates in East Devon to improve and minimise waste streams.

Conditions imposed on a waste management licence application for a major domestic waste disposal site at Uffculme to ensure protection of the surrounding environment. (7)

### 1998/99

Encourage ten organisations to implement action plans for minimising their wastes.

Develop an investigation and remediation programme to resolve water quality problems associated with Deep Moor waste disposal site in North Devon.



## managing water resources

Population and consequent water demand in the South West increase considerably in the summer. Baseline increases in water usage are predicted and may put further pressure on resource availability. Forecast demand for new housing will then suffer from progressively limited non-contentious options for development.

These problems are compounded by the varied hydrogeology across the region. In particular, we have relatively high watercourse density for the size of our catchments and a diverse cross-section of surface water/groundwater-fed streams. This complicates our management of flow regimes between interacting hydrological systems.

Some specific achievements and planned actions to manage our water resources are:

### 1997/98

Operating agreement for Burrator Reservoir signed with South West Water to provide spate flows for migratory salmonids. Scheme first operated in winter 1997.



Key abstraction licence varied in River Piddle catchment at Briantspuddle, with conditions to ensure water is pumped into the river during low flows, safeguarding seasonal flow regimes. (8)

Alleviated low flows along six kilometres of the River Meavy.

### 1998/99

Implement and monitor agreed changes to Briantspuddle abstraction licence for the benefit of improved flows in the River Piddle.

Review the abstraction licences which may have an influence on Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) habitats on the East Devon Pebblebed Heaths and the River de Lank. (9)

### 1999/2000

Investigate potential for changes to Bournemouth and West Hants Water abstraction from the River Stour at Longham to make good the resources lost at Stanbridge. The investigation will consider potential impacts on water quality, fisheries and conservation.

Consolidate the outcome of current work on management of abstractions in the River Wylde and Malmesbury Avon catchments to secure sustainable solutions to river low flow regimes.



## delivering integrated river-basin management

The conflicting and competing pressures on our river systems provide a significant challenge in the South West. Rural land use, industry, demand for our water resources, the local economic value of fisheries and tourism all place demands on the region's aquatic habitats.

We consider all of these factors in our own work and when advising local authorities on implications of development in the region.

Some specific achievements and planned actions towards integrated river-basin management are:

### 1997/98

Reduced the number of substantiated water pollution incidents by around six percent, from 3,042 in 1996 to 2,848 in 1997.

Improved water quality in 24 kilometres of river.

A new weir on the River Avon near Chippenham incorporated the first Denil Larinier fish pass to be constructed in the South West Region. (10)

Improved Bude flood defences, including a weir to maintain water levels for amenity and recreational use while automatically lowering levels to allow safe passage of floodwater. (11)

Worked with local farmers, landowners and conservation organisations on the River Avon to change the management of water levels on drainage channels to favour conservation.

Implemented a plan for monitoring water levels and quality at South Crofty as the abandoned tin mine floods. We will develop a process designed to treat the minewater overflow, should this prove necessary to protect the Red River.

Pilot scheme to investigate potential of buffer zones to improve river corridor habitats and water quality in upper Hampshire Avon, Nadder and Wylde catchments.

Completed risk assessment work at a number of industrial estates in East Devon.

Constructed three fishing platforms for disabled anglers at Stathe on the West Sedgemoor drain.

### **1998/99**

Habitat restoration on severely degraded sections of rivers Hampshire Avon, Wylde and Stour. (12)

Achieve a five percent reduction in substantiated water pollution incidents from oil and construction industries.

Deliver specific class upgrades in water quality in nearly 60 kilometres of river.

Deliver a substantial improvement in compliance of bathing water quality with EC Directive standards.

Ensure that, in areas covered by our flood warning service, at least 65 percent of properties that are subject to flooding receive prior warning.





## conserving the land

Successful land conservation requires taking a sustainable approach to the impacts of both past, present and future land usage. The South West's inherent physical characteristics, along with social and economic considerations, present specific challenges for environmental protection, particularly within flood defence, rural land uses and contaminated land.

Regionally, the large number of rivers prone to flash flooding and the extent of exposed coastline requires a high level of proactive work to ensure protection against flooding. The problems of soil erosion, nitrate and pesticide use and shifts in land management practice are significant issues for the region. Abandoned mines and contaminated land represent a legacy of former use that needs to be addressed. The Agency will continue to work on these issues with others to deliver the most effective environmental protection possible within constraints.

Some specific achievements and planned action towards conserving the land are:

### 1997/98

Polperro Tunnel excavated to divert flood flows away from Polperro and discharge straight to sea. It has already prevented one significant flood.

Negotiated that infrastructure works for a major brownfield redevelopment at Portishead must include £1.3 million of new tidal defence.

### 1998/99

Completion of phase 1 of Minehead sea defence. (13)

Perrancoombe Stream flood defence scheme in Perranporth to alleviate flooding of upstream properties by providing additional channel capacity. The town centre is defended by the flood relief culvert intercepting flood flows upstream and discharging them direct to the beach.

Bodmin Leat flood defence scheme will include a major rehabilitation of the leat which runs through the centre of Bodmin plus construction of storage ponds, to cater for future development within the catchment.

Agree a programme of remediation of closed landfill sites owned by Devon County Council, prioritised according to environmental risk.



Secure removal of potentially polluting chemical wastes from redundant electroplating premises in Bath.

Contribute to the clean-up of four seriously contaminated land sites.

### 1999/2000

Carry out appropriate treatment to remediate contamination at Cogdean Elms industrial estate, Corfe Mullen. (14)

Start work at Poole Town Quay, at Baltmoor Wall in Somerset and on refurbishing the flood control structures in Bath.

Identify contaminated land sites in the River Stour catchment, involving liaising with local authorities and contributing to the national State of Contaminated Land Report, due in 2000.



## managing freshwater fisheries

There is intense pressure on the freshwater fisheries in South West Region. Migratory salmonid populations in Devon and Cornwall, the unique salmon populations of the Hampshire Avon and stocks of elvers in Somerset are already threatened or in decline. We must consider the balance of rods versus nets, and the value of the fish stock as a commodity versus value of the fishery as national heritage.

We are managing conflicting needs by a variety of means, including:

- buy-back of net fishing time
- byelaws to limit netting
- byelaws with bag limits and size limits for rod fishing
- encouraging catch-and-release on all river systems

We take every opportunity to consider fisheries, as well as biodiversity in general, in building and maintaining flood defence structures. We strive to make the most of potential for habitat improvements. There are also, however, potential threats to fisheries from flood defence – for example, washout of fish from terminal structures on drainage systems or in-stream obstructions to fish migration.

Some specific achievements and planned actions which help us manage freshwater fisheries are:



## 1997/98

Taw, Torridge and Fowey Net Limitation Orders and byelaws, and spring net buy-back on Rivers Tamar, Tavy and Lynher. Salmon Action Plans produced for Hampshire Avon and Tamar.

Fish pass to benefit brown trout migration at Tracey Weir on the River Otter. (15)

Increased the range of barbel in River Marden by stocking 200 fish up to Calne. River Axe collaborative salmon restoration stocking with 20,000 parr from River Exe.

Floodwater treated with hydrogen peroxide after summer flooding and low oxygen levels killed many fish. Over 100,000 coarse fish were subsequently stocked into the River Parrett and West Sedgemoor drain. (16)

## 1998/99

Hampshire Avon Byelaws to protect declining salmon stock. Salmon Action Plans for Rivers Lynher, Torridge, Taw and Frome. (17)

Fish passes on the River Culm to benefit sea trout and salmon migration. River Axe salmon restoration stocking.

Fencing and habitat improvements on Rivers Dart, Taw, Torridge, Sherston Avon, Marden and Huntspill. Habitat improvement to restore coarse fish to degraded sections of the River Stour.

## 1999/2000

Net Limitation Order and byelaws to protect declining salmon stocks in Rivers Teign and Dart, and buy-back arrangements to protect spring salmon in Rivers Exe and Fowey. Salmon Action Plans on the Rivers Frome, Piddle and Avon will be continuing following consultation in 1998/99.

Otterton Weir fish pass and Totnes Weir fish counter.



## enhancing biodiversity

Biodiversity underpins the local economy, particularly tourism, recreation and fishing. As well as our broader duty to conserve and enhance biodiversity, the Agency has special responsibilities for chalk river habitats and some water-related species, such as otter, water vole, white clawed crayfish and southern damselfly.



Biodiversity is directly related to land use and management practices. Approximately 10 percent of the land area in the South West still supports semi-natural habitats – only about half of this is protected through statutory designations. Agriculture is the major impact on biodiversity across the region, with 30 percent of the region arable and 50 percent intensive grassland (about 10 percent of South West Region is urban).

Silt in rivers has a major impact, leading to decline in salmonid and invertebrate numbers. It is also implicated in losses of other species, such as water shrew. Increased silt loadings favour nuisance species, such as hemlock water dropwort.

We are looking to make better use of routine biological sampling for water quality purposes and of fisheries surveys to provide information on the biodiversity of aquatic invertebrates. For example, electro-fishing surveys regularly identify populations of key species such as brook lampreys, white clawed crayfish and eels.

Some specific achievements and planned actions towards improving biodiversity are:

#### **1997/98**

Habitat improvement and restoration project on River Avon near West Amesbury to benefit fish, birds, mammals, insects and water plants and enhance landscape value. (18)

Bude environmental enhancement scheme, with funding from the European Regional Development Fund, will control water levels to benefit Bude Marshes Local Nature Reserve.

Habitat management to ensure survival of southern damselfly colonies at Aylesbeare Common and Colaton Raleigh Common. (19)

Collaborative projects examining water vole and native crayfish distribution in tributaries of the Upper Bristol Avon, and development of strategies to protect and enhance them.

#### **1998/99**

Biodiversity Action Plans on rivers Avon and Wylfe to enhance populations of voles, otters, southern damselfly and crayfish.

Collaborative projects to enhance Blanket Bog on Exmoor and restore and protect bankside on River Otter using soft engineering techniques.



## 1999/2000

Establish a river conservation strategy for the River Avon Special Area of Conservation (SAC), involving European funding and partnership with English Nature. This strategy will identify conditions favourable for qualifying species, and for monitoring them, and help us carry out demonstration projects on the ground. Silt management and river restoration techniques will be used to restore aquatic weed habitats. (20)

## operating in an open and business-like way

As a public body, we are very committed to being open, efficient, accessible and responsive to our customers. We have a Customer Charter and aim to resolve problems quickly. We have established Customer Service Centres in our Area offices and maintain a set of public registers containing information on our authorisation, inspection and enforcement activities. This section details the progress we are making towards operating in an open and business-like way and highlights the efforts being made to demonstrate good internal environmental management.

## 1997/98

Through the dedication and commitment of our staff we have made significant environmental improvements since the Agency's creation in 1996. This review has concentrated on work at a small number of specific locations; we also carry out many more routine activities, such as:

- determining and providing licences to control the potential impact of activities of other individuals and organisations
- monitoring the environment, including sampling and surveys
- enforcement of legislation, including compliance with licence conditions set by us. We will continue to prosecute offenders and press for appropriate fines
- maintaining and improving flood defences

Much of our work is in collaboration with local interest groups and industry, recognising that working with others achieves greater commitment to the success of projects.



Our Local Environment Agency Plans (LEAPs) allow us to pass on our perceived priorities for local catchments and to learn what communities, interest groups and businesses think are important. Development of LEAPs is a key stage in building the partnerships that will deliver real environmental improvement.

### **1998/99**

We are putting more effort into educating others about environmental issues, particularly the young, who have a crucial role as our future partners.

By developing links at all levels of local government, we will keep sustainable development high on local agendas. We are committed to working closely with local authorities on planning issues, particularly on development of major industrial sites.

Our own environmental performance is very important, and we have internal targets to improve the effect our operations have on the environment. These include:

- reduce energy use in offices and depots by 20 percent compared with Energy Efficiency Office typical or 1991/92 consumption, whichever is lower
- reduce mileage on Agency business by five percent and improve overall fuel efficiency for badged vehicle fleet by three miles per gallon on 1996/97 figures
- reduce water use in offices and depots to 30 percent below accepted norm for office type or 1996/97 consumption, whichever is higher

We want to encourage trust and support from the people of the South West. We will consider all feedback, including complaints, commendations, telephone calls, letters from MPs and media reports, in developing our plans for the local environment.

### **1999/2000**

We know how much the environment matters to the South West. This review summarises our determination to work with the people of the region to safeguard and improve it for present and future generations. Please let us know your views on this document or on any other matters you wish to raise. Any comments and advice will help us develop future plans.



*Please  
affix  
stamp  
here*

**David Smith, Corporate Planning Manager**

**Environment Agency  
South West Region  
Manley House  
Kestrel Way  
Exeter  
EX2 7LQ**

**I would** *(please tick box):*

like to make some comments on the Agency's future priorities and plans.

like further details on the matters I have specified below.

---

---

---

---

---

**Name:**

**Address:**

---

---

**Post Code:**

---

Alternatively, you may write in more detail to the address shown on the reverse of this card. The closing date for the replies is 6th November 1998. Thank you.



— Area Administrative Boundaries

— Regional Boundary

● Area Office

▲ Regional Headquarters



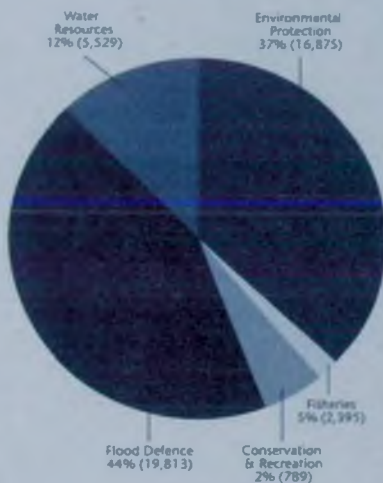
**ENVIRONMENT  
AGENCY**

# south west key statistics

Area (sq.km)	20,310
Population (millions)	4
Number of local authorities	43
Number of LEAP areas	25
Number of Water Quality discharge consents in force	11,260
Number of Integrated Pollution Control authorisations	84
Number of Radioactive Substances authorisations	106
Number of nuclear sites	8
Number of Radioactive Substances registrations	398
Percentage of waste produced in England and Wales	10
Number of Waste Management site licences	793
Average annual rainfall (mm/year)	1,014
Number of Water Resources abstraction and impoundment licences in force	11,137
Length of fluvial flood defences maintained (km)	2,229
Length of coastline (km)	965
Length of tidal and sea defences maintained (km)	428
Number of EC designated Bathing Waters	180
Number of Agency landholdings with potential for recreational use	45
Length of navigable rivers (km)	n/a
Number of rod licence sales (coarse and non-migratory trout)	83,132
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (sq.km)	1,431

## Total Annual Spending (£k in 1998/99)

Regional direct and support costs only; excludes all national costs (£45,401)



## Total Staffing in 1998/99

(983 full time equivalents – includes 145 support staff)



## MAP LEGEND



### addressing climate change

- 1 Deep Moor landfill, North Devon
- 2 Marsh Mills, Plymouth, flood prevention plans



### regulating major industries

- 3 Premiere Environmental, Westbury
- 4 Black Rock outfall, Falmouth



### improving air quality

- 5 Avonmouth – National Air Quality Strategy



### managing waste

- 6 Restoration of Higher Kiln quarry waste disposal site.
- 7 Uffculme – Waste disposal site



### managing water resources

- 8 River Piddle catchment, Brianspuddle licence variation
- 9 Licence review affecting River de Lank SSSI



### delivering integrated river-basin management

- 10 River Avon, Chippenham weir and fish pass
- 11 Bude flood defence scheme
- 12 Rivers Avon, Wylve and Stour habitat restoration projects



### conserving the land

- 13 Minehead sea defence scheme
- 14 Cogdean Elms Industrial Estate, Corfe Mullen



### managing freshwater fisheries

- 15 Tracey Weir fish pass, River Otter
- 16 River Parrett and West Sedgemoor drain floodwater treatment and fish stocking
- 17 Rivers Lynher, Torridge, Taw and Frome Salmon Action Plans



### enhancing biodiversity

- 18 River Avon, West Amesbury habitat improvement
- 19 Aylesbeare Common and Colaton Raleigh Common habitat management
- 20 River Avon Special Area of Conservation



## **SOUTH WEST REGION ADDRESSES**

### **REGIONAL OFFICE**

Environment Agency  
South West Region  
Manley House  
Kestrel Way  
Exeter EX2 7LQ  
Tel: 01392 444 000  
Fax: 01392 444 238

### **CORNWALL AREA OFFICE**

Environment Agency  
Sir John Moore House  
Victoria Square  
Bodmin PL31 1EB  
Tel: 01208 78301  
Fax: 01208 78321

### **NORTH WESSEX AREA OFFICE**

Environment Agency  
Rivers House, East Quay  
Bridgwater TA6 4YS  
Tel: 01278 457 333  
Fax: 01278 452 985

### **SOUTH WESSEX AREA OFFICE**

Environment Agency  
Rivers House  
Sunrise Business Park  
Higher Shaftesbury Road  
Blandford DT11 8ST  
Tel: 01258 456 080  
Fax: 01258 455 998

### **DEVON AREA OFFICE**

Environment Agency  
Exminster House  
Miller Way  
Exminster  
Devon EX6 8AS  
Tel: 01392 444 000  
Fax: 01392 442 109

**OFFICES OPEN  
9.00am - 5.00pm**

For general enquiries please call your local Environment Agency office. If you are unsure who to contact, or which is your local office, please call our general enquiry line.

**ENVIRONMENT AGENCY  
GENERAL ENQUIRY LINE**

**0645 333 111**

The 24-hour emergency hotline number for reporting all environmental incidents relating to air, land and water.

**ENVIRONMENT AGENCY  
EMERGENCY HOTLINE**

**0800 80 70 60**



ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

**NATIONAL LIBRARY &  
INFORMATION SERVICE**

**SOUTH WEST REGION**

Manley House, Kestrel Way,  
Exeter EX2 7LQ



ENVIRONMENT  
AGENCY